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Br Doc 650 :

REPORTS
FROM
COMMISSIONERS:
FIFTEEN VOLUMES.

—(10.)—

POOR LAWS (IRELAND):
APPENDIX (D.)

Session
4 February—20 August 1836.

VOL. XXXI.

1836.

2248

Br Doc 650

REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1836.

FIFTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TENTH VOLUME.

N. B.—*THE* Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes
arranged for The House of Commons.

POOR INQUIRY (IRELAND):

APPENDIX (D.) containing BARONIAL EXAMINATIONS relative to Earnings of
Labourers, Cottier Tenants, Employment of Women and Children, Expenditure ;
and SUPPLEMENT, containing ANSWERS to QUESTIONS 1 to 12, circulated by
the COMMISSIONERS - - - - - p. 1

APPENDIX (D.) - - - - - p. 1

SUPPLEMENT - - - - - 117

P O O R I N Q U I R Y

(IRELAND).

A P P E N D I X (D.)

CONTAINING

BARONIAL EXAMINATIONS RELATIVE TO
EARNINGS OF LABOURERS,
COTTIER TENANTS,
EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
EXPENDITURE;

AND

SUPPLEMENT,

CONTAINING

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 TO 12 CIRCULATED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON :

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1836.

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SUPPLEMENT [1]

CONTAINING ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS :

1. How many labourers are in your parish? How many in constant? how many in occasional employment.
2. How are they maintained when out of employment?
3. What is the ordinary diet, and condition with respect to clothing, of the labouring classes in your parish?
4. What are the daily wages of labourers, with or without diet, (specify winter and summer,) in your parish?
5. At what periods of the year are they least employed?
6. Are women and children usually employed in labour, and at what rate of wages?
7. Is task-work general in your neighbourhood?
8. What in the whole might an *average* labourer, obtaining an *average* amount of employment, both in day-work and task-work, earn in the year, including harvest-work and the value of all his other advantages and means of living?
9. What in the whole might his wife and four children, all of an age to work (the eldest not more than 16 years of age) earn within the year, obtaining, as in the preceding case, an average amount of employment?
10. What would be the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions, during each of the last three years?
11. Are wages for labour usually paid in money, or provisions, or by con acres? or in what other way?
12. Upon what terms are herds usually hired in your parish?

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.Connaught.
County Galway.Examinations
taken by
Francis Diggins, Esq.
W.T. M'Cullagh, Esq.

APPENDIX (D.)

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Persons who attended the Examination.

SAMUEL ABBOTT, Esq.—THOMAS BIRMINGHAM, Esq., agent to Lord Clonbrock.—PATRICK BYRNE, labourer.—JOHN COMER, formerly a weaver, now a labourer.—JAMES COMYN, Esq.—MANN'S GAVIN, labourer.— — GILL, steward to Mr. Wade.—JOHN KING, smith.—THOMAS LALLY, labourer.—JOHN LLOYD, formerly a steward to Mr. Wade.—Mr. P. MAHER, farmer, holding 200 acres.—Rev. HENRY MARTIN, Rector.—WILLIAM M'DERMOTT, carpenter.—MICHAEL O'NEILL, baker.—WILLIAM PERRY, weaver.—Mr. POE.—THOMAS WADE, Esq.— — WARD, labourer.

Parish *Aughtrim*.

WITH regard to the number of labourers Mr. *Birmingham* stated that in one townland (Clohegalla), containing 200 acres, there were twenty-eight men, of whom seven only would work for him; and that there were not many of them in want of work; "I believe I am the worst off myself of the whole, but, if I had five acres of land, I would not work on the road, except at cart-work; I have but one acre. If I was offered £10 to go to Canada I would not take it; all the others (that is, of the twenty-eight, whom he enumerated by name, and whose situations and circumstances he described,) have constant work of their own during many months of the year; I work for about a month altogether at my own land, and I have generally six months' employment on the roads."—(*Gavin*).—"If there was road-work to be had in the neighbourhood, there would be a man offering to be employed from every house."—(*Mr. Maher*).

Extent of Employ-
ment.

Employment by the gentry has much decreased: the proprietary have no longer the means to enable them to do as they were accustomed to do formerly, but the people are becoming more industrious, and they have been driven more of late years to the finding employment for themselves. A gentleman of large estate in the district (and until lately possessing property in this parish) used to expend £3,000 per annum in wages, &c., during many years; he does not now lay out £100 per annum. "Lord Clonbrock seeks to encourage self-employment, on the principle that such is better for the people."—(*Mr. Birmingham*).—"The gentry employ as much as formerly, but the people employ more."—(*Mr. Wade*).

"The demand for labour is nearly stationary; it is not apparent to me that the people employ themselves more."—(*Rev. Mr. Martin*).—"There is less land tilled since the fall in the price of grain, and the increased demand for wool; the land has been turned, to a considerable extent, into pasture; this, of course, causes a great diminution in the demand for labour."—(*Mr. Maher* and *Mr. Poe*).

"The decay of my trade (weaving) helps to the loss of agricultural employment; I think there is much less broken-up land, there is five times less work, and a great many more men."—(*Perry*).—"There is, no doubt, a large increase in con acre tillage, but not enough to balance the general decrease."—(*Lloyd*).

"I think the wages of the labourers, in general, are much lower than they were ten years ago; a man who worked constantly with the same employer used to get 10*d.* a-day in summer, and 8*d.* in winter."—(*Perry*).—"About seven years ago I could get as many men as I wanted at 6*d.* a-day."—(*Mr. Birmingham*).—"There is an increase, on account of the difference of the currency; the wages continue, nominally, the same that they used to be before the change took place."—(*Mr. Wade*).

Rates of Wages.

"No material change has taken place regarding wages; I am afraid you would find plenty of men glad to get work at 6*d.* a day, all the year round."—(*Rev. Mr. Martin*).—Mr. Wade here stated that he had heard that a gentleman of the name of Uniacke was in want of labourers; "I will go to-morrow and ask him if it is so," said *Comer*; "And so will I," said *Lally*, and others present. "By Monday morning next, if Mr. Uniacke's offer were known, he might pick his men."—(*Mr. Maher*).

The great fall in corn is the immediate cause of the depression of wages. "I could, for the last three years, buy corn cheaper than I could grow it."—(*Rev. Mr. Martin*).

"As a farmer, generally with my men, and seeing my work done, I think I could grow and buy corn at about the same cost; my profit is not out of grain, it arises out of potatoes, rape, meadow, and pasture; if there was any profit upon the raising of grain, I would, of course, employ more labourers."—(*Mr. Maher*).

"The wages of labourers vary according to the season: there are two rates for constant employment, one for the summer and the other for the winter. Lord Clonbrock gives 8*d.* a-day in summer, and 6*d.*, without diet, in winter; men who are occasionally employed get some-

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Francis Diggins, Esq.
W.T. McCullagh, Esq.*Parish Aughrim.*

thing more.”—(Mr. *Birmingham.*)—“I give 8*d.* to my labourers all the year round; I am sure that any man having a family to support must almost starve on less.”—(Mr. *Maher.*)—“I give 5*d.* a-day both seasons; they work at that rate for me, because they can reckon upon constant employment: some men who held con acre from me worked at 5*d.* a-day in summer, though I only employed them for about a month; other persons in the neighbourhood were at the time giving 8*d.*, and there was as much work then as there usually is.”—(Mr. *Wade.*)—“I worked for Mr. Wade last summer for about a month at 5*d.*; the wages given at the time were 8*d.*; I did so because I was in his debt. I do not work constantly for him; men who, like me, work a day here and a day there, expect to get higher wages than others.”—(Comer.)

“Those who take 5*d.* from me would get 8*d.* or 10*d.* from other persons during the seasons alluded to by Comer, but still they prefer to remain at my work; I admit that their doing so may seem strange, and I can only account for it by imputing it to their honesty of principle, which induces them to pay their debts in labour; their poverty being too great to admit of their paying them in money.”—(It was here asked whether, if so much better wages could be procured from other employers, the men might not thereby pay their debts, and have 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* besides at the end of each week? Mr. Wade allowed that such might be the case; and it was asked, Do you believe that their aversion to paying their debts in money is so great that it induces them to work on terms so disadvantageous?—“I suppose so; no able-bodied man in his senses would work for 5*d.* a-day in summer, when the whole country was giving 8*d.* and 10*d.*, unless he was in debt, and could not refuse it.”—(Lally.)—“I have known men to be compelled to work at these under-wages; I was myself sent by Mr. Wade to bring three men to work, Murray, Gerraghty (the father of three small children), and Crockwell (the father of four children); they refused to come, saying they could get 8*d.* elsewhere: I came back without them; and Mr. Wade sent me back again for them, and desired me to say that if they did not come he would execute a decree he had against them; they then came, and were put to cut turf; potatoes were at the time 3*d.* a stone.”—(Lloyd.)

Amount which an Individual can earn.

“Labourers do not work by the piece at tillage; roads, walls, drains, and ditches, are made by the piece; a labourer will earn about 10*d.* or 1*s.* a-day at task-work, but he expends more time and labour; it is the cheaper way to get work done, and the labourer will earn more money by it; but there is a great likelihood of his overworking himself, and injuring his health, particularly if he has a long family.”—(Mr. *Birmingham.*)—“There have been some few instances of persons working for their food only.”—(Mr. *Wade.*)

“A single man, who works for his food only, is better off than the married man who gets 5*d.* a-day; for the 5*d.* are eaten and gone before the family go to bed, and none of them can say that they had any thing to spare.”—(Perry.)

To the question, whether any of the small labourers are small dispossessed tenantry? the following replies were given:—“My father held a farm for 40 years; a life in the lease dropped, and I was turned out of 10 acres, though I was not in arrear, and offered to hold on at a fair rent.”—(Gavin.)—“There are not a greater number who have been reduced from landholders to labourers.”—(Mr. *Maher.*)

“But I could name the men,” said Lally; and on being asked he mentioned five or six instances, which were verified by the other witnesses present; in all the cases it appeared that their situation in life was substantially deteriorated.

“A man named Crockwell, who had a character for industry, and for many years lived in comfortable circumstances, fell into arrear, and was ejected; the land was let too high: he is now a day-labourer, and often does not get work to do; he lives on a bog, and this year had to raise meal on time.”—(Lally.)

“He was an honest and industrious man, yet I have known him to be short of diet.”—(Mr. *Wade.*)—“No man would raise meal on time unless he was in absolute want.”—(Comer.)

Effects of insufficient Wages.

It frequently happens that, from want of proper or sufficient food, men are rendered unable to perform their work. “I can speak from my own knowledge, as having seen a man in this parish, about two months ago, (and it was no hard season,) fail at his labour from hunger; he had eaten nothing that day; I saw him at one o’clock, and he had been ditching from eight in the morning; when I went up to him he was sitting on the ground, not able to work from weakness.”—(Lally.)

“I’ve known men to be hungry at their work, and to give up two or three times in the course of a day; they had not tasted food from their supper the night before. When I was a steward, I have myself stood through the day without breakfast or dinner, and have gone home to borrow my supper; I could not have worked; others could and did, at light work, footing turf, and making hay.”—(Lloyd.)

Combination is unknown among either labourers or tradesmen.

Effects of regular Employment.

“There is no doubt that could means be devised of preventing the labourer from sinking into recklessness, and that state which gradually betrays him into crime, a material saving might be effected by reducing the civil and military force; but, though I am anxious to see the condition of the labouring peasantry raised, I conceive that a fixed price for labour would be bad; to give certain employment without task-work I should consider highly dangerous; but the certainty that for worth given in work a man should be able to reckon upon the reward for his labour would be an inestimable benefit; therefore, as during some parts of the year the agricultural labourer must be unemployed, I should wish that a system of public works were capable of such arrangement as would serve to fill up the gaps between the periods when the labourer would be self-employed; by this means the condition of all would gradually be raised, and immense good would result. Any thing almost would be preferable to allowing

* “On time,”—that is, on credit.

the poor people to continue in their present state they suffer more than human nature could almost be believed to endure, and yet they hardly repine."—(Mr. Birmingham.)

"Judging from theory, you may suppose that the most distressed are the most mischievous; I find them not only the least turbulent, but the best behaved."—(Rev. Mr. Martin.)

"From the great competition that there is for wages, the lowest offered is taken, and as for the generality of them, they have their wages eaten at night before they go to bed."—(Lally.)

"Men would, and do work for the lowest wages which it is possible for them to support themselves; I mean by support, keeping merely the breath in them, having very little clothes, and, of course, utterly unable to lay out anything; that's what we mean by support."—(Perry.)

(On being asked whether, if a man could claim at public works 10d. a-day, he would be willing to compete for wages below that sum?) "If I was offered 10d. a-day for three days in the week, and 5d. only for the other three, I would be very glad to take both."—(Perry.)—"I would rather stand out."—(Comer.)—"The majority would refuse the low wages too till they were forced to give in."—(M'Dermott.)

When asked what was the actual average cost of maintenance among the working men? much difference of opinion arose, and, from the people having never been accustomed to calculate their means or expenditure in money only, it appeared difficult to come at unanimity on the point. From the minute details, which will be found in an after part of this examination, regarding the expenses of tillage, food, rent, and clothing, some better inference may be drawn than any to be drawn from hurried and general computations, at this stage of the Inquiry, could possibly be expected to present; but attention may well be given to the following characteristic and striking observations, which, taken down *verbatim* as they were uttered, furnish more comprehensive and irresistible evidence of the degradation, in which a large mass of the agricultural population feel themselves hopelessly sunk, than any statement that could be made.

"I think 5d. a-day, if every man had it, might do, for there are very few that have more than that now."—(M'Dermott.)—"Sure 5d. a-day would not feed a man."—(Comer.)—"No, but it must feed him."—(Lally.)

"I should not apprehend any danger from ensuring to the labourer constant employment; on the contrary, judging from some instances immediately within my own knowledge, I am sure that great moral as well as physical improvement would result from such a change in our system: I chose three or four men whom I knew to be decent and industrious labourers, but who never had any thing but their chance of a day's work before they came to me; and now, in consequence of their having regular employment, from being extremely poor, they are becoming comfortable, and each has a cow and an ass, and enough of provisions for his family."—(Mr. Wade.)

"If there were a public provision in the parish, it would be necessary to subtract one-third of the entire of the labourers, to make wages rise to the standard of the public provision."—(Rev. Mr. Martin and Mr. Poe.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

THOMAS BIRMINGHAM, Esq., agent to Lord Clonbrock, and several other proprietors.—
CAMPBELL, labourer.—JAMES COMYN, Esq., Ballinderry.—Mr. JOHN CONNOLLY, of Barnaville, farmer.—Mr. JOHN CONNOR, an extensive farmer.—Captain DAVIS, Hampstead.—Rev. JOHN DELMEGE, Rector of Kilconnel.—EDMUND DONNELLAN, Esq., Hillswood.—JOHN EVANS, Esq., of Cross, landholder.—EDMUND FALLON, Esq., Brooklodge.—CHARLES FILGATE, Esq., agent to Sir ROSS MAHON.—PATRICK FLAHERTY, an unemployed labourer.—Mr. JOHN FOX, shopkeeper and farmer, Kilconnel.—JOHN GINNESSY and MARTIN DALY, cottiers.—Rev. MR. HUGHES, P. P. Killane and Grange.—Rev. HENRY HUNT, Rector of Ahascragh.—Rev. MR. LAWLESS, P. P. Killalaton.—ALEXANDER LYNCH, Esq.—JOHN NEIL, labourer.—JOHN NUTLEY, labourer.—Rev. MR. O'CONNOR.—CHARLES O'KELLY, Esq.—JOHN PARKER, Ballyglass.—PETER SALMONS, labourer, Killalaton.—Rev. — SEYMOUR, Ballymacward.—CHARLES STANFORD, Esq., Grange.—JOHN TRENCH, Esq., of Woodlawn.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Connaught. County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
Francis Diggins, Esq.
W.T.M'Cullagh, Esq.

Parish Aughrim.

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Kilconnel.

THE amount of employment has remained stationary within the barony of late years. The sole exception is formed by the occupation recently afforded by the reclamation of a tract of bog on the estate of Lord Clonbrock.

The rate of wages has also been stationary, men receiving 8d. a-day in summer, and 6d. in winter; women and boys 4d. in summer, and 3d. in winter; when diet is given a reduction of 1½d. a-day is made.

But little work is performed by task, except the mowing of meadows and the cutting of turf. Mr. Birmingham states that on the bog which he is endeavouring to reclaim for Lord Clonbrock he has hitherto been unable to induce the men to accept of task-work, notwithstanding that the few who have done so have increased thereby their daily earnings from 8d. to 10½d. and 1s. A labourer working by task does more, by from one-fourth to one-half, than when working for wages.

The Assistant Commissioners saw the operations upon critt bog nearly altogether suspended, because the labourers were unwilling to undertake piece-work.

Mr. Trench, speaking from his own experience, is not favourably disposed to task-work. He referred to a line of wall which he had recently erected, where the portion built by piece-

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E. B. Molloy, Esq.**Bar. Kilconnel.**

work was greatly inferior to that done by journeymen, the greater part of the former having fallen.

The witnesses distinguish between a man having nothing to depend on beyond his labour, and one who holds ground on the condition of giving work in part payment of the rent. There are not many of the former class of labourers, but they find great difficulty in obtaining employment, as farmers are inclined solely to employ their small tenants:—such a labourer is seldom, if ever, occupied more than four days in the week. *Patrick Flaherty* states that “he has had but four days’ work during the last fortnight, and that he worked more than once last winter for 1s. a-week and his diet.”

Messrs. *A. Lynch* and *Comyn* compute that few labourers work more than 200 days in the year (from the omission of Sundays, holydays, and market days), 100 days at 6d., and 100 at 8d., amounting to £5 16s. 8d. Mr. *Birmingham* adds “that even this sum is but nominally gained, as where land is set above the fair value, on condition of giving labour for rent, the tenant is a loser in proportion.” In this part of the country there are no instances known of persons having worked merely for their daily food. Of late years very few persons have been dispossessed in the barony, and the witnesses cannot count above a dozen labourers who were once small holders, but had been dispossessed. “If a man were to be permanently employed at 8d. a-day,” observes the Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, P. P., “I consider he would be decidedly better off than a holder of three or four acres; but where there is a superabundance of labour, as here, no man, not even the cottier tenant, can expect anything like constant employment.”—“Besides an old man cannot get employment at all.”—(Mr. *Fox*.)

This is not a rich grazing district; the witnesses prefer calling it a rearing district, whence cattle are brought to be fattened elsewhere. Mr. *Fox*, the baronial collector, says that, “if he were to confine himself to this barony, he should say that the people in tillage districts were worse off than those on grazing districts, for in the parish of Foyhanagh, which grows the most corn in the barony, he finds it always the most difficult to collect the county cess, and he knows the people have really the least means.”

Many of the labourers present declare that they are fully sensible that they do not work as well as those who are better fed, and that they do not exaggerate appears from what Mr. *Connolly* and other employers observe, viz., “that they have two reasons for giving their diet to the labourers whom they employ: the first, in order to consume the potatoes which they cannot conveniently find a market for; the second, in order to secure that their men shall, by a sufficiency of food, be enabled to give them the full value of their day’s hire.”

In answer to the question, “Whether threatening notices have been sent to prevent the employment of strangers?” Mr. *Trench* says, “strangers are not such fools as to come here for work; we have too many men of our own, and they go elsewhere, to England, and other parts of Ireland, in search of work; labour is exported rather than imported.”

“There have not existed any combinations amongst the labourers of this district since the year 1820: their object then was not in the least political; they merely sought to force the landholders to consent to the breaking up of pasture land for con acre, and so diminish the rents demanded for such land; however, they did not in any degree succeed in either of their objects.”—(*A. Lynch*, Esq., and others.)

On the question, “Whether, when a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with a fixed amount of wages, he and his family exhibit increased cleanliness and respectability,” being put, many of the witnesses referred without hesitation to some of the small tenants of Mr. *Trench*, of Woodlawn, who were employed all the year through at 6d. a-day. It was stated, and assented to by Mr. *Trench* himself, that the condition of these men distinguished itself from that of others by the greater amount of furniture in their cabins, by their better clothing, and more particularly by their being all in possession of cows, which enables them to add milk to their otherwise dry potatoes. It was especially remarked that the holdings of these men were better tilled, and more productive, in consequence of their having, in their cows, a source of manure denied to others. “There is every reason,” observes Mr. *Trench*, “to suppose that a man under such circumstances would become more peaceable in himself, and more difficult to be drawn into political or agrarian disturbances. But many of those who, in 1820, were most forward in fomenting disturbances, were persons quite above the class of labourers, and who in many cases were possessed of 20 acres of land, and more.”

It was explained by the Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, P. P., that though such men were actually the ringleaders, it was not because the grievances of the labourers were not most acutely felt, but because they were less well-informed, and less capable of directing others.

This barony has remained nearly altogether tranquil since 1820; however, according to the testimony of Mr. *Donnellan* and others, the police establishment has remained not only undiminished, but considerably increased. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at this circumstance: the cause of the permanence of the burden is said to be the existence of some disturbance in the barony of Longford, in this county. *Neal*, and other labourers, say “that the burden makes no difference at all to them, for, if the rates were altogether withdrawn, the farmers would rather stock their lands with cattle than employ more hands.”—“Such is the case,” observe Captain *Davis* and Mr. *Donnellan*, “tillage is no longer profitable.”

On being asked “whether the competition amongst the labourers for work has materially lowered wages at any period?” Mr. *Birmingham* replied that the number of labourers had been for a long time on the increase, whilst the demands for them advanced by no means in proportion; nevertheless the wages remained the same. He was unable to explain how it happened, that, whilst the supply so much exceeded the demand, “the value of labour had not fallen to the lowest possible remuneration; such, however, had not been the case.” It has been already stated that an instance was not known of a man working for his food alone. The Assistant Commissioners could not learn that any one had worked for lower wages than

Effects of regular
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Patrick Flaherty, the man who stated that he had accepted 1s. a-week and his diet. "In order to produce any effect on the rate of wages the number of labourers withdrawn from the district must be considerable."—(Rev. Mr. O'Connor.)—When large numbers go to England during the summer months preceding the harvest, wages remain as usual, and only suffer a slight rise during the actual hurry of harvest work. The extensive drainings in progress on Critt bog, an entirely new field of labour, are performed by men at 8d. a-day, the ordinary rate of payment in summer without diet.—(Messrs. Birmingham and White.)

Premature marriages are the rule amongst the labouring classes, and not the exception. (Rev. Mr. Delmege.)—A very large proportion are married before the age of 21, some even as early as 18—very few turn their attention to making any provision before they contract marriage—and sometimes widowers contract a second union in a condition as nearly approaching to destitution as they did their first: "not long since I married a widower of 60 to a widow of 50; the only property of the man was a cabin without land, held at a high rent."—(Rev. Mr. Hughes, P.P.)—"What can a servant boy and a girl lay by against marriage except the seed of a rood of potatoes?—After I had paid the priest myself I had nothing to begin housekeeping with but 10s., and may be, if I was young, I'd do the same thing again."—(Neal, a labourer, about 40.)—"The most comfortable are certainly always the least inclined to marriage; of the few bachelors there are among the labouring classes, the greater number are, I think, comfortable snug fellows, who can afford to, and do, assist their relations."—(A. Lynch, Esq.)

"A labourer can easily recover the wages due to him by applying to a magistrate. He is allowed his expenses (6d. for the summons and 1s. for the warrant), but not for the time occupied by attending before the magistrates and petty sessions."—(John Trench, Esq.)—"They are prone to litigation, and value their own time but little; they will sometimes summons for the trespass of a hen."

No combination or disturbances amongst labourers have proceeded from the difficulty of obtaining legal redress. The fine imposed for trespass is measured solely by the value of the property injured by the trespasser. When the labourer holds land his claims for labour are set against his rent, and the two parties do not balance accounts sometimes for six or even twelve months: there are not a few labourers whose rent is not covered by all the labour which their landlord is pleased to require from them, and who accordingly never receive a money payment for their exertions. Where they have no land, and are merely labourers, they are paid weekly by the majority of large landholders; the poorer land occupiers frequently give food in lieu of money, and their reckoning with their workmen is not unfrequently kept on a tally or notched stick. It would be a great improvement if all payments were made at the end of the week.—(Messrs. Trench and Birmingham.)—"However," says Rev. Mr. Delmege, "there is not much litigation on these points."

Persons who attended the Examination.

SAMUEL ARMSTRONG, farmer.—SIMON ARMSTRONG, Esq., Hollymount.— — CASSIDY.—JOHN CRAWFORD, farmer.—Rev. G. CROOK.—JOHN EVANS CULLIN, Esq., Tanganboy.—HENRY DUGGAN, CORMICK FERGUSON, and JAMES GREEN, farmers.—ROBERT JAMES, Esq., Manor Hamilton.—JOHN KELL, Esq., agent to Mr. FOX.— — KEON.—Rev. Mr. LABATT, Curate, Manor Hamilton.—Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, P. P., Innismagrath.—Rev. JAMES M'GOURAN, P. P.—Rev. P. M'MANUS, R. C. C.—LAURENCE MEAHAN, PATRICK MEEHAN, ALLEN NIXON, JAMES NIXON, and THOMAS NIXON, farmers.—JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq., Larkfield.— — O'DONNELL, Esq., barrister-at-law.—Rev. C. POSTLETHWAITE, Curate.—PHELM ROONEEN.—JOHN RUTHERFORD, WILLIAM RUTLEDGE, and JOHN STEWART, farmers.—PAUL WILSON, labourer.—RUTLEDGE WILSON, farmer.—JAMES WINTER.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Kilconnel.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

County Leitrim.

Bar. Dromahair.

THE population of the barony of Dromahair exceeds 31,600 souls, and (after much conflicting testimony as to the proportion of agricultural labourers existing in that number, and as to the amount of employment which could be obtained by that class) it was collected from the majority of the witnesses that labourers, as distinct from small occupiers, were to be met with only in the vicinity of the few small towns which the district contains. Mr. Rutherford stated that "nine-tenths of the inhabitants labour for themselves on small holdings during the greater part of the year, and have no opportunity of earning wages except in a few days in harvest and spring."—"Except a dozen or two in the neighbourhood of Manor Hamilton, I know of none depending solely on wages in the parish of Cloonclare; the most of our people have small patches of land, for which they pay rent; I might almost say there is no such thing as labourers permanently employed for agricultural purposes, except those hired by Mr. Tottenham, Mr. Armstrong, and Colonel Cullen, and even those have pieces of land for their services."—(Mr. William Rutledge.)—The Rev. Mr. Montgomery stated that "in his parish, Innismagrath, there were positively not 100 persons who would not, or who, from the size of their holdings, ought not to be glad to be hired a considerable number of days in the year; but there are hardly any occupiers sufficiently extensive to engage them." He also said that "he could point out numbers who had never been able to earn a day's wages in their lives."—On the other hand Messrs. Nixon and Cullen assert that about them "no man is unemployed who chooses to work, and," adds Mr. Cullen, "I'll employ 20 men to-morrow if they apply to me." To this Cormac Ferguson replied that "these gentlemen only speak of labour on the roads, and that Mr. Cullen's offer is only a boast, as he knows

Extent of Employ-
ment.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Connaught.
County Leitrim.****Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.****Bar. Dromahair.****Rates of Wages.****Amount which an
Individual can earn.****Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.**

well that every body is now engaged in saving his little crop of oats; but that in two weeks hence there would be hundreds to take him at his word if he would repeat it. There has not of late years been any change in the amount of employment for wages; but, as farms have been gradually decreasing in size from subdivision, there must be now a greater number of inadequately employed hands than formerly.”—(*O'Donnell*.)

The wages given by the generality of farmers for occasional assistance are 8*d.* a-day in summer, and 6*d.* a-day in winter, with diet: small farmers alone give diet: the wages given by gentlemen are 10*d.* a-day in summer and 8*d.* in winter; the men employed in road-making receive the same. Women and young boys are seldom wanted, except on a few days in harvest, when they get 3*d.* or 4*d.* a-day.—(*A. and J. Nixon* and *Mr. Cullen*.)—*Mr. Kell* observes, that “it is customary with small farmers, who are not equal to the entire management of their land in spring and harvest, to engage a labourer for the entire quarter in which those seasons occur, giving him from £1 to £1 5*s.*, besides his diet; when a servant boy is engaged for the entire year he receives from four and a half to five and a half guineas, and lives with his employer.” The rate of wages is said to have fallen. *Mr. Nixon* remarks that it has even increased, inasmuch as the sums given remain the same, though the value of the currency has been raised.

All kinds of country work are occasionally performed by task, more particularly the saving of hay and the cutting of turf; also the digging of potato ground for oats, and the putting out limestone gravel for manure.—(*Mr. Rutherford*.)—“The labourers always prefer task-work.”—(*Cassidy*.)—“And so would the masters too, if they were sure of the jobs being well done.”—(*Mr. Nixon*.)—“A labourer that would only get 10*d.* a-day for digging out stubble is sure to earn 1*s.* or 1*s.* 1*d.* if he undertakes it by the piece.”—(*C. Ferguson*.)—“When a man is employed by the piece he works both harder and longer.”—(*Kells*.)

The estimates of the yearly earnings of an ordinary labourer, given by the different witnesses, vary much, according as they refer to labourers residing in the villages or towns, or in remote or mountain parts, or employed on the roads. “In out-of-the-way places,” observes the Rev. Mr. *M'Gouran*, P.P., “the man that's best off doesn't get six months' employment in the year, one-half at 6*d.* and the other at 8*d.* a-day, equal to £5 4*s.* a-year; the majority don't earn half that.”—“Men engaged on the roads may be looked upon as the most regularly employed labourers; they are, of course, but a small part of the entire population, and they are not wanted during three or four months of the year; allowing for Sundays, holydays, and wet days, they cannot earn more than £6 or £7 during the remainder of the year.”—(*Nixon*.)—*Mr. Rutherford* remarks, “it has been mentioned that the wages of a servant man hired for the year by a farmer are about £5 5*s.* with diet, and that is the real value of a year's labour of an ordinary workman getting a fair share of employment.”—*Cormac Ferguson* says, “when the potato crop failed, a few years ago, in Ballintober, the people used to go from it to the county Fermanagh, and work there for nothing but their diet. It has not been known to occur recently.

“I know no labourers in the northern part of the barony who have been small dispossessed tenantry.”—(*Nixon*.)—During the last 11 years no man has been ejected, either on Colonel Clement's estate or on that of Mr. White—(*Cullen*); and on Mr. Fox's estate there have been only two ejected within the last three years. There are, at present, heavy works going on, in order to enable the tenantry to clear off their arrears.—(*J. Kell, Esq.*)—*Keon*, however, and other witnesses, state, without being contradicted by Mr. Kell, that “previous to the last three years great numbers had been ejected from Mr. Fox's estate, and that the works referred to by Mr. Kell were commenced in order to afford them a subsistence, and to put an end to the disturbances which had arisen among the dispossessed.”

All the witnesses agree in stating that labourers are more comfortable on tillage soils than on grazing districts.

On the new line of road which I am making through Glenfarn many labourers have received notice that they would be visited and beaten if they did not cease to work for 10*d.* a-day, the object of the discontented being to raise the wages to 1*s.*; even within the last five weeks three of my men have been attacked.”—(*Nixon*.)—There have not been any other attempts to interfere with employment, and, in the case mentioned, strangers, of whom there were several, were not meddled with; they were poor men who came from Sligo, and who said “they must starve if hindered from taking 10*d.*; the others pitied them, and allowed them to continue.”—(*Nixon*.)

In explanation of the statement made by Keon, with reference to the ejection of tenantry, *Mr. Kell* states that “some time ago Mr. Lane Fox found his estate in this barony in a condition of such confusion, from repeated subdivision, that he determined to make a new arrangement of holdings, and to cut roads through several thousand acres that were entirely destitute of roads. In order to effect this, he thought it best to obtain from the tenantry a general surrender of their lands, with the intention of giving them again better-arranged holdings; however, the people were led to believe that Mr. Stewart, the agent, wanted to get rid of them altogether, and they visited his house in great numbers, and in a threatening manner. Mr. Stewart, nevertheless, did not change his plans, nor did he leave the country.” The Rev. *Mr. Labatt* adds, “the state of things was such, that on the representations of Mr. Stewart a stipendiary magistrate and a large body of police were sent by Government to preserve the peace about Dromahair; but afterwards the magistrates suggested that, if the people were made aware of the real views of Mr. Stewart, there would be no longer need of them, and they were accordingly withdrawn.” *Keon* says, “the people were not quieted so easily; Mr. Stewart used to ride about the country armed, accompanied by the priests and ministers, and a bugler on horseback playing before him; one of the priests was promised an acre of land to build a chapel on, but he never got it; Father Magouran, of Killenumery, has since got a

farm of 10 acres at 1s. an acre. The Rev. Mr. Boland, the Protestant minister, is now living rent free in Mr. Stewart's house, and has a farm too; by these means he got them to approve of an oath, which was administered to the people, swearing them not to rebel against the rules of the estate: while the people were swearing, the Rev. Mr. Boland, who is a magistrate, was present and looking on." Mr. Kell admits Keon's account to be true, but says "the oath was quite voluntary." Mr. Fox and his agent have persisted, and carried their alterations through; the people are now employed at various works at his expense, and have houses built for them on their new holdings.

The general condition and habits of the peasantry are so low, from the poverty of the greater number, that, even where an individual has been fortunate enough to obtain permanent employment, he has no example at hand to teach him cleanliness and increased domestic comfort; the quantity and quality of his food are alone affected, and perhaps he indulges rather more in whiskey and tobacco, or else, from knowing nothing better, he hoards up. I could cast my eye on men in this county who are worth a hundred pounds, and whose furniture is not worth a hundred pence.—(*A. Nixon.*)

If the burden of police, gaols, and other county charges, were withdrawn, there is little doubt but that a much greater amount of employment could be afforded by the rate-payers, which would have the double effect of providing for the people, and thereby rendering them quiet.—(*Mr. Rutherford.*)

"I am unable," says the Rev. Mr. Magouran, P. P. "to explain how it is that, where such a superabundance of workmen exists, wages have not fallen even below their present rate; but nothing proves more strongly how great the competition for labour must be than the fact that a man's wages for a day's work in winter do not exceed the price of two stone of potatoes; that is, are not sufficient to purchase as much of that kind of food as he and his family would consume."

They have no choice, they must work for whatever is usual; but there are times when, if they were to labour for 3d. a-day, they could not get any one to hire them.—(*Laurence Meahan.*)—Public works, affording a fair subsistence, can alone, in the present state of things, ensure the labourer against the great depreciation of wages.—(*A. Nixon.*)

As to the effects of a sudden rise of wages we have no opportunity of judging, but I have observed that, when a labourer has any chance of being able to save a little money, he has acquired a disposition to save still more, and has even relinquished any bad habits he had.—(*Rev. J. Magouran, P. P.*)—It would be necessary to withdraw a good many of the labouring class, in order to keep wages at 5s. a-week throughout the year; if it could be done it would be of the greatest utility, as the scarcer the labourers are the higher the wages will be.—(*Messrs. Kell, Ferguson, and Cullen.*)

A greater number marry under the age of 20 than above.—(*Mr. Ferguson.*)—The Rev. Messrs. Magouran, P. P., and Labatt, denied that marriages at so early a period were of frequent occurrence; upon which Mr. Ferguson counted up the latest married couples: two of the parties were apprentices, and under 18; he mentioned a third person who married before he was 16, and had a child in his 17th year. We have all observed that the very poorest have the strongest objection to remaining single; most persons are disposed to take a wife if they could afford it, and the man who is already destitute is alone sure that he cannot be made worse by marrying. "Young fellows, who have not a yard of ground, and cannot earn enough by labour at home to keep themselves alive, leave their fathers' houses, and go over to reap the harvest in England; as soon as they have earned enough to pay the priest they return, and unite themselves to girls as poor as themselves."—(*Nixon.*)

"A labourer never thinks of making the least provision against marriage; he often goes upon trust with the priest for his fee."—(*Mr. Ferguson.*)

The labourer experiences no difficulty in recovering of wages improperly withheld from him; by a summons, costing 6d., and which he is permitted to serve himself, he can bring his employer before the magistrates at petty sessions; if the Bench decide for the plaintiff, they allow the defendant eight days to pay, and at the expiration of that period, if he neglect to pay, they issue a warrant of distress against his goods: they do not usually make the plaintiff any allowance for his loss of time, but they have recently debated the propriety of doing so; he is, however, always entitled to recover his expenses, which do not exceed 2s.

Disputes rarely arise between day-labourers and their employers, but servants, who have been hired by the year or by the quarter, are continually obliged to have recourse to the law before they can obtain payment of their wages.—(*Nixon.*)—A labourer is seldom fined for personal trespass in fields or enclosures; any man would render himself odious who would attempt to enforce such a law: fines are, however, frequently imposed on labourers for damages done by their pigs, and the amount granted is always in proportion to the injury done, not to the ability of the payer.—(*Crawford and Rooneen.*)—The labourer generally keeps his account with his employer by tally.—(*Winter and Rooneen.*)

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Connaught.
County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
B. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Dromahair.

Effects of regular
Employment.

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Connaught.
County Leitrim.****Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.****Bar. Mohill.***Persons who attended the Examination.*

Mr. CANNON, farmer.—Rev. Mr. CROFTON, Curate of Mohill.—Rev. Mr. DOGHERTY, P. P.—Dr. DUKE, of Mohill.—Rev. Mr. FANNINE, P. P.—FERGUS FERRALL, Esq., chief constable of police.—Rev. Mr. GAFFNEY, Curate.—Rev. Mr. GERAGHTY, P. P. of Armaduff.—Gwynne, labourer.—Mr. HOLTAN, farmer and dealer.—Rev. Mr. HYDE, Rector of Mohill.—THEOPHILUS JONES, Esq., high sheriff.—Rev. Mr. M'KIERNAN, P. P.—M'GONEGAL, labourer.—NORRIS, Esq., agent to the Earl of Leitrim.—NORRIS, Esq., Jun.—Mr. FRANCIS O'BEIRNE, farmer.—JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., Drumrahan.—Rev. Mr. O'FERRALL, P. P.—JAMES REYNOLDS, farmer.—Rev. Mr. SMITH, P. P. of Mohill.—JAMES SWEENEY, labourer.

**Extent of Employ-
ment.**

THE population of the barony of Mohill amounted, in 1831, to 32,749 souls; and of this number 1,758 are stated to have been labourers employed in agriculture: the witnesses, however, were of opinion that a much larger proportion of the inhabitants would willingly become hired labourers, in consequence of the insufficient occupation afforded to them by their small holdings, many of which did not exceed two acres. Mr. *James West O'Brien*, who was engaged in taking the census above mentioned, observes, that "he was much embarrassed by the directions which he received to class all the agricultural population under these heads: viz., 'Occupiers employing Labourers,' 'Occupiers not employing Labourers,' and 'Labourers employed in Agriculture.' There were many persons holding less than two acres, who might be classed under either the second or third head, according as circumstances enabled them, or not, to find employment; there were also not a few labourers, engaged by gentlemen, who held more than two acres." For these reasons, and from the desultory nature of the occasional labour required by the ordinary farmers of the barony, the Assistant Commissioners were unable to ascertain the true number of agricultural labourers. It was stated that "though tillage has much increased in consequence of the subdivision of land, and of corn being chiefly relied on for the payment of rent, yet the number of hands continued to exceed the demand for labour." "More young men," according to the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P., "are now in the habit of leaving the barony to seek work in Leinster, and even in England, than there formerly were;" and the same witness estimates that "referring more particularly to his own parish," which, at the same time, he says, does not materially differ from others, "out of any twelve families of the poorer sort it will be found, this year, that ten individuals, at least, are absent in quest of employment." "The relative decrease of employment is to be explained by the increase of population, and also by the preference given by large, and even middling farmers, to grazing, in consequence of the ruinously-low price of corn."—(Mr. *Norris*.)

Rates of Wages.

Those labourers who get portions of land in payment of their wages are allowed 6d. a-day in winter, and 8d. in summer (both seasons without diet). The occasional labourers who are hired at hurried times in general receive 2d. a-day more, together with their diet.—(Mr. *Holtan*.)—"In winter, and in other seasons, when little is to be done in the fields, I have seen thirty men leave the street of Mohill, where they had been waiting in vain for an employer; many of these men had come two or three miles, and would have been glad to get 4d. a-day, and their diet."—(Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P.)—Mr. *O'Brien* "differs from the Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P.; he (Mr. *O'Brien*) was obliged to plough his land last year for the first time, as he could not obtain a sufficient number of men to dig it, although he offered the ordinary wages of the season."—"Wages fell nearly to their present rate immediately after the war; we had previously been obliged to give 1s. a-day, and a glass of spirits."—(Mr. *Holtan*.)—"When we came to have too many people, their competition lowered the rate of wages, while it raised the rent of land."—(Rev. Mr. *Geraghty*, P. P.)

**Amount which an
Individual can earn.**

"A good deal of work is undertaken by the piece, such as the setting and digging of potatoes, and the digging of oats, stubble, and flax ground. Threshing is never done by the piece, as our people are in general able to prepare their own corn. We consider him a large farmer that has ten acres of ground."—(Rev. Mr. *O'Farrell*, P. P.)—Mr. *Holtan* says that "the labourers decidedly prefer task-work, but that employers have not always reason to be satisfied with the manner in which they execute such jobs; for his part he has reason to know that day-work is the cheapest in the long run."—"I do not find labourers willing to work by the piece. I have a piece of road that I cannot get a man to work on, though I offer 5s. a perch."—(Mr. *John O'Brien*.)—Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P., replies "that is easily explained; the men are now gone to Leinster, and will work there so long as they can find employment; their object is to leave the road-work at home undone, so that they may earn something at it in winter, when there is nothing else going on." Others attribute the reluctance to engage in road-work to the inability of a poor man, with a family, to wait for his pay until the work done has been approved of at the next road sessions. It was stated by all present that, "although the work may be executed in a superficial manner, yet the labourer is engaged at task-work both earlier and later than he would be if working by the day; it also enables him to turn to some advantage those *broken days* which are of frequent occurrence in this moist climate, and on which most employers decline altogether to hire labourers." The Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P., and others, "would say that no man, excepting those about gentlemen's places, can earn more than £5 or £6 in the year; but the majority of working men, not engaged as cottiers, do not get so much."—Mr. *Charles Conboy* mentions, as an example of the general circumstances of a class, the case of a man who worked for him on every day during the year that out-door labour could be carried on. He rented a cabin from Mr. *Conboy*, at £1 10s. a-year, and the labour account was kept by tally; at the end

of the year Mr. Conboy having deducted his rent, paid him the balance of wages due, which amounted exactly to £3. 5s.; this was his entire earning by labour during the past year. The man referred to was a young man under twenty, just married, and as well able to work as any man in the room." No instance has occurred of a labourer having worked for his mere food. "In all the villages of the barony, but more particularly in the village you are in, (Mohill,) you will meet with men who have been turned out of their holdings, and have not, at present, a square inch of land; they depend entirely on occasional employment for their means of existence. I could point out twelve families who were ejected from one townland in this neighbourhood."—(Rev. Mr. Smith, P. P.)—They received no assistance from their landlord; and, as they came to a place where there was already a superabundance of labourers, they are undoubtedly worse off than if they had even not more than a couple of acres of land; of course they cannot keep cows; and, in fact, they seldom taste milk. "They are people who chiefly go over to the English harvest, and whatever they can earn there is barely enough to pay the exorbitant rent of the con acre, which supplies them with dry potatoes."—(Rev. Mr. Doherty, P. P.)

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.
—
Connaught.
County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Mohill.

Mr. Norris says, "Their comparative condition depends on the size of the farms they hold; I should think that six days' wages in the week was at least equal to three acres of land."

"If you take a chance man for a single day, he certainly will not give you anything like a good day's work, but you can easily perceive that he improves if you keep him and diet him for a week."—(Mr. Holtan.)

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

Mr. O'Brien has known men to deny themselves a proper quantity of nourishment, even where they had a prospect of continued employment for some time; "they knew that the idle season would come at last, and they saved against it."

Messrs. Norris and Jones concur in asserting that, "an English labourer would not, indeed could not, work on the food our men subsist on."

"There is a periodical migration of our labourers to other districts, in search of employment."—(Mr. J. Norris.)—Mr. Norris, speaking as a magistrate, says that "he has never known any combinations to have been formed amongst the labourers: when they stand together in the morning waiting to be hired, and happen to know that there is a press of work, they sometimes agree amongst themselves not to hire under 10d. or 1s. that day; he has never known them to make any arrangement beyond the actual day."

The Assistant Commissioners had one excellent opportunity of judging what would be the effect of permanent employment on labourers in general; on the return of T. Jones, Esq. to this county, he engaged several of his smaller tenants as workmen, to be always employed about his place; all persons can perceive the altered condition of these men and their families; it is observable in their persons and in their houses and furniture.—(Messrs. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Smith, P. P., and Mr. Holtan.)—The statement of these witnesses is confirmed by Mr. Jones himself, who says, "They are improved in every thing, except cleanliness; they have, however, better food, and more of it; they have also better clothes, and some good furniture in their cottages."—Constant employment "has naturally the effect of making a labourer more respectable in every particular; such men could not easily be led to participate in disturbances, and though the people are perfectly quiet, there is no appearance of any intended reduction in the police establishment."—(Mr. Norris.)—The Rev. Mr. Smith, P. P., thinks that, if the expense of the police and other county charges were diminished, the money so saved would, in a great degree, be expended by the farmer in the employment of labour: he is induced to say so, because he knows that many persons retrench in the outlay on their lands, in order to enable them to meet the cess collector when his claims fall due.

Effects of regular
Employment.

The witnesses divide the labouring class into two portions: first, those who labour continually for the same master at a fixed rate, which class is the most numerous; the second consists of the occasional labourers, who chiefly reside in the outskirts of the towns, and amongst whom are to be found many ejected tenants. The very low wages which the former are tempted to accept in their eagerness to become possessors of land as cottiers, has naturally the effect of keeping down the price of labour through the country. "The occasional labourers," observes Mr. Norris, "are often obliged, in seasons of distress, to work for their food merely; this was frequently the case in 1822;" "and even since," continues Mr. Holtan, "I have frequently had them at 3d. and 4d. a-day, and their diet." So long as the poor estimate the possession of a few roods of land above the real value, there will be a tendency to the depreciation of wages, unless a public provision secures to those who have no land an amount of employment that will afford them an adequate subsistence.—(Rev. Mr. Hyde.)

Cause of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

"I should say, that constant employment, at former wages, would be far more likely to be followed by good effects, than a sudden rise."—(Mr. Norris.)

"There are hundreds of labouring men who would consider themselves perfectly fortunate if they could make sure of 8d. a-day."—(Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, P. P.)

"The removal of a few of the labourers would hardly cause a perceptible increase of wages; the departure of a few, who have emigrated, has not altered the condition of those who remain."—(Rev. Mr. Hyde.)

Mr. Norris is of opinion, "that wages cannot possibly rise, while produce remains at its present price, as their rate must depend on the value of labour to the farmer."

The Rev. Messrs. Smith, P. P., and Kiernan, P. P., and other clergymen present stated, that "a majority of the young labouring men are married under 21 years of age, and that they would be disposed to take 20 as the average period of marriage among them, although a good many do not delay beyond 16 years of age."—"Within the last four weeks," says the Rev. Mr. Smith, P. P., "I married three young couples, who had not any money amongst them; there is a part of the marriage ceremony which requires that a piece of money should be produced, and not one of them had the necessary 6d. I married them because, had I not, they would

Effect of increased
Wages on Popu-
lation.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Connaught.
County Mayo.**Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.**Bar. Mohill.**

Recovery of Wages.

live in a state of concubinage." The absence of any provision on entering into the married state, is said to be universal among the poor: "the more destitute they are," observes the Rev. Mr. Geraghty, P. P., "the less they seem frightened at the prospect of nearly certain misery."

So far as the law is concerned, the labourer meets with no difficulty in recovering any wages that may be due to him: he has merely to summon his employer before the magistrates, who have the power, in most cases, of adjudicating in a summary manner.—(Mr. *Holtan*.)—"Another witness says, that sometimes, when the case is brought forward immediately after one quarter sessions, the employer appeals to the next in order to gain time, and he has been known to quit the country in the interval."

It is the practice of the bench of magistrates to allow a labourer for the costs incurred in his case, but not for his loss of time, unless the opposition has been vexatious, and in cases where the refusal to pay has not arisen from inability.—Mr. *Norris* says, he "has not found the labourer litigious; he won't quarrel if he can avoid it, as it is not his interest to do so: his labour account is often very intricate, particularly when he rents a house and con acre from the same person." "If the employer can write, he generally commits his account to paper, but the labourer almost universally resorts to a tally, and it is surprising how accurate he is in general, and he does not hesitate to make an affidavit to its correctness."—(Mr. *Holtan*.)

Persons who attended the Examination.**Bar. Murrisk.**

THEOBALD BURKE, Esq., J. P.—Rev. **PATRICK DWYER, P. P.**—**JOHN ELLIS, architect.**—Rev. **MR. FEENY, R. C. C.**—**JOHN GARVEY, Esq.**—**DAVID GIBBONS.**—**MR. RICHARD GIBBONS, farmer.**—Rev. **MR. HANSBROW.**—**MR. MICHAEL HARN, farmer.**—**MR. PHILIP HEVERAN, farmer.**—**E. HIGGINS, Esq., J. P.**—**DANIEL HOGARTY, farmer.**—**TIMOTHY KEARNS, farmer.**—**JOHN KEARNEY, farmer.**—**COURTNEY KENNY, Esq., J. P.**—Rev. **MR. KEVENEY, R. C. C.**—**MICHAEL LUDDANE.**—**M. M'DONNELL, Esq., J. P.**—Rev. **P. M'MANUS, R. C. C.**—**SIR SAMUEL O'MALLEY, Bart.**—**WILLIAM READ, farmer.**—**MR. JOSEPH SUCHE, under agent to Lord Sligo.**—**OWEN TOOLE, farmer.**—**JAMES WILKS, farmer.**

Extent of Employment.

THE population of the barony of Murrisk, according to the census of 1831, was 34,527 souls. In this number, with the exception of those in the immediate vicinity of the town of Westport, it is stated that hardly any such thing as a permanently-employed agricultural labourer is to be met with. "The people find no other employment than on their own holdings."—(Mr. *T. Burke*.)—"You would not this day, between this and the Killeries, a distance of 25 miles, find on either side of the road 10 people employed otherwise than on their own account."—(Rev. Mr. *M'Manus, R. C. C.*)—"Employment for hire has remained pretty much the same for some years."—(Mr. *T. Burke*.)—"It is pretty stationary; the positive amount of employment has, however, increased, as is proved by the increase of tillage; but, from the progressive subdivision of land, it is now less in the power of occupiers to give employment than formerly."—(Sir *S. O'Malley, Bart.*)—*Timothy Kearns* says that formerly he held 10 acres of land, at £3 13s.; that land is now divided between him and his five sons, who have married and built houses on it; he used occasionally to hire a man, and now he or his sons would be glad to get 6d. a-day to earn.

Rates of Wages.

"I am unable to find any one willing to engage with me at less than 8d. a-day in winter, and 10d. in summer."—(Sir *S. O'Malley, Bart.*)—"I altogether differ from what Sir *S. O'Malley's* observations would lead to; the nominal rate of wages is 8d. a-day without diet in summer, and from 4d. to 6d. in winter; but I could engage to find 1,000 men willing to work to-morrow for 4d. a-day. I see men every day who bring potatoes from several miles distance, and sell them for 1½d. a stone, a price that cannot even pay the ordinary hire of their horses."—(Mr. *M. M'Donnell*.)—*Michael Luddane* says that, "when he was last offered 4d. a-day, he worked for it, sooner than lose the ready money, although he knew that the crows would be eating the bed of potatoes that he had begun to dig."—"I declare before the meeting that I came into town to-day, and could not find one to give me 2d. for my work."—(*Redmond M'Nally*.)—This man's statement passed uncontradicted; no one present offered him even the sum mentioned. Whilst Sir Samuel O'Malley stated that the rates of wages have remained the same of late years, the other witnesses are nearly unanimous in asserting that they have fallen from one to two thirds. Mr. *Suche*, however, says that he pays 800 or 900 men every week, and that he can get none to work under 8d. a-day.* *Muldoon*, a healthy middle-aged man, asserts that he cannot break more than three boxes of stones in the day, at 1½d. a box, and that he cannot earn so much when the stones are any distance off the road." The increase of the numbers of unemployed labourers is referred to the increase of population, and the falling off in the linen trade. "I say positively that there is no man to ask another to work for him, except in harvest and in spring, and then only for a few days."—(Rev. Mr. *Dwyer, P. P.*)

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Generally speaking, the only work performed by the piece is the repairing of roads; "sometimes mowing is undertaken by the piece, but not always."—(Mr. *M. M'Donnell*.)—"Labourers prefer task-work, because they can keep their own hours, although they may not be able to earn as much as by journeywork."—(Mr. *T. Burke*.)—Mr. *Kenny* says that he has given task-work on some occasions, and the men's wives have come to help their husbands so early as four o'clock in the morning. It would be nearly impossible to tell how many days' work any man may have the luck to get in the year: the amount earned by nine out of ten is very inconsiderable. You may estimate what a man's labour is worth when a farmer can get

* Mr. *Suche* refers to the men employed by Government on a line of road now being opened through Joyce's Country.

as many men as he chooses to live with him, and work for him all the year through, at from 12s. 6d. to 15s. a' quarter and his diet.—(Mr. M. M'Donnell.)—Mr. T. Burke says that he has been offered 60 men to work for him for their diet alone; and Maginn states that he could find hundreds of men and their families who would hire themselves, for the next two months, for as much potatoes each day as they could eat. Pat. M'Guire says that he often worked this summer, for his cousin, for his diet alone, and he would have worked for a stranger on the same terms; it was a favour for his cousin to employ him. Henry Gibbons knows one man, with a wife and three children, and who have all been working for their diet alone since June last. When this witness was asked whether he would now work for his food alone, he replied "Yes, I would, but I would rather get 2d. to bring home, and make four parts for my family; none of them would have enough out of the 2d., but they would have nothing if I only got my diet." The diet given consists merely of dry potatoes twice a day; it varies in value, not exceeding 3½d. a day; when potatoes are dearest, a portion of the wages is sometimes given in kind, and it is all the same to the labourer whether he gets money or the value of it in potatoes.—(Rev. Mr. Feeny, R. C. C.)—Sir Samuel O'Malley says there are no dispossessed tenants among the labourers. "This assertion was contradicted by the Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P., who replied, 'It is not that people have not been ejected, but that they have been unable to find continued labour, and are living on the charity of their neighbours, who have no work to give them. They are not called labourers, because they can get no labour.' "If a man lose his ground in this barony he may as well take the bag at once."—(Luddane.)—Bryan Kelly states that he once held a small farm, from which he was ejected; he now lives in the house of a poor man, who gives him lodging for charity, but can't afford to give him potatoes; a neighbour has allowed him to have a rood of stubble to plant potatoes in, for which he is to pay £1; he has drawn sea weed from the shore to manure it; he don't know whether he can get work enough to pay the rent; and he has no other way of making it up but by his wife's begging bits and scraps of wool, which she spins into yarn, and then knits into stockings for sale. He does not beg himself. He doesn't know how in the world he can expect to live without some land."

"It is often the case," observes Mr. M. M'Donnell, "that a labourer who is engaged for an occasional job is unable to give the value of his hire, because he is subsisting on food quite insufficient to maintain him in a working condition." Gibbons observes that he would always like to give his labourers their diet, "for, if he gets enough of food from me, he won't mind how stiff I might be in exacting his labour." "Strangers know this county too well to come looking for work here; the fact is, many of the people go to England, and to other parts of Ireland, in search of that employment which they cannot find at home."—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—"When Mr. Kilalley, the Government engineer, was engaged in the construction of the new roads, he was accustomed to procure many of the ordinary labourers, even the common pickaxe men, from distant parts, especially from the Queen's county, yet I never heard of an instance of threats or violence being directed against any of them."—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—All the witnesses agree in saying that there never existed any combinations among the labourers.

There are but very few opportunities of judging what may be the effects of constant employment upon a man who had hitherto depended on casual employment; but the recently-established cotton factory of Messrs. Thompson and Pinkerton shows clearly what the certainty of even the lowest wages may do. The persons employed there are chiefly girls, who get only 3d. or 4d. a day; the improvement in the condition of the families of these girls is very perceptible; they show more cleanliness and more respectability in general; they have purchased furniture; and their diet, above all things, no longer consists of mere potatoes.—(Rev. Mr. Hansbrow.)—"There have not for many years been any agrarian disturbances in this barony."—(Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.)—Sir Samuel O'Malley is of opinion that in no way could any saving be effected in the police and military establishments of this country. He refers to Belgium, to France, and other countries: even, he says, in Switzerland, which some people admire for its republicanism, there are far more soldiers than in Ireland. He admits that it may appear strange that there were never at any time so many police in the county of Mayo as at the present day, a period of profound peace. This singularity is, however, completely explained by the general reduction in the army. He further adds, "that it is a mistake to suppose that the cost of military and police is greater in England than in Ireland; the reverse is the case." On the other hand, Mr. Burke and the majority of the witnesses state that if permanent employment were in any way secured to the poor, and if they no longer had reason to direct their entire attention to the acquisition of small portions of land, as the only means of obtaining an existence, much of the litigation and quarrelling which now arise from such a source would of necessity cease, and the expenses attending on the administration of the laws, and on extensive police establishments, would of necessity be greatly diminished. During the last two months the greater part of 1,600 people on Clare Island have had no other support than the money and food sent from England, and from every place except their landlord's purse. During that time they have not committed any outrage; there is not even a single policeman on the island, which is two miles off the main land; nevertheless they have had to pay their share of the county cess, to pay the expenses of the police.—(Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P.)—Mr. M. M'Donnell adds, "Were the expenses attending the police establishment diminished, the money would go into other channels, and from that capital which is chiefly wanted."

"There can be no other cause for the extreme lowness of wages, than the multitudes who are eager to be employed even for the smallest remuneration."—(Mr. M. M'Donnell.)—"I am often surprised," observes Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P., "that the general rate of wages has not fallen to 2d. or 3d."—"I'll tell you the reason, Father Patt," replied Gibbons, "it is because no honest conscientious countryman can expect that a labourer can do the work he is hired

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Connaught, County Mayo.

Examinations taken by Rev. Charles Clarke, E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Murrisk.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

Effects of regular Employment.

Causes of low Wages, and Remedy.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.**Connaught.
County Mayo.Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.Bar. Murrisk.

for, or support life, on less than 4d. a-day; you may hear of men working for their diet, but you'll never hear of a man working for less money than 4d.; it isn't that there arn't plenty willing to accept less." If there were public works, or a public provision, within the reach of every body, private employers would be obliged to raise their wages to the amount that could be derived from other sources.—(*O. Toole and Mr. E. Higgins.*)—"I am sorry to say that there has been no opportunity of judging what the effect of increased wages would be on men, but in the instance of the young women employed at the factory, who had never before earned any thing, the good effects extend to their entire families. I should say, that ensuring to labourers constant employment, at the usual wages, would be found more beneficial to their morals than a sudden rise in the rates of wages: in the season for shipping corn from this port new hands from the country are frequently engaged at 10d. a-day, or perhaps 1s., who had never earned such wages in their lives before: every one has remarked that these men are more disposed to spend their money in drink than those who are regularly employed each succeeding year; the former are also more apt to rest satisfied with the profits of a week's or ten days' hire, and to spend it in idleness, than the latter, who work throughout while the demand lasts."—(*Mr. M. McDonnell.*)—It would be impossible to say what number should be removed from this barony in order to raise wages to 5s. a-week; the employers and the employed are everywhere, except near Westport, the same class. Further than a few days in spring, and a few more in harvest, no man has the assistance of others, and then he pays for it by giving his own labour in return.—(*Mr. J. Burke, Sir S. O'Malley, Bart., Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P.*)

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

The greater proportion of the poorer class will be found married before 20, and many of the women do not wait beyond 15.—(*Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.*)

Perhaps they have not 2d. provided to meet the wants attendant on marriage.—(*Rev. Mr. M'Manus, R. C. C.*)—Many of them borrow the money to pay the priest.—(*John Kearney.*)—"Ay, and many promise to pay, and never pay a farthing."—(*Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P.*)—"When I ran away with a young girl the priest married me for nothing—long life to him! It was a nice thing to marry then, but it's bad enough now."—(*Michael Luddane.*)

"In this barony the destitute and the comfortable are alike prone to early marriages; a father never hinders his sons from marrying, if they can only get a cabin and a bit of ground; on the contrary, he is happy and satisfied if he can only look forward to dividing his five or six acres among three or four of them."—(*Rev. Mr. Dwyer, P. P., and others.*)

Recovery of Wages.

The recovery of wages is attended with no difficulty, and with little expense; the summons costs 6d., and the warrant 1s.; the matter is settled before the magistrates at petty sessions.—(*Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.*)—"The plaintiff is only allowed his costs; he is not allowed for his time, on which, indeed, they do not seem to set any value."—(*Rev. Mr. Feeny, R. C. C.*)

"We seldom find that the claim of the labourer for wages is denied; the defendant merely wants to put off the time of payment: the employer says, 'I can't pay you until next month, until I sell my pig or my sheep;' the other, who is as badly off as the employer, very naturally does not wish to wait so long, and comes off to Westport for a summons. The debt is generally discharged before matters go so far as distraint."—(*Mr. M. McDonnell.*)—The fines imposed by the Petty Sessions' Court for trespass are always in proportion to the injury done, the amount of which is ascertained by appraisers, appointed for the purpose.—(*Sir S. O'Malley, Bart.*)

There is scarcely such a thing as agricultural employment in the barony, except a few days in spring and harvest.—(*Rev. Mr. M'Manus, R. C. C.*)—"Where there is, the labourer is generally paid every night, or, at farthest, every week: where this is not the case the account is more frequently kept by tally than by writing; but I never have seen either tally or writing produced in court as evidence between employer and employed."—(*Mr. M. McDonnell.*)

*Persons who attended the Examination.*County Sligo.Bar. Carbery.

Mr. JAMES BARBER, under agent to Sir R. G. Booth.—Mr. FRANCIS BARBER, farmer.—Rev. Mr. BRENNAN, P. P., Drumcliff.—OWEN CASEY, labourer.—Mr. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN.—Mr. FOLLIS CLARKE, agent to Mr. Wynne.—Sir A. CREIGHTON, Bart.—Rev. HUGH DE LACY, P. P.—GEORGE DODWELL, Esq., agent to Sir R. G. Booth.—Rev. Mr. DUNLEAVY, P. P.—LAURENCE EGAN, holds five and a half acres of land.—Rev. E. ELWOOD.—GOWAN GILMOUR, Esq., P. P.—JAMES GORMAN, labourer.—JAMES GORMAN, labourer.—JONES BOOTH, Esq.—Mr. ROBERT KERR.—PETER KILCOOL, a man ejected from Sir R. G. Booth's estate.—JOHN LOGAN, a thatcher.—Mr. LUMEY, large farmer.—Mr. LYNCH.—ABRAHAM MARTIN, Esq.—JAMES M'DERMOTT, labourer.—Rev. Mr. M'HUGH, P. P.—Mr. M'KINN, corn buyer.—PATRICK MOLLOY, labourer.—PATRICK MULLIGAN, labourer.—Rev. Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, P. P.—Mr. C. O'CONNOR, 24 acres.—E. PATTERSON, Esq., agent to John Jones, Esq.—Mr. PYE.—JOHNSTON SHAW, and YOUNG SHAW, small farmers.—Mr. HENRY SIMPSON, large farmer.—H. H. SLADE, Esq., J. P.—Mr. SODAN, of Grange.—Mr. M. TUCKER.—Rev. Mr. R. C. C. WALKER.—JAMES WALKER, Esq., Agent to Lord Palmerston.—Mr. M. WALSH.—GEORGE WATERS, labourer.—Rev. Mr. WEST, Rector of Ahamlish.—JOHN WENNIGAN, labourer.—Rev. Mr. WOODWARD, chaplain to Sir R. G. Booth.—OWEN WYNNE, Esq.—Rev. Mr. YATES, Rector of Drumcliffe.—RICHARD YATES, Esq.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

THE labouring population of the barony of Carbery amounted in 1831 to 6,206, and, according to the census of that year, nearly one-half were occupiers engaged solely in the tillage of their own lands; the other half are returned as labourers employed in agriculture. The

accuracy of this return, if it be understood to mean that upwards of 3,000 of the inhabitants obtain a livelihood from wages, is denied by nearly all the witnesses. They state that, except unmarried men, boarded in farmers' houses, (called "servant boys,") and a few workmen retained about gentlemen's houses, there are no workmen permanently hired for agricultural purposes, or who may not, from looking to small portions of land as their main support, be at one time denominated "occupiers not employing labourers," and, at another, "agricultural labourers;" the latter appellation is applicable in spring and harvest, when they obtain a few days' work. The Rev. Mr. *Yates* states, "that the only men who are at all permanently occupied are those whom the road contractors employ at breaking stones."—"It would be impossible to learn the exact number of agricultural labourers; if there were plenty of work to-morrow, many would become labourers who have hitherto only worked on their own small holdings."—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—Employment has much decreased of late years; "the times are much worse than they were." *Owen Casey*, a labourer, says, "Fourteen years ago I could get as much work in the fields as would maintain me and my family, without land; now the best thing I have to look to is 1*d.* a barrel for breaking stones, and that will not bring me in more than 30*s.* a-year." "At the time *Casey* speaks of I used to get constant employment, but it now often happens that I don't get more than a day in the week."—(Mr. *Mooney*.)—Another witness says, that "he holds 25 acres, and used once to pay away a good deal of money for work done; now he endeavours to do as much as he can, with the help of his son; sometimes he has one man at work, sometimes two, and often not one." "The fact is," says Rev. Mr. *Yates*, "there is not half the employment there used to be; it can't be otherwise, where the population has increased to one and a half souls per acre, as in this parish: in this parish the number of acres is 10,518, and the population is 14,000. The Rev. Mr. *McHugh*, P. P., and others add, that "besides the great increase of population, and the necessary subdivision of land, the fall in the value of produce is a prominent cause of the lessened demand for labour, and also the weighty county taxes, which this year amount to nearly 3*s.* an acre."

A farmer gives 5*d.* or 6*d.* a-day in summer with diet, and about 4*d.* in winter with diet; a gentleman gives 10*d.* in summer and 8*d.* in winter, but never gives diet, so that there is not much difference between the two. The real value of a man's labour in this country you may judge of from this, that a farmer can get as many able-bodied young men as he chooses, to be employed at whatever he pleases every day in the year, and to be dieted in his own house, for £1 5*s.* a quarter at the most, and often for not more than £4 a-year: as for day wages there is at this moment a man working for me at 2*d.* a-day and his diet.—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—At the latter part of Mr. *Lumey's* statement several of the witnesses exclaimed that "the man must be sickly and not worth more than 2*d.* a-day." Mr. *Lumey* replied that "he was not quite hearty, but still he was glad enough to give his day's work for 2*d.* The rate of wages has been progressively decreasing of late years, I can recollect when the ordinary wages of the country were from 10*d.* to 1*s.* in summer and from 8*d.* to 10*d.* in winter; at the same time the wages of a servant boy were also better, and the year Buonaparte was taken a servant boy used to get wages at the rate of £9 9*s.* a-year. That very year I paid a boy £10 10*s.*—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—The same causes that made the labourers more numerous also helped to bring down their hire, and besides, most people took advantage of the change to British currency to bring down their wages 1*d.* or 1½*d.*—(Mr. *Barber*.)

"Very little work is done here by the piece, in comparison with what I have seen in Leinster."—(Mr. *Richard Yates*.)

The only jobs ever done by the piece are ditch making, saving of turf and of hay, the cutting of it being generally done by day work: when both cutting and saving are contracted for the price given is about 8*s.* an acre. The labourers have no objection to task-work, but the farmers have, because they find that they don't get the value of their money."—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—*Patrick Mulligan* says: "It isn't that the farmer doesn't get the value of his money, but the labourer doesn't get the value of his labour; if good wages were given we would do a job to any man's liking, but when a poor man clears but 2*s.* 6*d.* or 3*s.* on an acre of hay he must make haste." The Rev. Mr. *Yates* explained that another reason that task-work is not general is, that the members of the employer's family cannot take part in it, but they can always lend a hand at day-work." If a man gets a job he'll be before hours and after hours at it until he finishes it, striving to rear the family.—(Mr. *Owen Casey*.)—The labourers present readily acknowledge their inferiority to an English workman; they ask "What can be expected where they never get anything like half the wages the latter receives?" In addition, owing to the quantity of their time which is unemployed, they do not appear to possess the skill or the perseverance of an English labourer. *Owen Casey* says, that "as for the money he earned last year he got about as much as those about him; he didn't earn but £1 at farm-work, putting spring and harvest together, and about £1 10*s.* at breaking stones: if it weren't for a rood of con acre he'd be beat entirely; even in harvest time he only got 8*d.* a-day." "I have a son a labouring man," states *Mooney*, "and to my knowledge he didn't earn 1*d.* beyond £3 last year, and part of that was by attending masons." Other labourers varied in their estimates of the yearly earnings of an ordinary labourer, but none of them reached £4. Mr. *Richard Yates* and Mr. *Lumey* observed that "the men were right, they only counted what they earned in money; but counting even the labour which they were permitted to give in payment, either for their land or con acre, very few men in the barony could be said to earn more than £6 or £7 a-year by the work of their hands." None of the witnesses are acquainted with an instance where work has been performed for a day's food. The workmen engaged by gentlemen are rarely dieted, but amongst farmers the universal practice is to give a labourer his breakfast and dinner, in addition to the ordinary wages given at the time." The labourers get the same as the farmer himself—potatoes and skimmed milk, and sometimes butter; a stone of

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potatoes is laid out for each man; that, with butter and milk, will amount to 3d. or 4d., according to the season, making up his cost to about 9d. or 10d., including his wages, which, in summer, are about 6d.—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—To the question, “Whether meal did not form a part of the food,” Mr. *Richard Yates* replied, that “the farmer didn’t often taste meal himself and therefore his men could not expect it.” Mr. *Richard Yates* and Mr. *Barber* state “that there are but a small number of dispossessed tenantry among the labouring class, because fully three-fourths of them have moved off to America.” Several other witnesses, amongst them the Rev. Mr. *M’Hugh*, P. P., contradict this statement, and say that “there are many such men in all parts of the barony.” Mr. *Dodwell* fully confirms this, by mentioning that “at least 60 of the tenants who were ejected from the estate of Sir R. G. Booth are now employed as labourers on that gentleman’s demesne.” “If half an acre of land be taken from a man, and he gets pretty constant employment at 6d. a-day, I should think he is better off: I can’t say the same where he has lost three, four, or five acres.”—(Rev. Mr. *M’Hugh*, P. P.)—The witnesses of the labouring class declare, that they who have been ejected are all worse off now, because none of them get constant employment. “They cannot fancy any one well off,” observes the Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P., “unless he has a bit of land.” “I had four or five acres of land, but now I have nothing but my spade, and I get only 8d. a-day, and that not for more than half the year.”—(Mr. *Mulligan*.)

**Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.**

There can be no doubt but that insufficiency frequently leaves the labourer less able to work than he otherwise would be; the appearance of the man speaks of itself. If a new man comes to me I find that, from proper feeding, he works better on the third day than on the first; if he leaves me, and that I have occasion for him again, I am sure to find that he has quite fallen off, from his scanty food while at home.—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—*John Logan* says, “When you ask a man whether he has enough, may be he ought to answer that he has often nothing: I know a man’s wife sometimes to have to borrow salt for his dinner; many a man is ashamed to tell the way he lives here in the face of his neighbours. “There have been no threatening notices served for the purpose of preventing the employment of strangers; threatening notices have been served, but not for this purpose.”—(Mr. *Richard Yates* and Mr. *Dodwell*.)—No case of violence have resulted where strangers have been employed. There have not been any combinations respecting labour.—(Mr. *Richard Yates*.)

**Effects of regular
Employment.**

“If a labourer gets permanent employment you may know it at once; he is better off in every respect; but his chief object is to get a pig, and a cow to give him milk.”—(Mr. *Barber*.)—“He will have better clothes, and his family will have enough to eat; but, after all, even permanent wages will barely give a man the necessaries of life.”—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—Mr. *Richard Yates* remarks, that “the effects of permanent employment are to be perceived in everything except as respects the cleanliness of the cabin; that remains the same, and is as dirty as ever.” “You cannot expect much change there, when he still has the same damp clay floor as ever.”—(Mr. *Lumey* and the Rev. Mr. *M’Hugh*, P. P.)—The Rev. Mr. *Yates* said, “He was afraid constant employment would not, in Ireland, be productive of the benefits which might fairly be expected from it: in the immediate neighbourhood of Sir R. G. Booth’s residence there was as much employment given as anywhere, and yet threatening notices were of frequent occurrence there; and no later than this last spring a large stack of corn was burnt, and several ploughs maliciously broken.” Young *Shaw* replied, “You forget, Mr. *Yates*, that the real reason of those outrages was that the poor people were unhinged, and driven out of their lands and dwellings at Ballygilligan; and that, besides, they are by no means constantly employed; they still consider themselves aggrieved.” Mr. *Lumey* and Mr. *Charles O’Connor* agree in stating that they would expect everything from constant employment; that there is every reason to suppose that it would make the people more peaceable, and render feasible an extensive reduction in the police establishment, and other branches of expenditure, whose burden now weighs upon the farmer, and makes him unwilling to incur as much expense in agriculture as, perhaps, he ought, and would, under other circumstances.

**Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.**

Wages have not arrived at their present rate suddenly; they have been progressively falling since the war, just as the population and the subdivision of land have been increasing.”—(Mr. *Francis Barber*.)—“As the number increases of those who have no land, or else not enough to maintain them, I do not see where the depreciation of wages will stop in the competition for that which will be their only means of existence.”—(Rev. Mr. *Yates*.)—“If there were public work, or public provision, to the amount of 4s. or 5s. per week, within a man’s reach, there would be no occasion for him to compete for lower wages; wages would rise to that amount everywhere, of their own accord, as farmers would find no one willing to work for them below it.”—(Mr. *Richard Yates*, Mr. *Lumey*, Mr. *Mooney*, and Mr. *Mulligan*.)—It is stated, that there has been no instance of a general rise in wages for several years; a partial case of the kind took place a few years ago, when Sir R. G. Booth undertook, for the purposes of reclamation, to deepen the bed of a river which flowed through parts of his estate: he gave 10d. a-day to many men, who had never before earned so much, and whom, if he had liked, he could have engaged for less.”—(Mr. *Barber*.)—The Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P., observed, that “this work lasted but one month, and the people generally profited by it, spending but little in drink, as they knew it would last but a short time; they were prudent, and some of them saved money enough to buy a pig, and other matters.” Mr. *Dodwell* says, that “he altogether differs from the Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P.: at one time, when labour was going on to a considerable extent at Lissadell, and the wages given were above the average, a large proportion of the money earned used to be intercepted by whiskey sellers, stationed at the gate at the same time;” and adds, “I am sorry to say that the men employed were decidedly the worst conducted persons in the country.” To the question, Whether when the work of a barony must be done, and the whole labouring population are now engaged in doing it, the withdrawal of a few would be sufficient to prevent wages from falling below 5s. per week,—it was replied, by Mr. *Lumey*, that

"the rate of wages, including diet, was at the present moment nearly, if not quite, equal to 5s. a-week, but there are very few who are employed every day; the majority do not get so much as three days' work in the week; if we suppose one-half to do so, it would be necessary to withdraw the other half of the labouring population, that the earnings of the remainder might not fall below 5s."

The Rev. Mr. *M'Hugh*, P.P., states, that "the generality of labouring men are married before the age of 20; and that it is very rare to find either a bachelor or a spinster in that class after 30." "The making of provision against marriage never costs them a thought, or stops them a moment; they never take their after state into consideration; even if there be a marriage portion, it is often spent on the feast in the evening; I could mention 100 such cases."—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—"Aye, and more than that; they often get into debt before the first night is over."—(Mr. *Pye*.) Mr. *Richard Yates* says, that "a servant boy and a servant girl, who have not a penny of wages due to them, think of nothing but putting their two blankets together; but," he continues, "it is a curious circumstance that a man who has been accustomed to better circumstances remains single longer than any other; having a little already he is anxious to increase it, and looks about him for a good match."

"Nothing is easier than the recovery of wages by servants and labourers; a single magistrate can give a decree in such cases."—(Mr. *Barber*.) When a labourer sues for wages he is not allowed for loss of time; he is allowed 1s. for the summons and decree. Mr. *Lumey*, speaking as an employer, agrees with most of the other witnesses in stating that the labourers are not prone to litigation.

The fines imposed for what are called common trespasses are according to a fixed scale; viz., for a trespass on pasture, 6d.; on potatoes or oats, 1s.; if the injury inflicted surpass these sums, the matter is referred to the decision of the sworn appraisers of the district, and the magistrates decree accordingly.—(Mr. *Barber*.) Labourers do not receive their wages daily, but, in general, keep an account with their employers by tally. "These accounts," Mr. *Pye* says, "are but seldom the object of dispute; if they should be so, the magistrates would decree for the plaintiff on his affidavit." *Logan*, however, complained that "he had been engaged, with others, to break stones last winter, and that he has not been able to get paid since." Mr. *Lumey* explains, that "the reason of his not being paid is, that the contractor does not undertake to pay his labourers until he obtains the money from the grand jury; the delay thus occasioned is only felt by the poor man."

Persons who attended the Examination.

RICHARD CANNON, owner and occupier of 2½ acres.—PATRICK CARTON, farmer, 18 acres, parish of Balscadden.—O. CASEY, labourer.—MICHAEL CODY, labourer.—JOHN COLEMAN, 12 acres, parish of Balrothery.—JOHN CRATON, occupier of four acres, parish of Balrothery.—THOMAS DARDIS, labourer.—MR. THOMAS DILLON, farmer, 180 acres, parish of Balrothery and Balscadden.—MR. B. ENNIS, farmer, 180 acres, parish of Balscadden.—MR. JOSEPH ENNIS, farmer and miller, 350 acres, parish of Naul.—MR. NICHOLAS FALLON, farmer of 80 acres, parish of Naul.—PATRICK GARVEY, labourer.—CHRISTOPHER GOFF, farmer, 24 acres, parish of Balscadden.—GEORGE HAMILTON, Esq. Hampton Hall, deputy-lieutenant for the county, and justice of peace.—JOHN HOGAN, labourer.—THOMAS HOWARD, labourer.—A. S. HUSSEY, Esq., Westown, justice of peace for the counties of Meath and Dublin.—MR. F. HYNES, farmer, parish of Hollywood.—MR. JOHN JOHNSTON, agent to James Hamilton, Esq., of Sheep-hill, and farmer, Skerries.—DANIEL KEIGHLY, labourer.—JOHN KELCH, labourer.—MR. JOHN KING, farmer, 155 acres, parish of Balrothery.—WILLIAM LOCKE, Esq. manufacturer.—MR. PATRICK M'CABE, farmer, 50 acres, parish of Balrothery.—JAMES M'DANIEL, labourer.—JOHN M'DONALD, labourer.—JOHN M'DOWAL, labourer.—MR. MICHAEL M'NALLY, farmer, 35 acres, parish of Hollywood.—MR. M. M'NALLY, farmer, 140 acres, parish of Balscadden.—MR. A. MACHIN, corn-dealer and farmer, 200 acres, parish of Naul.—MR. PATRICK MAGEE, publican and provision dealer, under rent-collector or driver to Colonel Tennysen.—B. MAY, occupier of five acres, Balrothery.—WILLIAM O'REILLY, Esq. Sea-farm.—P. ROONEY, farmer, 12½ acres, parish Balrothery.—JOHN ROCHFORD, Esq., Walcherstown.—CHARLES SCONARD, labourer.—Rev. JOHN SMITH, P.P. of the Roman Catholic Union of Balrothery, including the parishes of Balrothery and Balscadden.—JAMES TUIITE, labourer.—JAMES WADE, farmer, 12 acres, parish Balrothery.—JOHN WADE, farmer, 12 acres, parish Balrothery.—MR. GEORGE WILSON, farmer, 110 acres, parish Grallagh.—GEORGE WOODS, Esq., Milverton, J. P.—Independent of the above witnesses there were many other small occupiers and labourers who assisted in affirming or correcting the statements and opinions of the principal witnesses.

THE only parishes of the barony, respecting which the Assistant Commissioners were able to procure information as to the number of labourers and the amount of employment, were Balrothery, Baldungan, Rush, Naul, Garristown, and Balscadden. It is presented in the following Table:—

	Total Number of Labourers.	Permanently employed.	Occasionally employed.	Almost always unemployed.
Balrothery	600	200	350	50
Baldungan	400	100	240	60
Rush	250	100	150	
Naul	118	73	41	4
Garristown	195	45	140	10
Balscadden	220	60	160	

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Connaught.
County Sligo.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Carberry.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.**

Leinster.
County Dublin.

**Examinations
taken by**
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

The labourers placed in the above Table under the head of "Occasionally Employed" seem, from the best information the Assistant Commissioners have been able to procure, to have, on the average of the barony, from six to seven months' employment in the whole year. Those under the head of "Almost always Unemployed" are either constantly unemployed, from want of skill, strength, industry, or of demand for labour in their neighbourhood, or only obtain work for a very short time in harvest, and at the digging and setting of potatoes. They generally have a cabin and garden on a common or bog, and some are weakly or infirm. The wives and children of these work or beg to maintain themselves and the remainder of the family. In visiting the cabins of labourers the Assistant Commissioners met with many instances of the whole family being thus supported by the sons and daughters as soon as they were old enough to work. Filial affection and duty, and mutual assistance between near relatives, seem to be generally prevalent among the lower classes. They are considered as religious and moral obligations of the most sacred character, and the privations to which young men and women submit, in order to fulfil them, are often of the most severe and painful description.

Employment has very much decreased of late years, perhaps so much as one-half. The work done is not supposed to have diminished in this proportion, but the decrease is partly of this nature, partly attributable to an increase of the population, so that labourers are now little more than half as much employed as they used to be formerly. The decrease of work done has been caused by the decrease of agricultural capital, in proportion to the extent of land occupied, capital having gradually diminished with the profits of the farmer. The fall in the value of agricultural produce, especially grain, obliging the farmer to economize and retrench in every possible way, induces him to diminish the labour upon his farm to the lowest standard of necessary work, and to lay down to grass much land which he formerly kept in tillage. With this decrease in the demand for labour, the advance of population has greatly increased the supply.

Rates of Wages.

As nearly as an average can be made, the following is the rate of wages, without diet, throughout the barony.

Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.
Winter	10d.	4d.	Varies from 4d. to 8d. per day, according to the work.
Spring	1s.	6d.	
Summer	1s. to 1s. 2d.	6d. to 8d.	
Harvest	2s.	1s.	

The rate of wages varies considerably in the different parishes. In some 1s. per day is paid all the year round, in others only 10d. In one parish, where the labourers are not numerous, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. is paid all the summer. The wages stated in the Table are, however, by far the most prevalent.

The rate of wages has considerably decreased since the peace. The labourer that would formerly receive 8s. per week, now receives only from 5s. to 6s.; but, owing to the fall in the prices of food, clothes, &c., observed several witnesses, the labourer would now be in a better situation at the present rate of wages, if he were constantly employed, than he was formerly at 8s. The great cause of his depression is, therefore, that he is much less regularly employed than he was formerly. The fall in the rate of wages has been caused by the fall in the value of agricultural produce, the increase of population, and decrease of demand for labour, as before described.

**Amount which an
Individual can earn.**

Work of every description is frequently executed by piece; the labourer prefers such, whenever he can easily and accurately calculate its value, and will perform a much greater quantity of work than he would at day-labour. He has a greater inducement to exert himself, since the amount of his earnings depends entirely on the degree of his exertions, and he will often labour from three to four hours longer.

The total of the earnings of an ordinary labourer may amount in the whole year to about £10, being from 5s. to 6s. per week for about eight months of the year, and £1 extra earning in harvest. It was the general opinion of the persons present that this was, as nearly as it could be arrived at, the general average of the labourer's total earnings throughout the barony; but as it must include all, from the labourer in constant employment to the labourer that only obtains work during harvest and other busy times, it is very difficult to strike any average.

Labourers are not known to work for their food merely; if farmers have work for labourers, they always give them the wages usual in the district. It would be thought disgraceful in a farmer, and is never done, to take advantage of a labourer's necessities, by offering him work for food alone. When the labourer gets diet from the farmer, he has stirabout and milk for breakfast; potatoes or bread, with milk or butter, for dinner; and the same for supper. The money wages given with such food, are 6d. in summer, and 4d. or 5d. in winter. The value of the food is considered to make up the wages to the usual rate of the district.

It seldom happens that any part of wages is paid in kind except with herds, who usually have a certain quantity of potatoes, food for a cow, and fuel, as part of their wages. Land, potatoes, and food for a cow, form, in a few instances, part of the remuneration of constant labourers; but such are almost always paid in money, and afterwards make a separate bargain with their employers or others for whatever farm produce they may require.

Many labourers are small dispossessed tenantry. Whether their condition has been bettered or otherwise, by the change, depends entirely on the peculiar circumstances of each case, such as whether they are constantly employed as labourers, what rent they paid as occupiers of land, what family they had to help them in tilling it, &c. If, however, the usual circumstances of

both classes be considered, labourers are not generally so well off as the occupiers of land, although there are some labourers in constant employment at good wages who are better off than small holders of land of poor quality or paying a high rent.

As far as the English Assistant Commissioner has been able to observe, he would say that the work done by the Irish labourer is inferior to that done by the English. Most of the labourers constantly employed by the farmers in this barony (of course the most industrious and skilful workmen) seem to work steadily, but not to possess either so much strength or skill as the same class of English labourers. This arises from deficiency of food and the generally imperfect state of agriculture, which affords them few or no opportunities of acquiring superior skill. The same reasons apply, of course still more strongly, to those who only obtain occasional employment, especially the deficiency of food, which frequently renders the labourer totally unfit for work when he is at length fortunate enough to meet with it. The great majority of labourers suffer from an insufficiency of food, which renders them less able to work; and this must continue to be the case as long as wages continue so low as not to afford the means of proper sustenance to the usual number of a labourer's family, even where he has constant employment. This is especially the case when potatoes are scarce and dear, as at the present season of the year (July), when he is often obliged to divide the food that is barely sufficient for one meal, into three; and, although all that can possibly be spared by the families is reserved for the man who has to work, yet that provision is often encroached on to appease the cries of the children for food. This insufficiency of food occurs usually in the months of July, August, and September, between the going out of the last and the coming in of the next crop of potatoes, varying in degree with the abundance or scarcity of the former crop, the time it will keep sound, and the earliness or lateness of the ensuing crop. It amounts to a regular periodical half-famine among those labourers who have either very large families, or only occasional employment, or both.

Threats have very seldom been used to prevent the employment of strangers. Some isolated instances have occurred, but one or two only are recollected of violence being used in such cases, and these a long time ago. So far from threats or violence being generally resorted to, strangers are usually well treated and received with hospitality, even by the poorest labourers. One or two cases of combination among the labourers have occurred, but not against the farmers; they have been against the contractors of new roads; and even these arose from the labourers considering themselves entitled to receive higher wages from the contractors, from an idea, prevalent among labourers and others, that all public works and contracts in Ireland are jobs, and, as they suppose the contractor is paid a very high price for the work, they think he can afford to be liberal to the men he employs. In fact, they consider they ought to have some share in the plunder. The labourers have also, in many cases, to come from a greater distance to the public works than to the employment given by the farmers. In a recent case of this kind (the new road from Ballock to Balrothery), the labourers succeeded in raising wages from 6s. to 7s. per week by such a combination. There have never been any predial disturbances in this part of the country.

When a labourer has obtained permanent employment at a fixed rate of wages, the witnesses agree that the change is marked by a decided improvement in the cleanliness and respectability of himself and family. His furniture, too, and the interior of his cabin, are much improved, but this depends, to a great extent, on the tenure by which the labourer holds possession of his cabin. If this be uncertain, he seldom expends much money or trouble on his cabin or furniture; but when it is permanent, and not liable to terminate at the will and caprice of a landlord, his cabin and furniture, in proportion to the increased regularity of his employment, almost invariably display a marked increase of neatness and general improvement and comfort. The contrast is peculiarly observable on commonage land, where the labourers have, by long undisturbed possession, become proprietors of the cabins which they had erected on the commonage, as is the case at Ballyscadden and the Bog of the Ring, the cabins and families of those who have more regular employment, exhibiting there every appearance of greater respectability, comfort, and cleanliness. This observation on the effect of certainty of tenure applies to the cabin itself and the larger furniture, the smaller articles depending more invariably upon the labourer's means, according to the number of his family, and the amount of his earnings. The labourer, in proportion as he is employed, becomes also decidedly more peaceable in his habits and less likely to be drawn into outrage of any description, political or agrarian; but the witnesses do not believe that any improvement in the condition of the labourers is likely to effect (by the decrease of crime) such a diminution of the expenditure on police, jails, &c., as materially to benefit the farmer, and through him the labourer.

The competition among labourers is not such as to induce them to underbid each other. There is a usual rate which they receive, though, no doubt, competition has the effect of gradually reducing it. It happens only during harvest that the labourer is obliged to accept wages below the usual rate, and it then merely arises from, and the extent of it depends upon, the number of strangers who come to labour in the district during that season.

If labourers could claim employment at public works at a fixed rate of wages, it would prevent wages from falling below that standard, provided such employment was not considered in any way disreputable; but rather than enter into a workhouse or charitable asylum, or work at any occupation that would be considered degrading, or would shackle his independence, the labourer would work for the farmer at 1s., 2s., or even 3s. per week less. Indeed, the labourer at all times prefers working for a farmer to working in any public employment, from the kindness and assistance the farmer affords him in times of scarcity and distress, and also because the farmer's employment is certain and regular, whereas public works only afford a temporary occupation, and one very precarious in its duration.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

Effects of regular Employment.

Causes of low Wages, and Remedy.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Leinster.*
County Dublin.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.*Bar. Balrothery.*Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Regularity is always preferable to a high rate of wages; regular wages, though low, are more favourable to industry and morality than much higher wages if the employment fluctuate. The number of labourers is so great, and so many are always unemployed, either in this district or adjoining ones, that the withdrawal of a few could produce no sensible effect in sustaining or raising wages.

Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P., states, from his own experience, that the average age at which men marry is full 25; women 16 to 20: but Mr. *Hamilton* thinks the men marry at an earlier age. Rev. Mr. *Smith*, P. P., having in the mean time referred to his register, stated next day that he had found the average of men's ages to be nearer 26 or 27. No further provision is usually made against marriage than the money to pay for the wedding, and a few articles of primary necessity, such as a pot, kettle, stool, &c.; the labourers merely consider if they can at all support a wife, and get "a floor of her own." The wife frequently remains at her father's house for a few weeks until the arrangements for lodgings or a cabin can be completed. They trust generally to the chance of getting employment: and, if a man be remonstrated with for his imprudence, he will reply, "I think I can support a wife as well as others." In respect of proneness to marriage, no difference is observed between the more and the less comfortable. The circumstance of means seems to have no effect in either encouraging or preventing it.

Recovery of Wages.

A labourer may recover his wages by simple application to a magistrate, who grants a summons to petty sessions, where an order for payment is given. He is allowed 1s. for his loss of time, which is supposed to be one day, though he sometimes loses two, and even three. He is also allowed the expense of the summons and the serving of it (6d. each). Such cases are not frequent, the labourers being by no means prone to litigation; they would rather wait for some time than press for their wages, great mutual forbearance and kindness prevailing between them and their employers. Combinations or disturbances have never been promoted by the difficulty of obtaining legal redress. Accounts are usually kept by tally between the labourer and his employer, as few of the latter can write; and thus kept they do not generally form subjects of litigation. When arrears have accrued, this circumstance is seldom used as a means of oppression against the tenant.

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Kilkenny.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.*Bar. Galmoy.*

Rev. Dr. BRENNAN, P. P., Galmoy.—JOHN BUTLER, Esq., Wilton.—MICHAEL BYRNE, Esq. of Bayswell, gentleman farmer.—Mr. J. CAHILL, tradesman.—Mr. SYLVESTER CAMPION, holds 19 acres.—Mr. TIMOTHY CORMACK, holds 800 acres.—Mr. COYNE, farmer, shopkeeper, and manufacturer, Urlingford.—Captain DELANY, Ballyshellan.—Mr. MICHAEL DELANY, holds above 300 acres.—Mr. DERMODY, under-agent to Captain Delany.—J. FITZPATRICK, Esq., Urlingford, holds 500 or 600 acres.—Mr. PATRICK FITZPATRICK, a builder.—Mr. WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, high constable.—CHARLES HEALEY, Esq., agent to George Healy, Esq.—GEORGE HEALY, Esq., Violet Hill.—MICHAEL HOOLAHAN, labourer.—JOHN KELLY, labourer.—Rev. Mr. LODGE, of Belview.—Mr. PATRICK M'EVoy, a builder.—Mr. M'EVoy, land surveyor.—Mr. M. MURPHY.—ROBERT NEVILLE, Esq., J. P., Marymount.—Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN, holds 17 acres.—Rev. ROBERT POWER, P. P., Lisdowney.—TIMOTHY QUINN, labourer.—Mr. RIDGE, magistrate's clerk.—Dr. RYAN, dispensary surgeon.—Mr. RICHARD RYAN, butcher.—PIERCE SCULLY, Esq., seneschal of several manors under the Marquis of Ormond.—ROBERT ST. GEORGE, Esq., J. P., Baliff.—Mr. WILLIAM WALSH, holds 134 acres.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

"THE number of labourers who can obtain little or no employment is decidedly greater at present than it used to be. Owing to the increase of tillage, there is, on the whole, more work done; but the growth in population, and the fall in prices, which causes many small farmers now to labour themselves who used not formerly to do so, have decreased the demand for labour."—(Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P.)—"The practice of drilling potatoes, which has been introduced within the last three years, has decidedly thrown many men out of work. In my own parish, Urlingford, it has had that effect in the case of 40 or 50 individuals, who have been reduced from the condition of permanently, to that of occasionally, employed labourers."—(Mr. *P. Scully*.)—*J. Fitzpatrick*, Esq., of Urlingford, remarks that "the conversion of tillage land to pasture has had a great share in diminishing the general amount of employment, together with the causes mentioned by the other witnesses." He also made the following statement of the progressive decrease of labourers employed during the last four years on the land occupied and farmed by himself, being between 500 and 600 acres:—

Number of days' work of labourers employed in	1831	5,647
Ditto ditto	1832	5,578
Ditto ditto	1833	4,410
Ditto ditto	1834	3,881

Rates of Wages.

"Wages have gradually fallen as employment decreased; they fell first from 1s. to 10d. and the highest now given is 8d., with diet (breakfast and dinner)."—(Mr. *Walsh*).—"The chief cause of the decrease of wages is the increase of hands."—(Mr. *Byrne*).—This witness dwells particularly on the cause assigned by him; but the small farmers, Walsh and others, whilst they admit its truth to a certain extent, are more disposed to attribute the falling off to the bad prices, and still more to high rents.

"Hardly any country work is done by task."—(Mr. Dermody.)—"I get nothing done by the piece, except threshing; and the reason of the general disinclination to do it is, that the man undertaking such jobs is never dieted by his employer; and he thinks that whatever increased hire he might thereby obtain, is more than counterbalanced by the loss of his two meals a-day."—(Mr. Byrne.)—Mr. Dermody thinks that "the best employed men do not clear, by wages, more than from £6 to £7 a-year, besides their diet."—Mr. Byrne states "that he has always made the same estimate of their gains; he has for a long time found, on making up his yearly account with his cottiers, that they have been, in almost every case, short by about a hundred days, consisting of Sundays, holidays, and days of bad weather." Mr. Delany says that "no labourer gets so much work as a cottier; and common labourers do not, by any means, make so much by wages in the course of the whole year, though they may sometimes get a higher rate." As to the proportion of a man's entire earnings which results from harvest-work, Mr. Delany observes, that "not more than 5s. out of the £6 can be set down to the rise of wages which occurs during harvest, as the rise does not last for more than from 15 to 20 days, and does not exceed 2d. or at most 4d. a-day." This he attributes to the number of men who come from Connaught and elsewhere, and who, of course, keep down the price of labour. The witnesses have not been acquainted with any instances of men having worked merely for their food. "To my knowledge, however," says Walsh, "its often they'd be glad enough to do it, but they are ashamed; a person would rather perish than have it said that he worked for nothing." The wages usually given in addition to diet would average about 6d. a-day in winter, and 8d. in summer. "There is no man, however, who would not be glad to work all the year round for 8d. a-day, without diet."—(Mr. Scully.)

All the witnesses say that hardly any of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry, and, from the absence of any attempts on the part of the majority of landlords to prevent subdivision, there is every reason to suppose that the statement is correct.

"There is no uninterrupted tract, of any considerable extent, exclusively devoted to grazing. I should, however, think that the condition of labourers would depend on their numbers in relation to the work to be done, and not on the nature of the country they inhabited. At the same time it is generally observed that no persons of the lower class are so well off as the herds on grazing farms are, although their nominal remuneration does not much, if at all, exceed that of other labourers."—(Mr. Scully.)

One of our labourers certainly cannot exert himself to the degree that an Englishman would; but the worst of it is, that in this country a labourer is worn out sooner than in other countries, owing to the insufficiency of his food; and then he'll get nobody at all to employ him, as he can't give full value for his 6d. a-day.—(Mr. J. Cahill.)

"Strange to say, no jealousy exists against the employment of strangers in harvest, or at any other time."—(Mr. Byrne.)—"I have had a stranger in my employment for three months together, and he was never in the least molested."—(Mr. J. Cahill.)—"Combinations have never existed among the labourers; I can hardly except a temporary union of labourers which took place during the harvest of 1831, and which failed in its object, viz., the rise of wages."—(Mr. Byrne.)

"An improvement is always to be seen in a labourer's condition when he has received permanent employment; but even permanent employment, at the present rate of wages, will not enable a man to do much. However, one thing is always perceivable, namely, that he and his family are better dressed when they go from home, or into public. There is not much change in his furniture; still he is something better off as to cleanliness, though the smallness of his habitation, and the freedom with which his pig and his fowls wander in and out, prevent much change in that particular."—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P., and Mr. Byrne.)—"The man that has been hard at work during the day has neither the power nor the will to prowl about during the night as a disturber of the peace."—(Mr. Byrne.)—"Make a labourer independent by giving him work, and there's no doubt but he'll be well-behaved."—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P.)—Mr. Byrne says that "the county has just reason to complain that its altered state as to peaceableness has had no effect in diminishing the charges of the police establishment; it is now nearly as extensive, if not altogether so, as when the county was violently disturbed. The gentlemen of the county have declared similar opinions on the subject, but without effect." "A reduction in the expenses of police and gaols would be a relief to all classes, and with the large farmers it would amount to the hire of one or more men, according to the size of their holdings, even if the alteration were only moderate."—(Mr. W. Walsh.)

"The competition for employment is so great, that wages hardly rise at those busy times of the year when there is a greatly increased demand for labour, as during potato-digging and harvest. On the cottier, who engages himself by the year, it has no perceptible effect; but on the occasional labourer a very evident one, in the absence, resulting from it, of any fixed rate of wages. The farmer hires the labourer at as cheap a rate as he can get him, and the latter is almost obliged to accept whatever wages may be offered to him."—(Mr. Scully, and others.)—"If a labourer could calculate on receiving permanent employment at public works of any kind, which would produce an earning of 4s. or 5s. per week, he would not be willing to compete for wages below that sum. The anxiety to become a cottier, even at wages virtually lower than the ordinary rate, results merely from the assurance felt by the labourer that by such an engagement he secures to himself a habitation, and a certain quantity of food, for one year at least."—(Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P., and Mr. Byrne.)—"At present much is left undone in farming matters, which would not be the case if the circumstances of the farmer were better. It would require the removal of a considerable number of

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County KilkennyExaminations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Galway.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.Effects of regular
Employment.Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Leinster.
County Kilkenny.****Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.****Bar. Galmoy.****Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.****Recovery of Wages.**

the labouring population to ensure permanent employment at 5s. a week to the remainder.'—(Mr. *W. Walsh*.)

The Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P., states that "there are more men married beyond the age of 25 than below it; not so with the women, they marry much earlier. Little provision is made on either side, but in general it is the girl that brings whatever trifling articles of furniture the couple are to possess. I have always found that where they take a fancy to each other, they are not likely to delay any long time, in order to make a provision."—(Mr. *J. Cahill*.)

—The Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P., and Mr. *Neville*, state, that "the most comfortable are the most prone to marriage." Mr. *J. Cahill* denies this statement, and says, "No! the man who has nothing will marry the first girl that will have him, though he may wish it undone in twenty-one days after; but the man who is well off will wait until he gets a fortune; and, besides, he is harder to be pleased."

The petty sessions, which are held at Johnstown every alternate Monday, enable a labourer to recover whatever wages may be withheld from him; if the opposition offered to his claim be deemed by the bench to be vexatious, he is allowed for his loss of time, but otherwise only for his expenses.—(Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, P. P., and Mr. *Neville*.)—The labourers are by no means prone to litigation; the majority of cases which come before our sessions arise rather from the indefiniteness of the contract originally made between the parties, than from any tendency to litigation on either side.—(Mr. *Neville*.)—All the witnesses say that no disturbances have been known to occur from the difficulty of obtaining legal redress. This statement is confirmed by the testimony of Mr. *Ridge*, the magistrate's clerk, who states that, by a return which he was called on to make last year, it appeared that, out of 30,000 cases which had been brought before the Johnstown petty sessions, not more than two had been carried by appeal to the quarter sessions.

The fines for trespass are imposed according to a fixed scale, and the disproportion of them to the means of the offending party is often a cause of great regret to the magistrates, who have, in many instances, no discretionary power.—(Mr. *Neville*.)

In addition to the written account kept by the employer, the labourer seldom omits to keep an account by tally.—(Mr. *Neville*.)—"It is necessary that both should keep an account, as a settlement between the parties is only made once a-year."—(Mr. *Byrne*.)—"From the confusion which arises on account of the several items which compose these accounts, a good deal of the business of our court is with labourers' cases. They are indebted to their employers for, perhaps, house and garden rent, con acre grass of a cow, and the hire of a plough, or else of a car to draw out their manure, or to draw home their turf; to meet all these they have only their labour, and disputes are inevitable. I would add, that most of the causes are for sums under £1, showing how small a balance is coming to the cottier after he has satisfied all the necessary claims upon him."—(Mr. *Neville*.)

Persons who attended the Examination.**Bar. Gowran.**

SIMON BLACKMORE, Esq., Low Grange.—JOHN BROPHY, labourer.—DAVID BURTCHELL, Esq., agent to the Earl of Clifden.—Mr. PATRICK DANGAN CANTWELL, farms 150 acres.—The Right Hon. the Earl of CARRICK, Mount Juliet.—EDWARD CLIFDEN, Esq., agent to the Earl of Carrick.—Rev. Mr. CODY, P. P., Thomastown.—Mr. JOHN COBURN, chief constable of police.—Mr. CRONIN, shopkeeper, Thomastown.—Mr. WILLIAM CULLIN, shopkeeper, and proprietor of several cabins.—SYDENHAM DAVIS, Esq., sovereign of Thomastown.—Mr. JOHN DOYLE, of Bramblestown, farms 100 acres.—Mr. NICHOLAS DOYLE, of Blanchfieldstown, farms 100 acres.—Dr. DUKE, dispensary surgeon.—JOHN FLOOD, Esq., Flood Hall.—JAMES GORMAN, small farmer.—HUTCHINSON, Esq., Dangan.—Rev. Mr. IRWIN, rector of Thomastown.—Mr. JOSEPH KEEFE, Columbkil, 90 acres.—Mr. PATRICK KEEFE, Columbkil, 190 acres.—Mr. MATTHEW KENNY, of Graigue, 40 acres.—Mr. JOHN LANIGAN, Dunbell, a large farmer.—M'HENRY, Esq., attorney.—JOHN MURPHY, small farmer.—Mr. PAUL MURPHY, farms 100 acres.—Mr. TIMOTHY MURRAY, Timakenly, a considerable farmer.—Mr. O'CONNOR, shopkeeper and farmer.—MICHAEL POWER, labourer.—JAMES REILLY and JOHN REILLY, small farmers.—EDWARD ROBBINS, Esq., of Firgrove.—Rev. Mr. RYAN, R. C. C., of Thomastown.—DAVID RYAN, labourer.—Mr. JOHN RYAN, road contractor and farmer.—EDMOND SHEA, small farmer.—Mr. JOSHUA SPLINT, brewer, and farms 70 acres.—Rev. Mr. STACK, rector of Graigue.—Mr. TAYLOR, clerk of petty sessions.—JOHN WALSH and MICHAEL WHOLEHAN, small farmers.

**Extent of Employ-
ment.**

THE barony of Gowran embraces 64,225 Irish acres, and contained in 1831 a population of 35,940 souls, of whom 2,535 were returned as "occupiers not employing labourers," and 2,996 as "labourers employed in agriculture." It would appear, therefore, that the number of persons holding portions of land so small as to be tilled without assistance, is nearly equal to the total number of labourers who work for hire on the lands of others, a fact which shows at once the extent to which the subdivision of land has proceeded. The actual amount of employment which can be obtained by the labourers, properly so called, is stated very differently by the witnesses from the various parts of the barony; none of them, however, estimate it at much more than would suffice to give daily work to one-half of the whole number. "The majority," observe Mr. *Blackmore*, and Mr. *Cantwell*, "are not permanently employed; perhaps not more than one-third are so employed; the chief resource of the remainder, so far as wages go, is in the harvest and the planting and digging of potatoes."

"In the parish where I live," continues Mr. *P. Murphy*, "were it not that almost every one has a small holding, the case would be the same; even as it is, many are to be found at all seasons who cannot get anything to earn, and the small holders would often be glad to obtain a day's hire."

Mr. *Blackmore* says, "Employment has decreased everywhere; the low prices of produce compel us to reserve everything to pay the rent, so that I could mention lands on which the farmer formerly employed ten hands, and on which he does not now employ more than two or three. The decrease of employment is clear; the lands are not as well tilled as they used to be." As another cause of the diminution of employment, Mr. *Cantwell* mentions the increase of the population. On this point the Rev. Mr. *Ryan*, R. C. C., Thomastown, observes, "That alone will not afford an explanation. What has not perhaps occurred in any other town in Ireland has occurred here; namely, the population has fallen off to the extent of 300 souls between the census of 1831 and the enumeration of 1834, and, notwithstanding that, there is as much want of employment here as anywhere else."

"Cottiers, who may be considered as the only constant labourers, get from 6d. to 8d. a day, and their diet, breakfast and dinner. Occasional labourers, such as those required on the roads, also the permanent workmen of gentlemen, get 9½d. a day [the value of 10d. Irish in the present currency], but in both instances without diet. In the busy seasons, wages sometimes rise to 1s. a-day, but you can have as many young men of from 16 to 20 as you choose to work for you every day in the year, for from £3 to £5. Most farmers keep one or more such workmen, lodging them in their houses and dieting them."—(Messrs. *Cantwell* and *Keefe*). Upon further explanation from those and other witnesses, it appeared that, although Mr. *Cantwell* gave his men 8d. per day and their diet, and a few other farmers paid their men 7d. or 8d. per day, yet 6d. was the very highest rate of wages that could be stated to be usual in the barony.

Mr. *P. Murphy* and Mr. *Murray* state that wages did not fall to their present rate until within the last seven years; that in that period they have fallen fully one-half. Mr. *Cantwell* confirms this decrease, but adds that it dates from a period of about 12 years ago.

Work is hardly ever undertaken here by the task: "Even the labourers on the roads are not disposed to take the breaking of stones by task-work."—(Mr. *J. Ryan*.)

"There is no cottier tenant from the amount of whose yearly employment you may not deduct 100 days for Sundays, holidays, and days given to his own business."—(Mr. *Cantwell*).—"I agree with Mr. *Cantwell*; I do not think that any man gets more than 260 days' work in the year."—(Mr. *J. Murray*).—260 days, at 6d. per day, £6 10s., besides his breakfast and dinner, may be considered therefore as the yearly amount of the wages of the labourer who gets constant employment. Mr. *Murray* says, "I have never known the resident occasional labourers to work for their diet merely, but I am convinced that there are many amongst them who would be glad enough to work on such terms if it were not that their wives are enabled to collect, by begging about the country, as much as is sufficient for their food." "It happens occasionally," observes Mr. *Blackmore*, "that the Connaught men, who arrive here in search of work too early in the season, before their assistance is required, offer to work for their diet alone: the offer was made to myself last summer and the summer before." *J. Ryan* states that in seasons of distress it is common for labourers to work merely for their food, but not in ordinary seasons. Mr. *J. Keefe* says that the diet usually given in such cases, two meals of potatoes and milk, would cost the farmer, at the dear season of the year, from 4½d. to 6d., according to the price of potatoes.

The sums mentioned as wages are understood to be given in addition to two meals a-day, except in the case of gentlemen's labourers and men employed on the roads.

Potatoes and milk are universally the diet given to labourers in all ordinary farmers' houses, and the farmer and his family have no better than his men. In harvest and potato-digging meal is added by some employers, but not for many days.—(Mr. *Blackmore*, Mr. *Cantwell*, and others.)—*Ryan* adds that in some small farmers' houses the workmen do not get milk, and that some farmers have not it themselves during part of the winter.

Mr. *Cantwell* says, "I have never heard of wages being paid in kind." Mr. *Ryan* observes, "Not exactly in kind, but it is very common with farmers who have not the ready money in spring to pay their labourers to say to some of them, 'I cannot afford to pay you wages now, but, if you choose to work a certain number of days for me, I'll let you have a quarter of potato ground (con acre) at 5s. or 10s. less than you can get it anywhere else;' and the labourers are often glad to accept the offer from the difficulty of finding employment upon better terms."

A good many of the labourers in all parts of the barony are dispossessed tenants, and the number of the labourers has been thus considerably increased.—(Messrs. *Cantwell*, *Ryan*, and others.)—Mr. *Blackmore* says, "I do not suppose that any of them are as well off as when they held land; many of them have even been reduced to great misery, and I could mention the wives of men who held several acres who are now mendicants. While these people occupied land they had always a certainty of food. I know none of them who have been hired as permanent labourers, as every body had his cottiers already, and had no occasion for more." *J. Ryan* says, "Among the many men whom I have working for me upon the roads are several who formerly held small farms. One of them had a farm of 30 or 40 acres."

Mr. *J. Keefe* says, "In summer, when potatoes are scarce and dear, if I hire a man for an odd day's work, I find that he is by no means equal to the cottier who has been always living with me; and I know of no other cause of the difference but that the one has his bellyfull every day, while the other, when out of employment, had not perhaps more than one, or at most two, scanty meals in the 24 hours."

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.

County Kilkenny.

Examinations

taken by

John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Gowran.

Rates of Wages.

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Leinster.
County Kilkenny.****Examinations
taken by****John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.****Bar. Gowan.****Effects of regular
Employment.**

None of the witnesses have ever known threats or violence to be resorted to to prevent strangers being employed. Mr. *Doyle* says, "I employ a great many strangers, and have some even permanently engaged; yet I have never been in any way molested on their account."

None of the witnesses are aware of any combinations having existed among the labourers.

The improvement about a labourer who has obtained permanent employment is very evident. The first thing he does is to get a good stock of clothing for himself and family, but he cannot afford to do a great deal in the way of cleanliness and furniture; having had but a poor supply of clothing and food before, he thinks himself well off if he can get enough of them by his wages. Employment has also a great effect in rendering him more peaceable and moral; in fact, he knows that, if he were not well conducted, he would not be retained in his employment.—(Mr. *Blackmore*.)—If the labourer had employment, or any fixed means of obtaining a livelihood, he would not become reckless, as at present; and, if half the money that goes to the support of the army quartered in Ireland and the police were expended in affording employment to the poor, there would be but little occasion for the services of the other half.—(Messrs. *Cantwell* and *J. Keefe*.)

Such is the competition for work that, when farmers have at various times lowered the rate of wages, they have never experienced any cessation of labour, nor found any difficulty in getting labourers at the reduced rate. While combinations have existed in all trades, either to check the fall of wages, or absolutely to raise them, such has never been the case among the agricultural labourers of this barony, in consequence of the great numbers who are always eager to accept employment.—(Mr. *Cantwell*.)—Mr. *Timothy Murray* observes, "It is remarkable that, even during harvest, wages do not rise in this barony; all that the labourers gain by that season is that those who earn nothing at other periods of the year are then engaged; but there is no want of extra hands, and therefore no extra wages." Employment for hire being very precarious, the labourer looks to the possession of land as the only sure mode of existence: to obtain it the cottiers consent to work at any wages, however low; and, as they form the most important class of labourers, they contribute to keep down the wages of all.—(Mr. *Blackmore*, and Mr. *Keefe*.)

If a labourer could obtain public employment, and were convinced of its permanency, he would not work for a farmer at wages lower than what it would afford him.—(Messrs. *Murphy* and *Brophy*.)

Mr. *Davis* thinks that constant employment is of more importance than a rise in the rate of wages. He says, "Workmen are not apt to make a good use of any sudden excess in their earnings. When the navigation on this river was prosperous, those employed at it earned wages far above the average of other labourers; they conceived that they were entitled to spend the surplus in whatever way they liked best, and the end of it was that their conduct rendered the public indisposed to make use of their employers' boats as a mode of conveyance for goods."

The Rev. Mr. *Cody*, P. P., and the other Roman Catholic clergymen present, have found that the majority of those who present themselves for marriage are about 20 years of age, both men and women. A servant boy and a servant girl (and it is while in these capacities that the greater part of the labouring classes marry) never think of any provision against marriage: "they are satisfied if they can get their heads into a cabin of their own, and the consequence is that, as soon as they have a child, it is most likely that the wife must take a wallet on her back, and go beg through the country."—(Rev. Mr. *Cody*, P. P.)—"I have known," remarks Mr. *Cantwell*, "a young couple to take possession of a cabin literally bare, and to have been obliged on the first evening of their marriage to borrow a pot to boil their supper of potatoes in." "One would expect that the most destitute would be the most improvident, but a proof that there is little such distinction among the labourers here is that there is no general difference observed in the ages at which they marry."—(Rev. Mr. *Cody*, P. P.)

"No complaints are heard among the labourers of any difficulty in recovering wages due to them, except that sometimes magistrates do not require immediate payment from a farmer who is either in distress, or whom they consider not to have given a vexatious opposition to the labourer's claim."—(J. *Ryan*.) If the wages which the labourer has been successful in recovering be deemed high, it is not the practice of the bench to allow him for loss of time; he is always, however, entitled to the cost of the summons and the warrant. Mr. *Cantwell* says, "I do not consider the labourers at all prone to vexatious litigation. I speak as an employer; and I find that they have a great deal of forbearance: they are very slow to quarrel with their employers." The labourer is accustomed to keep his side of the account with his employer by tally; "and it frequently happens," observes Mr. *Taylor*, "that the accounts between them remain unsettled for two or three years. The consequence is, that much quarrelling arises, which leads to frequent appeals to the petty sessions."

The fines for ordinary trespass are imposed according to the estimate formed by the valuers of the damage done. Being most frequently incurred by the poor, they are seldom in proportion to the ability of the party to pay; and I consider they are generally too high, and the magistrates would appear to be of the same opinion, as, wherever a discretionary power is permitted them, they make use of it to diminish the fine."—(Mr. *Cantwell*.)—"When the full penalty awarded by the game-laws is enforced, it generally sends the offender to gaol, as it seldom happens that he has goods enough to pay the £2."—(Mr. *Taylor*, magistrates' clerk.)

**Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.****Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.****Recovery of Wages.**

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM ABBOTT.—J. ASHTON.*—D. ASHTON.*—GURY ATKINSON, Esq., J. P.—T. BAILEY.*—WILLIAM BLACKWELL.—WILLIAM BOWLER.*—G. BYRNE.—G. BYRNE, Jun.—WILLIAM CARRY.—JOHN CARTY.*—J. CLEARY.—T. CORCORAN.—M. COSTELLO.—J. COUGHLAN.*—J. DANCER.—A. P. DOOLAN, Esq., J. P.—THOMAS DOOLAN.—MR. EGAN.—MR. FAULKNER.—REV. MR. FRYE.—WILLIAM GILL.*—GLEESON.—J. HALLETT.—R. HAMMERLY, Esq., J. P.—J. HARDEN.—P. HYNDY.—D. HOGAN.—J. HOWARD.—F. JACKSON, Esq.—M. KEARY.—M. KEARY.—J. KENNEDY.—J. LEWIS.—Colonel LOYD, J. P.—WILLIAM LUCAS.*—WILLIAM LUCAS.—Dr. M'ARTHUR.—M'DERMOT.—J. M'DERMOT.—M'LAUGHLIN.—WILLIAM MULLINS.—P. MURRAY.—M. OLDHAM.*—M. OLDHAM.—JOHN PROUD.*—J. PROUDE.—F. PYE.*—T. REDDING.—RIVINGTON.—A. RICHARDSON, J. P.—WM. SMITH and M. SMITH, farmers.—MR. SPINNER.—JAMES TENNET.—T. TIGUIN.*—WM. TRENCH, Esq.—Rev. Mr. TYRRELL.—J. WALKER.*—MR. WALKER.—T. WOODS.*

All marked thus * are farmers and tradesmen.

THE following Table shows the number of labourers in the several parishes of the barony, and the quantity of employment obtained by them:

Parishes.	Number of Labourers.	Constantly employed.	Employed in Spring.	Employed in Autumn.	Number who could be got in parish for any new piece of work in June or July.	Number who could be got in parish for any new piece of work in December.
Castletown . . .	85	About 50	All	All	About 30	About 40
Kilcoleman . . .	226	150	Do.	Do.	100	100
Eltagh	219	70	Do.	Do.	100	100
Templebarry . . .	251	150	Do.	Do.	100	150
Dunkerrin	{Considerably above 210}	Above 200	Do.	Do.	80	100
Roscrea (part of)	51	Nearly all.	Do.	Do.	Very few.	Very few.
Shinroe	219	About 100	Do.	Do.	About 100	About 100
Kilcommon	209	100	Do.	Do.	150	150
Kilmurry	129	60	Do.	Do.	70	70

The population has increased more rapidly than the demand for labour, especially in the last seven years.—(Rev. Mr. Frye, M'Laughlin, Mr. Walker.)—"I don't think there is much change."—(Mr. Trench.)—The following causes are assigned as producing a decrease of employment:—the poverty of the farmers, the increase of the population, and the increased use of the plough.

Men constantly employed get 8d. a-day for one half of the year, and 7d. for the remainder, without food; with food, they get 5d. a-day all the year round. Men employed merely in the busy times get 10d. or 1s., with food, for a few weeks. Boys get from 4d. to 6d., without food, in the busy seasons.

There has not been any alteration of late years in the wages of common labourers; but farmers' servant boys now get only 18s. or £1 a-quarter, while five years ago they got £1 5s. per quarter: they are now often hired for six months, instead of the whole year.

Mowing, cutting turf, and the making of ditches and drains, are very commonly executed by task-work. The labourers prefer task-work, and work harder and longer at it than when they are employed by the day; in the latter case a man works 12 hours; at task-work he will work two or three hours extra.

A labourer permanently employed by a farmer might be expected to be able to work about 250 days in the year, and earn £7 8s.; he would then get nothing extra in harvest. There are some labourers who do not earn above £5 per year; all who are inclined to try to get work may earn about that amount.

The witnesses have never known labourers to work merely for their food.

If the labourer takes a cabin and potato ground from his employer, he may, probably, be paid from £4 to £5 per year of his wages in this way; if he buy milk from him, 10s. to 15s. of his wages may be paid him in this article.

A good many small dispossessed tenantry may be found among the labourers. Many small farmers were ruined in the hard times, about a dozen years ago. Their condition must have been more comfortable as holders of land than as labourers, for the possession of land always adds, more or less, to a family's comforts.

"I think that the labourers are more comfortable in grazing than in tillage districts."—(Rev. Mr. Frye.)—"We cannot form an opinion."—(Mr. Walker and Gleeson.)

"I think that labourers, to do hard work, should live better than they usually do."—(Rev. Mr. Frye.)—"I do not think their strength is actually reduced by want."—(Mr. Walker.)

Mr. Walker says, that strange labourers have not unfrequently been assaulted and driven away from this barony within the last seven years; that he knew some Connaught men to be working on a bog, and that, during the night, their barrows were broken to pieces to prevent them continuing the work.

The only instances of combination among the labourers known to the witnesses are those stated by the Rev. Mr. Frye and Mr. Walker, who say that, when an employer has offered work at wages below the usual rate, the labourers have met together and determined not to

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
King's County.

Examinations taken by
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Bar. Clonlisk.

Extent of Employment.

Rates of Wages.

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Leinster.*
King's County.Examinations
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W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.**Bar. Clontisk.**Effects of regular
Employment.

work for him at an inferior price; that last year a person building offered inferior wages, and the labourers, acting in a body, refused to work for him, and that the same took place about eight years ago.

The witnesses state that, when a labourer obtains permanent employment, a very decided improvement is observable in both his own and his family's appearance; but they do not, under any circumstances, attend to cleanliness. Their cabin is better furnished, and provided with more crockery, and better bedding. The employed labourer reprobates all disturbances, political or agrarian; those who have been taken up on account of such, have generally been idlers. Mr. *Walker* says, that among his own labourers there are several men who were in a state of great distress until they got regular employment under him; that now their appearance, and that of their families and houses, show evident marks of comfort. The Rev. Mr. *Frye* says, that some years ago he took several men into his employment who were in poor circumstances; not one of them possessed a cow, and, after they had worked for him eight years, there was not one man among them who had not bought a cow for the use of his family. They also showed all the other usual marks of increased comfort. The Rev. Mr. *Frye* left that part of the country some years ago, and these men consequently lost their employment, and now there is not one among them who has not been obliged, through distress, to sell his cow.

There is no doubt among the witnesses but, if means could be devised for improving the condition of the labourer, and preventing him from sinking into recklessness, much crime might be obviated, and a considerable saving effected in military, police, prosecutions, gaols, and other expenses incurred in suppressing and punishing offences. Such a saving would operate as a great relief to the farmer, but it is doubtful whether it would cause him to employ more labourers, unless the prices of agricultural produce rose. The Rev. Mr. *Frye* does not think that the taking off the imposts of tithes and county rates would lead to increased employment, as for the last few years no tithes have been paid in this barony, and yet it is not supposed by any one that more labour is now employed on land than when the farmers were regularly paying tithe.

The competition among labourers has not at any time materially lowered wages more than that their rate varies a little between the busy and the slack times of the year. Labourers very seldom work under the current wages, but, having no other means of subsistence than the hire of their labour, they are obliged to be satisfied with the cheapest kind of food.

The witnesses think that the providing public employment for the labourers would prevent wages from falling below the rate at which that employment might be fixed. Most of them are of opinion that the labourers would prefer employment at the public work to employment with the farmers at the same wages, because the payment of the public is always more regular than that of private individuals; but Mr. *Trench* says, "I think they would prefer the farmers' employment; notwithstanding the regular payment of the public, the labourers like the farmers' mode of payment in food."

There has not been any sudden rise in wages, except in harvest and other busy seasons, and on these occasions there is somewhat more drinking than at others.

Mr. *Walker* thinks that the removal of 20 per cent. of the labourers would have only a slight effect on wages.

Labourers usually marry between the ages of 17 and 20. The first things provided are, the priest's fee, and the expenses of the wedding; they also endeavour to get a quarter of an acre of potatoes. They often marry before they have a cabin, and take lodgings, or live with their parents. In proneness to marry, the witnesses have not observed much difference between the more destitute and the more comfortable classes of labourers. "They all marry," they say; "but a man who has a little money may wait till he can get a wife having a little also."

Mr. *Trench* and Mr. *Atkinson* say, "Nothing is more easy than for a labourer to recover wages withheld from him; we have many such cases before us at petty sessions; they, in general, arise from the farmer's want of money. When he recovers the labourer is allowed for his loss of time and his expenses." The labourers are very ready to apply to the law in such cases, under the impression and the hope that justice will be done them, and do not enter into combinations to redress themselves. Mr. *Trench* and Mr. *Atkinson* think they are too prone to litigation, incurring much loss of time and expense by attending quarter sessions and petty sessions.

Labourers regularly employed in general keep an account of their labour by tally. Farming servants, living in the house, do not keep any account with their employers. Disputed accounts furnish by far the greatest number of complaints at the petty sessions. Farmers seldom prosecute labourers for not working their engaged time.

Persons who attended the Examination.

King's County. SIMON BOLLING, labourer.—JAMES BROCK, labourer.—JOHN BROPHY, labourer.—MR. JOHN DOWLAN, farmer.—THOMAS DUNN, labourer.—MR. FAWCETT, large farmer.—PATT. GILLIGAN, labourer.—MR. W. HAMILTON.—WM. HARPER, labourer.—MR. KELLY, schoolmaster.—MR. KENNEDY, farmer.—MALONE, sergeant of police.—MR. LEWIS MORRIS, farmer.—MR. MURRAY, farmer.—MR. JAMES O'CONNOR, farmer.—R. ODLUM, Esq.—MR. PORTER, farmer.—RAITE, Esq.—THOMAS RENKINS, labourer.—RIDGEWAY, Esq.—MR. SUNNEY, farmer.—MR. E. WALSH, farmer.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.**Bars. Philipstown.**
Upper and Lower.Extent of Employ-
ment.

THE number of labourers in this barony, according to the Population Returns of 1831, amounted to 1,164. They are divided into three classes, *viz.*, cottiers, farm-servants, and day-

labourers; cottiers are the fewest in number, and by far the best off of the three classes. The nature of a cottier's circumstances is as follows; he has a house, and a garden of from three-fourths to an acre of land, and the grazing of a cow; for the house and garden he pays £1 10s. per annum, and the same sum for the grass of his cow; in return he gives his labour to his landlord at 6d. a-day without diet; this low rate of wages is to make up for the cheap rate at which he holds his house and garden. The second class of labourers, namely, the farm-servants, are paid very low wages in this barony, generally from £2 10s. to £4 a-year: this sum is required for clothing; so that, when their service terminates, they are as badly off as when they entered upon it. To use the words of Mr. *Odium*, "they are a wretched class, and not better treated than slaves."—It may serve in some degree to show the declining condition of the agricultural classes to compare this account with the condition of the farm-servants 30 years since. In the statistical account of this country, drawn up at that period by Sir Charles Coote, it is mentioned that farm-servants received wages varying from £4. 4s. to £8 8s. per annum; and that it was an invariable rule that they should get meat at least twice a-week; at present their wages never exceed £4, and their diet consists of "lumpers" and buttermilk. The average wages of farm-servants in this barony do not exceed £3 per annum. The third class, namely, the day-labourers, are in a wretched condition in this barony, both wages and employment being on the decline. *Simon Bolling*, a labourer, says, "I cannot get half the work I got formerly; there is not a stroke of work from the digging in of the potatoes to the beginning of April." This statement was everywhere corroborated. Serjeant *Malone*, of the police, who has been for several years in this barony, states, "that in the finest days in harvest he constantly knows men to be unable to get employment." The causes alleged at the meeting for this decline of employment were—that the farms had gradually diminished in size, and the families of small farmers did the work of the farm themselves; that the large farmers generally were not able to employ as many as formerly; but the chief reason mentioned was, that many large farmers had converted, of late, their tillage into grazing land. This was stated to have taken place to a very considerable extent, and also to be on the increase.

The rate of wages was also stated to be on the decrease. The day's hire is generally from 8d. to 10d. in summer, and 6d. or 7d. in winter, without diet; but there does not seem to be any thing like a fixed rate of wages in the barony for any season; employment is so scarce that a labourer is glad to get it on any terms. "I would rather take 4d. than nothing at all."—(*Simon Bolling*.)—A boy, from 14 to 16 years of age, is paid, as a farm-servant, from £1 4s. to £2 a-year. The low rate of wages in the barony was attributed to the general scarcity of money among the agriculturists. The Rev. Mr. *Hamilton* says that, owing to low wages and uncertain employment, the families of the labourers in this district are in a condition of utter destitution.

Simon Bolling states, "That a labourer does not get more than two days' work per week on an average throughout the year." When asked, how he supports his family on such earnings? he replied, "that labourers' families may be seen digging the potato fields after the regular digging by the farmers; besides, the wife and children go about and beg."

It has occasionally occurred, though not frequently, that labourers have worked for their food. Serjeant *Malone* mentioned that a labourer came to him last summer, and, when asked why he was not at work, said he was willing to work even for his food, but could get no one to employ him. This was an offer of labour at 4d. a-day without food, as diet is valued at that rate, though the labourer would prefer the 4d., as the diet given to labourers in this barony is of a very inferior description, consisting generally of "lumpers" and buttermilk. As a proof how injurious it must be to the labourers of this barony that the system of turning the tillage into grazing land should be adopted as it is at present, Mr. *Odium* said that he has a dairy farm of 75 acres, and that he contracts with a labourer for £5 a year, to do all the labour of the farm.

The work of this barony is never done by task or piece-work, except turf-cutting, and this lasts for a very short period.

The inability of labourers to work arising from insufficient food, was considered a very general occurrence. Mr. *O'Connor*, a farmer, observed, "How can a man work a day's work on two meals of 'lumpers' and salt?" Yet, under all this depression, there has not been any violence committed, nor any ill-feeling manifested towards strange labourers; the Connaught men in passing through, often seek and get a day's work without any molestation. And Mr. *Odium* says the only combination he ever knew to exist among them is, that sometimes in harvest they *strike* for higher wages, and get, may be, 1s. a-day for a few days; but anything like a regular combination among labourers does not exist here.

Mr. *Faucett*, in proof of the value of regular employment in producing comfort and respectability among the labouring classes, made the following statement:—"I have some labourers to whom I give 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer. They are very comfortable; they have a cow each, and some of them, to my knowledge, could produce £20 in ready cash; it would be better for a man to get 6d. a-day constantly than to get 1s. occasionally; if a man has regular wages he is regular himself." Some of the labourers present discredited this statement, and denied that any labourer in the barony could save; but Mr. *Faucett* persisted in his statement, and further said that these men, regularly employed, were most peaceable and well-conducted; and that one effect of the regularity of employment was, that it kept them from the whiskey-shop." *Renkins*, a labourer, observed, "Poverty and idleness beget mischief; if it was not for want of employment Serjeant Malone there would not be so often called upon."

The universal complaint of the meeting, and of the barony, was the want of employment for the labourers: the farmers everywhere said that they could not afford to employ labourers—

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EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
King's County.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bars. Philipstown,
Upper and Lower.

Rate of Wages.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

Effects of regular
Employment.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.*Leinster.*

King's County.

Examinations

taken by

Jonathan Birns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.Barr. Philipstown,
Upper and Lower.Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

that the labour would not pay them back; and the remedy suggested by all to meet this want of employment was to employ the people on the bog of Allen.

The number of persons looking for employment produces the effect of lowering wages.—Serjeant *Malone* says “he knows them to be glad to take any thing they can get.” *Simon Bolling*, a labourer, says “I would rather take 3d. than go home idle; many a man would be glad to take 3d. and his diet, between this and the 1st of April.” *William Riddle*, a labourer, states, that “the labourers, generally, would be glad to get 4s. a-week without diet at any public work; would not that be better for us than to go to the farmers’ potato pit out of necessity?” With regard to the number of labourers that should be removed from the barony in order to leave the remainder adequate employment, it was the opinion of the Rev. Mr. *Hamilton* that, if half were employed on the bog, the rest would get sufficient employment in the agricultural work of the barony.

It was mentioned by Mr. *Odum* that *mere boys* marry, and that they have no idea of making any provision beforehand, and likewise, that the more they save the more cautious they become. A labourer present remarked, “Those who save anything worth speaking of mostly remain single.”

There is no difficulty in the way of a labourer recovering wages due to him by his employer; and, in case of a vexatious resistance to the labourer’s claim, compensation is given to him for the loss of time in seeking his wages. Serjeant *Malone* states that the farmer “often prefers paying the price of a summons, and, by deferring payment, getting an additional week’s time.” Mr. *Odum* says, there is a good deal of disputing about wages, from a habit of making loose bargains, and often from the inability of the farmers to pay at once. He further added that the accounts between labourers and their employers were very loosely kept, and considered the reason of this to be the want of constant employment; and he observed that the statement of Mr. *Faucett*, which agreed with his own experience, showed that “regular employment superinduced regular habits.”

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Louth.

Examinations

taken by

John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Barr. Dundalk,
Upper.

Rev. JOHN BAILLIE, Clonealcanan.—Rev. WM. BAILLIE.—MR. TURNER BARRET, Dundalk parish, farmer.—L. BIGGER, Esq., J. P., Dundalk.—MR. THOMAS BRADFORD, farmer, Dundalk parish.—THOMAS BYRNE, Rossmakey.—MR. TERENCE COLEMAN, Ballybarrack, farmer.—MR. CONNELLY, farmer.—MR. LAURENCE CUNNINGHAM, Donaghmore.—MR. ROBERT DICKIE, farmer.—MR. OWEN DUFFY, farmer.—J. EASTWOOD, Esq., J. P., Castletown.—FAITHFUL FORTESCUE, Esq., J. P., Corderoy.—MR. JAMES FERGUSON, farmer, Blackrock.—Rev. J. FINLAY, rector of Faughart.—JOHN GARTHY, occupier of four acres.—MR. WILLIAM HACKETT, farmer and baronial collector.—MR. JOHN KAIRNE, farmer, Louth.—FELIX KELLY, occupier of four acres in Faughart parish.—MR. JOSEPH KELLY, farmer, Balriggeran.—LAURENCE KELLY, labourer, Dundalk.—PATRICK KELLY, occupier of two acres.—Rev. HENRY KIERNEY, P. P., Faughart.—Rev. ALEXANDER KINDELLAN, P. P., Enniskeen.—THOMAS KOYLE, labourer.—Rev. MICHAEL LENNAN, P. P., Creggan.—TERENCE LENNAN, 64 years of age, now a labourer at Dundalk, but formerly an occupier of 24 acres of land, who, being in arrear one and a half year’s rent, was ejected three years ago from the land which he and his ancestors had occupied for 80 or 90 years.—MR. JOHN M’ALLISTER, Cambricville, brewer and landholder.—MR. JOHN M’ARDILL, farmer, Rossan.—Rev. Dr. M’CAN, P. P., Dundalk, Roche and Kane, and Castletown.—JAMES M’CRAVE, farmer, Dowdalshill.—MR. MICHAEL M’GARTH, farmer, Haggardston.—J. M’GUSTY, Esq., Derryfalone.—JOHN M’HARDY, occupier of eight acres.—PHILIP MARTIN, labourer.—WILLIAM MATHIS, Esq., Dundalk.—MR. P. MATHIS, farmer.—DENNIS MURPHY, labourer.—MR. PATRICK MURPHY, farmer, Louth.—THOMAS MURPHY, occupier of four acres.—PAUL PARKS, Esq., Dundalk.—THOMAS PHILIP, occupier of three acres.—PIGGOT, Esq., J. P., Dundalk.—WM. H. RICHARDSON, Esq., Prospect.—MR. WILLIAM REILLY, farmer, Castle Roach.—MR. H. ROBB, farmer, Tavanamore.—JOHN ROBINSON, labourer, Faughart.—WM. R. ROGERS, Esq., Dundalk.—ROGERS, Esq., Dundalk.—PATRICK SAVAGE, Hamstown.—MR. OWEN TRAINER, farmer.—JOHN TURNER, occupier of eight acres.—MR. PATRICK WYME, Dundalk.—There were, besides the above, a great number of persons present at the public examinations whose names are not given, as they did not take any part in the proceedings.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

THE evidence given in the public Court of Inquiry, the numerous returns obtained from every part of the barony, and the personal observation and inquiry of the Assistant Commissioners, give the following result as to the extent of employment for agricultural labourers in the several parishes of the barony. There are 13 parishes in the barony, and, singular as it may appear, nearly all the labourers above 16 years of age are almost constantly employed. This arises from a thin population in several of the parishes (occasioned by extensive ejections of small occupiers and labourers, pulling down their cabins, and throwing their land into larger farms, which took place in former years); from this being a tillage district, and the land being better cultivated than in many others; from the trade, commerce, and home manufactures of Dundalk, which furnish employment in whole or in part to many of the country labourers; and from the fisheries, and the gathering, and hawking round the country, the shell-fish (cockles), for which this district is famous, this barony having seven or eight miles of coast.

Several of the inland parishes are thinly populated, and all the able-bodied labourers have constant employment, the harvest work, potato setting and digging, and other work at busy seasons, being done by men from the neighbouring parishes, or strangers. In the other inland parishes which are more thickly inhabited, the able-bodied labourers who have not constant employment get work during from six to ten months of the year. In the suburbs, and the immediate neighbourhood of Dundalk, the labourers get the whole or the greater part of their work in the town, only seeking it in the country during the two or three busiest months, so that they can hardly be included under the head of agricultural labourers. What with employment from the farmer, fishing, gathering cockles, and carrying them round for sale, the labourers in the parishes on the coast are almost constantly employed. The number of labourers above 16, who from old age, infirmity, bad conduct, or other personal causes, are seldom or never employed, varies considerably in the different parishes of this barony; in some of the parishes they do not exceed one in 20 to 25 of the total number of labourers, while in several others they amount to from one-fifteenth to one-ninth of the whole. They almost always reside with their children, or some other near relatives, and they are either supported by them, or go out to beg, or live by a mixture of both means. "Employment has decreased of late years."—(Mr. William Hackett.)—This was decidedly confirmed by several intelligent farmers to the English Assistant Commissioner when visiting them. "Not considerably."—(Messrs. M'Gusty, P. Parkes, and R. Dickie.)—There seemed, however, to be much doubt as to whether the total amount of employment had actually decreased, or whether it had remained nearly stationary, while the supply of labour had considerably augmented from the increase of the population. The causes alleged by the witnesses as having produced a decrease of employment are, want of capital, the low price of agricultural produce, and especially of grain, the increase of population, and consequently of the supply of labour, and of the competition for employment, while employment itself is thought by many to have actually decreased in amount—exorbitant rents in proportion to the prices of produce, and the general want of pecuniary assistance, allowance, compensation, or other encouragement by landlords to their tenants to make improvements. The labourers think the introduction of the drill system in cultivating potatoes, of threshing-mills, and some other new methods in agriculture, has diminished employment by substituting horse-work for what was formerly done by manual labour.

There is a considerable difference in the rate of wages in the various parts of this barony, according to the means and disposition of the farmers, and other employers, the population of the neighbourhood, and other local circumstances. It is from 8d. to 10d. per day all the year for men constantly employed; from 6d. to 10d. in winter, and from 8d. to 1s. during spring, summer, and autumn, for occasional workmen; and from 10d. to 1s. 2d., or 1s. 3d. for harvest; but the rates mentioned in the table subjoined, (which, as well as the wages just mentioned, are all without diet,) are as near the average as could be arrived at, and by far the most usual. They have not sensibly altered of late years.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.
—
Leinster.
County Louth.
—
Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.
—
Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

Rates of Wages.

	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.
Spring, Summer, and Autumn	10d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.
Harvest	1s.	8d.	10d.
Winter	8d.		
When constantly employed at the same wages throughout the year.	9d.	3d. to 4d.	4d. to 5d.

Work is very seldom executed by the piece, only to a small extent in making ditches and fences during the winter. Labourers generally prefer day-work, because task-work being given them at times when employment is scarce, is usually set at a very low price, and therefore requires more exertion and time to earn a day's wages. As far as the English Assistant Commissioner had an opportunity of observing, and of learning the opinions of persons who were acquainted with farming in both countries, the Irish labourers do not work with the same steadiness or skill as the English, which he considers to be fully accounted for by their want of both instruction and example, and by the inferior quality, and sometimes insufficient quantity, of their food. A very extensive and intelligent agriculturist in this barony, who has also farmed in England, thought there was a difference of 30 per cent. in the work performed by an English and an Irish labourer, but that it arose from want of industry and steadiness in the latter, and not from that of strength or skill, for that the Irish labourers could, when they chose, perform ploughing, mowing, digging, and all other agricultural operations, as well as any other nation, and were remarkably handy, intelligent, and quick at learning.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

The labourer in constant employment is found to work, on the average, (after deducting Sundays, holidays, wet days, and those which he takes for setting and digging up his potato crop,) about 260 days in the year, which, at 9d. per day, gives £9. 15s. for the whole amount of his yearly earnings. The nearest average which can be arrived at of the total amount of employment obtained during the year, by labourers who have not constant work, seems to be about eight months, as follows:—

	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
January 6 days at	0	8	.	0	4
February 9 "	0	8	.	0	6
March 15 "	0	10	.	0	12
April 18 "	0	10	.	0	15
May 18 "	0	10	.	0	15
June 12 "	0	10	.	0	10

Carried forward £3 2 6

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EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.				£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward		s. d.	3	2	6
Leinster.	July . . . 8 days at	0	10	0	6	8
County Louth.	August . . . 18 „	1	0	0	18	0
	September . . . 23 „	1	0	1	3	0
Examinations taken by	October . . . 22 „	0	10	0	18	4
John Power, Esq.	November . . . 20 „	0	10	0	16	8
Francis Sadleir, Esq.	December . . . 4 „	0	8	0	2	8
				£7 7 10		

Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

The labourers in the parishes on the coast are considered as being constantly employed, and as earning the wages first mentioned (£9 15s.), on account of the employment they get in fishing, and in gathering and selling cockles.

No labourers are known here to work merely for their food. When diet is given to the labourers, the wages usually given in addition to it are, in potato digging 6d. to 7d., and in harvest 8d. to 1s. The diet consists of stirabout (oatmeal porridge) for breakfast; potatoes, with butter and milk, for dinner; and potatoes and milk for supper. This food is valued at from 5d. to 6d. per day. It is not usual here to pay any part of wages in kind. Very few of the labourers are dispossessed tenantry. Those labourers who have not constant employment are certainly not as well off as small holders of land, but some of those who are constantly employed at good wages, such as the labourers of gentlemen, are as well off as the holders of land, up to perhaps 10 acres, but these labourers are, of course, few in number.—(Mr. William Hackett, and several other farmers and gentlemen.)—This, however, is not the opinion of some other persons, and especially of the labourers themselves, who almost all seem to prefer even the smallest patch of land to employment, however constantly and fairly paid. This was found to be the case by the English Assistant Commissioner, when conversing with the proprietors, farmers, and labourers, during his inspection of the labourers' cabins, and agricultural state of the barony.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

The labourers being generally better employed in this than in many other districts, it does not often happen here that from insufficiency of food they are rendered incapable of performing their ordinary work. It occurs, however, occasionally in June, July, and the beginning of August, during which time employment is scarce, and their stock of old potatoes is exhausted, or become unfit for use, while the new crop is not yet ready to take up. How far this privation and its effects extend it is not easy to ascertain, because the labourers are in the habit of concealing them.—(Mr. William Hackett, confirmed by others.)—John M'Hardy added that, from his knowledge of the circumstances of many of his neighbours, he was sure that they frequently had not sufficient food during the time above mentioned, and that they also suffered greatly from the bad quality and short quantity of the new potatoes, which they were obliged to subsist upon before they were fit for food. He had often heard working men, and women suckling children, complain of the low state to which they were reduced by this diet.

The labourers have never used threats or violence, nor entered into any combinations, either to raise wages, or to exclude the competition of strangers.

Effects of regular
Employment.

Except a few labourers employed by gentlemen, and who get higher wages, and cabins at low rents, observed several witnesses, the means of the generality of the labourers are so small, even when constantly employed, that, unless he has but a small family, a labourer, upon obtaining constant employment, cannot exhibit much improvement in the state of his cabin and its contents, but, as far as his circumstances permit him, he does so.

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

The competition among the labourers has seldom or never lowered wages, few farmers availing themselves of the superabundance of labour to get work done under the usual rate. If a labourer could claim public work or a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a-week, he certainly would not compete for work at wages below that sum, provided the public work or provision were not accompanied with stigma; and many, it was thought, would rather earn 5s. per week, even in a workhouse, than 4s. with a farmer, which latter opinion was expressed for themselves by several of the labourers present.

As a sudden rise in wages is not recollected to have occurred here, its consequences to the moral habits of the labourers are not known.

Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

The labourers generally marry at an early age, between 25 and 30, and women between 18 and 25. Little or no provision is made; very few would be able to do it, even if sufficiently provident. The amount of the marriage fees is generally the only preparation, and frequently not even that is made, for they often borrow them; and, if they cannot do so, get married without paying them. In proneness to marriage, there is not generally much difference between the most destitute and the more comfortable; but in some cases those who have any property, are more cautious, and expect to get money with their wives, the matter being then made a complete Smithfield bargain.—(Mr. William Hackett, and others.)—A great inducement to matrimony among labourers seems to be the consideration of having children to support them in their old age or illness.

Recovery of Wages.

A labourer can easily recover wages withheld from him by application to any magistrate. He has to pay 2s. 6d. for expenses, and is allowed 1s. Labourers are not prone to litigate such matters, the labourer generally granting time to the farmer, if the latter cannot pay. The labourer generally keeps an account of his labour with his employer, by tally. These accounts are not often the subject of litigation.

The fines fixed by law are frequently very heavy and oppressive to the poor, 5s. being often imposed for the mere trespass of a goat or an ass upon some bye-road, which has little or no traffic.

Persons who attended the Examination.

RICHARD AUGHERY, labourer.—CHIDLEY BARNES, Esq., Newtown.—THOMAS BARNES, Esq., Westlands, J. P.—DR. BENNETT, Kells.—MR. JAMES BOOKER, Kells.—TERENCE BRIEN, farmer, Shulverstown.—THOMAS BYRNE, CHARLES CARDAN, JAMES CLARKE, PATRICK CLARKE, labourers.—MR. H. COLSTAN, Kells, farmer, and agent to the Archdeacon of Meath.—PATRICK CARRAN, JOHN CUSACK, labourers.—MR. LAURENCE DALY, farmer and miller, Blackwater-mills.—THOMAS DAVIS, JAMES DRUM, labourers.—JOHN DYAS, Esq., Berfords, landed proprietor and extensive grazier.—JOHN FARELL, Esq., Maynalty, J. P.—REV. MR. FARRELLY, P. P., Dulane.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, labourer.—MR. EDWARD FLOOD, farmer, Shulverstown.—HUGH GEARTY, labourer.—REV. MESSRS. GIBNEY and BRIAN, Roman Catholic curates.—JAMES GILSHINNAN.—MR. P. GILSHINNAN, farmer, Ash Park.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM GRAHAM, Oakly Park.—JOHN GURRAN, labourer.—MR. PATRICK KEARNEY, Etholstown, farmer.—MR. PETER KEARNEY, farmer, Wallerstown.—MR. DANIEL KELLETT, farmer, Kells.—REV. MR. KIERNAN, P. P. of Screed.—JOHN LARISY, PATRICK LYNCH, labourers.—DR. M'DERMOTT, Moynalty.—REV. MR. M'EVOY, P. P., Union of Kells.—PATRICK M'GUIRE, RICHARD M'NALLY, labourers.—MR. JAMES MASTERSON, farmer, Rathboyne.—The Venerable the Archdeacon of MEATH.—MR. HENRY MELVIEW MOLLOY, farmer.—JAMES MORE, JOHN MURPHY, JOHN MURRAY, labourers.—MR. OWEN NEWMAN, farmer, Ellenskeer.—MR. PATRICK NEWMAN, farmer, Kelmanham.—REV. MR. OSBORNE, curate of Croskeel.—JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq., Willmount.—MR. TERENCE REILLY, farmer, Drewstown.—MR. WILLIAM REILLY, farmer, Kells.—PETER ROGERS, labourer.—RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq., Rockfield, J. P.—REV. ROBERT SARGEANT, Kells, J. P.—HENRY SHERIDAN, JOHN SMITH, labourers.—PHILIP SMITH, Esq., Cherrymount, J. P. for Meath and Cavan.—REV. P. SMITH, curate of Moynalty.—SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., Cherrymount.—DOMINICK SWIFT, MORRIS SWIFT, JOHN TULLY, THOMAS TULLY, JOHN WARD, labourers.—Besides whom many other small occupiers and labourers assisted in the Inquiry, but took a less prominent part in giving evidence.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bars. Kells,
Upper and Lower.

To the question of the number of agricultural labourers above 16 years of age in each parish of the barony, the Assistant Commissioners found it utterly impossible to obtain satisfactory answers. The accounts given both by the witnesses examined and in the replies to circulars varied so much from each other, and from the return in the census of 1831, that it would be worse than useless to quote them. This discrepancy arises from the difference of the Protestant and Roman Catholic boundaries to parishes; from this question including all labourers above 16, whereas it is believed that the census of 1831 only includes those above 20; and from the great difficulty of separating small occupiers, who often or occasionally work as labourers, from the mere labourers, the witnesses and other persons consulted generally describing both these classes as labourers, while it is probable that the census places the mere labourers only, who occupy no land at all, under the head of labourers. As to the proportion of labourers constantly employed, occasionally employed, and out of employment, it is almost equally difficult to arrive at the exact truth. The majority of persons, especially among the upper classes, know nothing about it, and often speak at random, or judge of the population at large by the labourers (few, of course, in proportion to the total number) whom they employ constantly themselves. A proprietor or large farmer says "there are no poor in my neighbourhood; most of the labourers are constantly employed; the few who are not get work eight or nine months of the year, and if I want additional hands I cannot get them." And some of these persons—singular as it may appear—can say this with truth; but why?—Because the residence of a proprietor on his estate generally considerably increases employment, and the labourers in his neighbourhood are therefore usually better employed; he also takes care that the number of labourers does not increase beyond the demand for labour by preventing the erection of new cabins, and, in numerous cases, within the last 15 years, by ejecting the tenants of old ones, and pulling them down when they had become too numerous. The large farmer can often say so, because the number of labourers has been kept down or diminished on or near his lands by the same means, or because he has laid so much of his land down to grass that the labourers have been driven away by the want of employment.

Extent of Employment.

In those neighbourhoods, therefore—sometimes through a whole parish or two, or even a district—the whole population is not so disproportionate to the employment as might be expected. But it only amounts to a change of place, to a transfer of the surplus labour from one district to another, and the proportion between the demand for and the supply of labour through the whole country is not a jot altered, nor the excess of the supply a whit the smaller, because it has been artificially forced into particular spots, and is there kept penned up by a continuance of the same means. It is on or near bogs, commons, in poor villages, and in the suburbs of towns, that this surplus of labour has taken refuge, and is met with in great excess. In most of these places will be found dozens of labourers who only get employment during the busy seasons of harvest, and in planting and taking up potatoes, and the average quantity of employment obtained by all the labourers there does not exceed three months during the whole year. These circumstances will account for the discrepancy between the opinions given by different persons according to the neighbourhood in which each happens to reside; but those statements and accounts must be set one against the other to arrive at the general average of a barony, or even generally of a single parish. Judging then from all they saw, heard, and read, the Assistant Commissioners would say that the average proportion of the labourers constantly employed

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varies in the different parishes of the two baronies from one-tenth to one-fourth of the whole number of labourers, but that in the majority of parishes it is much nearer to one-tenth than one-fourth; that about one-tenth of the whole (composed of youths, old men, the unskilful and the weakly) are almost constantly out of employment, and the rest, of course, form the proportion occasionally employed. About a year ago the parishes of Kells, Dulane, Rathboyne, and Burry, were examined into for this very purpose, in consequence of a circular from the Government, and the result was found to be that about one-tenth of the labourers were constantly employed, and nine-tenths only occasionally employed or totally unemployed. The accuracy of these proportions was confirmed by several extensive farmers who heard this statement made at the public examination. The same difference exists in different places as to the amount of work obtained in the whole year by the "loose men" (not constantly or regularly employed); it varies from eight or nine months in the skilful and experienced workmen, who live near resident proprietors or good farmers, and where the number of labourers is small, to less than two months in the ill-fed, (and consequently less strong and active,) inexperienced, and perhaps less steady labourers, or in those who live in poor villages and on commons or bogs, where their number is great, and the employment scarce, both from that cause and the frequent poverty of the neighbouring occupiers of land, very often little farmers whose families are sufficient to till their land without the aid of labourers. The "loose men" may be divided into three classes, and from all that the Assistant Commissioners saw, and were able to learn, they think that, as nearly as such an average can be drawn, the middle class may be taken as a fair general average of the quantity of work obtained during the year in the two baronies by the labourers who have no constant or regular employment. There are one or two local exceptions to this rule in the upper barony from the employment furnished by cutting, drying, and carrying turf into Kells for fuel; but even this requires some little capital to buy an ass and a cart, to pay for the turf, and to live while it is drying, and becoming fit to burn. The three following tables will show the average employment during each month of the three classes of labourers only occasionally employed.

The more skilful and able description of labourers, living where there is not a very great superabundance of them:

January 4 days.	July 8 days.	} Total . 150 days.
February 8 "	August 12 "	
March 12 "	September 18 "	
April 18 "	October 18 "	
May 18 "	November 18 "	
June 12 "	December 4 "	

equal, after allowing for Sundays and the usual holidays, to about six months and a half in the year.

General average of labourers in medium circumstances of skill, age, situation, &c.:

January 4 days.	July 6 days.	} Total . 115 days.
February 6 "	August 18 "	
March 9 "	September 12 "	
April 12 "	October 12 "	
May 18 "	November 12 "	
June 6 "	December 0 "	

Labourers who are yet too young to have acquired their full strength and experience, or who are becoming elderly, or who reside in very populous villages, where there is little employment:

January 0 days.	July 3 days.	} Total . 70 working days.
February 0 "	August 12 "	
March 4 "	September 6 "	
April 6 "	October 12 "	
May 12 "	November 12 "	
June 3 "	December 0 "	

Employment has visibly decreased from year to year since 1815. This decrease is attributed to the fall of the prices in corn, without a proportionate decrease, and in many cases no decrease at all, in rents, and also a consequent inroad upon the farmer's capital, which is now insufficient, in most cases, for his business. The increase of population has also reduced the proportion of employment falling to the share of each labourer.

The following table shows the rates of wages (all without diet) for the different classes of labourers at each of the various periods of the year:

Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.
Spring	10d.	4d.	4d. to 6d.
Summer, and			
Autumn			
Winter	8d.	3d.	No work.
Harvest	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 10d.

These rates are the usual ones, but the amount depends on private agreement, and many men now work for farmers for less, especially where they can get constant employment. "In the lower barony of Kells wages have not decreased within the last five or six years, as the

Rates of Wages.

petty-sessions' books would show in the cases where farmers are sued for wages."—(Mr. Thomas Barnes.)—"In the upper barony they have, during that time, been reduced 1d. or 2d. per day."—(Mr. John Daly, Mr. Kellett, and other farmers.)—Mr. P. O'Reilly recollects no alteration in his neighbourhood during the last 10 or 12 years. The alleged decrease of wages is attributed to the great number out of employment, and the consequent competition to obtain it; also to the great fall in the price of provisions, clothing, &c., which prevents the farmers from being able to give as much as formerly, while it enables the labourers to live as well upon much less.

Task-work has not been much the custom for these few years back. "Task-work has been too much cut down within the last four or five years to make it worth the labourer's while to engage in it; nothing can now be made of it. After working from the peep of the day until sunset they will not be able to make a regular day's wages (10d.) by it."—(General opinion of the labourers, not contradicted by the farmers.)—"It is true that competition has considerably reduced the price of task-work; but another reason for some of the labourers disliking it is, that with task-work they must exert themselves, and stick close to the work to get anything by it." Such was the opinion of some of the farmers, but others did not think it arose from any want of industry, except with a few idlers.

As far as the English Assistant Commissioner had an opportunity of judging, the Irish labourer is not equal to the English; but the labourers here must be so ill fed, from the very low rate of wages and the great want of employment, and they live in a district which is generally so miserably cultivated, that they can neither have the strength, the perseverance, nor the skill of the English labourers.

"A labourer, constantly employed, and who does not lose his time in idle holiday-making, may earn, during the whole year, £12."—(Omnes.)—Loose men (men occasionally employed) make, according to the statement before given,—1st class, 150 days, at 10d., £6 5s., extra earnings at harvest 10s., together £6 15s.; 2d class, 115 days, at 10d., £4 15s. 10d., harvest 10s., together £5 5s. 10d.; 3d class, 70 days, at 10d., £2 18s. 4d., harvest 8s., together £3 6s. 4d. The rate of 10d. per day has been adopted here as an average, because, although the labourers only get 8d. during winter, yet they occasionally get 1s. and 1s. 2d. in spring and autumn, at potato setting and digging, and at chance work.

Some few farmers employ labourers, giving them their food merely, without any wages besides: this, however, is not at all a usual custom, nor, except in harvest, is it usual to pay labourers partly by food and partly by wages. The men fed during harvest have for breakfast stirabout, (oatmeal porridge) with milk or butter; for dinner potatoes, with a piece of bread and some milk; for supper potatoes and milk: the wages given in addition to diet vary very much, as harvest wages depend on the amount of competition, the season, weather, &c.; they vary from 8d. to 1s. 6d. per day. Wages are never paid in kind except to herds and shepherds, who have meal, potatoes, a cow's or several sheep's grass, and fuel, as payment of from one-half to three-fourths of their total wages.

A very great number of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry. It was the opinion of the witnesses that "they are never as well off, nor nearly so, by day-labour, as they were by holding land." The Assistant Commissioners, in order to ascertain the accuracy of this opinion, visited the cabins of many of the small dispossessed tenantry who had since become labourers, and, from a comparison of their condition with that of the numerous small tenantry whom they assisted, they are of opinion that where those dispossessed tenants formerly held farms of 8 or 10 acres, or more, their condition had been greatly deteriorated, even when they were able to obtain constant employment as labourers, but that, where they formerly occupied only from one to three acres, their present condition as labourers, where they can obtain constant work, is often better than their former one, and that it is even sometimes as good where they get a fair share of employment; for nothing can exceed the destitution of many of those very small occupiers. The comparative condition of these small tenants and labourers depends entirely, however, on their family and pecuniary circumstances. If the small occupier has sons and daughters old enough to assist him, and who with himself are industrious, careful, and intelligent, and if he has also the means of keeping a cow and pigs, his little land will be of great advantage to him and his family, by furnishing them with profitable employment; but if he has only infant children, or none at all, or no means of keeping a cow or pigs, or if he is indolent and careless, and does not know how to make the most of his ground, the land, beyond a rood or two, is often only a burden to him, and he would probably do better, or could, at any rate, hardly do worse, as a labourer.

As scarcely any persons but herds are employed in grazing districts, labourers, for want of employment, are more wretched in such than in tillage districts, and quit them if they can get a cabin elsewhere.

It frequently happens that from the insufficiency of his food the labourer is rendered less capable of working; indeed it may be said to happen, at seasons when work is scarce, to most labourers who have not constant employment, and especially from the spring or beginning of summer, when their last crop of potatoes is consumed, to autumn, when the new crop is fit to consume. The small occupiers (of one to three acres) also frequently suffer much from the same cause; both they and the labourers are often obliged to begin digging the new crop before it is fit to take up, and they thus suffer from the double deficiency of quality and quantity, as the potatoes are then so small, that the fear of encroaching too much on their next year's means of subsistence makes these two classes put themselves on a very insufficient allowance—sometimes not half their usual consumption.

The resident labourers here have never resorted to threats or violence to prevent the employment of strangers. Only one instance of combination among the labourers has been known in these baronies; it occurred in the lower barony about four or five years ago; it

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Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

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Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

extended from Nobber to the borders of Westmeath. They walked for three or four days very peaceably through the country, without committing any violence or doing any injury whatsoever; their object was to raise wages to 1s. a-day, but they did not succeed; except this case, there have been no combinations of any sort here.

The obtaining of permanent employment is observed to produce a decided improvement in the general appearance of the labourers; the man himself has better clothes, his wife and children are also better dressed, and their cabin soon becomes better furnished; indeed one may generally tell, by looking at this alone, whether the labourer is or is not in regular employment, although there are, of course, individual exceptions, from drunkenness, indolence, &c.—(Omnes.)

Want is happily not so productive of crime and recklessness among the labourers here as to make the witnesses believe that the cessation of them would occasion such a reduction of police, military, &c., as would give any very considerable relief to the rate-payer.

Wages were much reduced in 1815 and 1816, but this arose almost entirely from the change from war to peace prices. Some persons think that since that, and within the last five years, competition, and the still further reduction in the value of agricultural produce, have occasioned another diminution of 1d. or 2d. a-day; but this is denied by others. It seems, however, to be generally admitted that competition has considerably reduced the prices of task-work, and that in harvest a farmer may often, if he chooses to take advantage of the effect of competition, hire labourers for any wages he pleases to give. The labourer will take any thing he can get rather than be idle, but farmers seldom avail themselves of this to make them work under the current rate of wages. The labourers are now so miserable, that, if they could get 1d. a-day more in one way than in another, they would take it in preference; and the witnesses are therefore of opinion that if a public provision were made for them, equal to 4s. or 5s. a-week, they would not compete for wages below that sum, unless the provision were of a disgraceful description, or such as would have a stigma attached to it. How far a moral feeling would operate in preventing them from accepting a charitable or public provision it is very difficult or impossible to say, as nothing of the kind has ever existed in this country.

Those who are regularly employed, and earn the best wages, are not as addicted to drunkenness as those who have only precarious employment: a man who is regularly employed has not time to spare, and generally not so much inclination, to go where he might be able to obtain liquor. Labourers who live in the vicinity of towns are more addicted to drinking, but it is much more prevalent among tradesmen. A sudden rise of wages might be injurious in disposing labourers to drink, but they are now so low and insufficient for proper food that a considerable rise might take place without much fear that drunkenness would be the consequence. Steady wages, however, are much more beneficial to moral habits than sudden rises, or great changes of any sort (but there have been no such things here); constant and regular employment is the great desideratum, for all the mischief arises from being idle. It would also be a great improvement to the moral habits of the labourer if the general rate of wages could be permanently increased, in order to enable him to acquire a higher standard of moral feeling, and, by giving him a taste for little comforts, to stimulate him to greater exertion and industry.—(The foregoing was the unanimous opinion of the numerous witnesses present.)

The number of those who are out of employment is so very great, that the withdrawal of a few could have no sensible effect in raising wages.

Effects of increased
Wages on the Po-
pulation.

Men marry from the age of 20 to 25; females much younger, generally at 18 to 22; but they will marry at any time, after they have arrived at the age of 14 or 15, when a husband offers. The only provision usually made against marriage is the amount of the marriage fees, a stool, and a pot to boil the potatoes in: some men may think it necessary to plant out a rood of potatoes first, and a thrifty girl will find herself perhaps a shift, or a tick filled with chaff, or a coarse under-sheet to cover the straw, and one blanket for a covering; but many cases are known of a new-married couple having to borrow a blanket and under-sheet for their wedding night, and to return them the next day. In some few cases *extreme distress* (which means here the *absolute want of food*) has frightened them from matrimony; but this is seldom the case, and in proneness to marriage no difference can generally be found between the most destitute and the more comfortable.

Recovery of Wages.

There is no difficulty to a labourer's recovering wages withheld from him, except the delay of obtaining the summons, hearing the case, &c. If the labourer proves his case, and that his employer was in the wrong, he is allowed for loss of time; not, however, generally as much as he loses, the allowance being usually only 1s., as for one day's loss of time, although he sometimes loses two or three days in recovering the debt. The expense of the summons and serving it is also allowed—6d. for each. The labourers are not usually prone to litigation, though many such differences are brought before the magistrates at petty sessions. It depends upon the confidence a labourer feels in his employer whether he himself keeps an account of his labour. When the labourer is constantly employed the employer generally keeps the account; when the labourer keeps an account it is generally by tally.

Persons who attended the Examination.

CHARLES BARNWELL, Esq., extensive farmer.—R. BOLTON, Esq., J. P., Bective Abbey.—PETER BRYDE, labourer.—Rev. RICHARD BUTLER, rector of Trim, J. P.—Dr. CLIFFORD, Trim.—WALTER COCHRAN, and MICHAEL CORMACK, labourers.—JOHN COSTELLO, extensive farmer.—JOHN COWLEY, and PETER CUMMING, labourers.—THOMAS DISNEY, Esq., J. P., Rock Lodge.—CHARLES DRAKE, Esq., Roristown.—MICHAEL FAGAN, and RICHARD FAGAN, labourers.—Rev. Mr. FLOOD, P. P., Longwood.—JOSEPH FOX, Esq., Doolistown.—M. GIBBONS, extensive farmer.—THOMAS GILSHENAN, labourer.—P. GOREY, extensive farmer.—Rev. Mr. HALLIGAN, R. C. C., Trim.—HUGH HANBURY, and RICHARD HANBURY, extensive farmers.—JOHN HUGHES, labourer.—Rev. Mr. IRWIN, rector of Laracor.—PATRICK JONES, extensive farmer.—JOHN KALF, labourer.—PATRICK KENNEDY, THOMAS KENNEDY, and JOHN KING, extensive farmers.—THOMAS M'CORMAC, and JAMES MAGRATH, labourers.—WILLIAM MAHER, extensive farmer.—JOHN MANNING, labourer.—Captain MOCKLER, J. P., Trim.—JAMES MONAGHAN, and THOMAS MONAGHAN, labourers.—CHARLES NANGLE, Esq., Newhaggard.—Mr. B. NEWMAN, merchant, Trim.—Rev. J. O. O'CONNELL, P. P., Kildalkey.—Mr. HENRY PARSONS, agent to Mr. Percival.—WESTLEY PERCIVAL, Esq., J. P.—Rev. Mr. REILLY, R. C. C., Trim.—CHARLES REYNOLDS, extensive farmer.—OWEN REYNOLDS, and PATRICK REYNOLDS, labourers.—Rev. R. RYAN, rector of Rathcore.—P. SHERLOCK, Esq., extensive farmer.—THOMAS SMITH, and PATRICK TAYLOR, labourers.—DAVID THOMPSON, Esq., Trim.—JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., J. P., Rathnally.—Rev. Mr. TUIE, P. P. Kilbride and Moymet.—PETER WARD, and PATRICK WILKINSON, extensive farmers.—JOHN PRATT WINTER, Esq., J. P., Agher.—SAMUEL WINTER, Esq., J. P., Tullaghards.—There were many other farmers, labourers, and other persons, present, but they did not take any part in the Inquiry.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.*Leinster.*
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Moyfenragh,
Lower.

THE question as to the number of agricultural labourers above 16 years of age, in the several parishes of the barony, it is impossible to answer very accurately, because of the contradictory accounts given by witnesses, and in the replies to the circulars sent round; and also because the Population Returns only give, it is believed, the number of labourers above 20; and because, too, the boundaries and divisions of parishes in the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches are quite different: as nearly, however, as the Assistant Commissioners have been able to ascertain the number by the various means within their power, it is as follows, and they think it cannot be far from the actual state of the case:—Parish of Trim 670; Laracor 410; Rathmolion 470; Rathcore 580. As to the number of labourers constantly employed, and the amount of the employment obtained by those who are only occasionally employed, considerable discrepancy of opinion arose; as, however, that discrepancy is not so great as it was in other places, the Assistant Commissioners think it proper, before mentioning their own opinion of the state of the case, to give those of the several witnesses, which they have accordingly embodied in the following table. The proportion of the labourers little or never employed, from age, bad health, bad conduct, and other personal causes, is not distinguished in this table, as the general opinion seemed to be that they might be taken at about one-tenth of the labourers only occasionally employed.

Extent of Employment.

		Proportion of the Labourers constantly employed.	Average Employment in the Year of Men not constantly employed.
Parish of Trim.	Mr. Jones—suburbs and limits of country included within the Corporation of Trim.	Two-fifths.	7 or 8 months.
	Rev. Mr. Halligan.	One-seventh.	About 6 months.
	Mr. Patrick Kennedy.	One-sixth.	About 6 months.
	Charles Drake, Esq.	One-half.	Half 2 or 3 months, and half 6 to 9 months.
	Charles Nangle, Esq.	One-half to two-thirds.	8 or 9 months.
	Mr. Newman (neighbourhood of Trim).	One-twentieth.	
	Joseph Fox, Esq.	Great majority.	
	Samuel Winter, Esq.	One-half.	4 to 6 months.
	R. Connolly, Esq.	One-half.	
	Several labourers from the country districts.	Not one-fourth.	5 to 8 months.
Parish of Rathmolion.	Labourers from the neighbourhood of Trim.	One-seventh.	3 or 4 months.
	Mr. A. Keary—two or three townlands in his own neighbourhood; but besides this farmers' work they have a good deal of employment in carrying turf into Trim, though they can earn very little by it.	One-tenth.	2 or 3 months.
	Mr. Edward Murray.	One-half.	
	Mr. Robert Weilly.	Three-fifths.	9 months.
	Mr. Matthew Kainon.	One-fifth.	3 to 4 months.
Parish of Laracor.	Mr. William Maher.	One-fourth.	4 months.
	Rev. Mr. Irwin.	When he wants an additional labourer, has great difficulty in getting one.	
	Dr. Trotter, for Summer-hill district only.	All employed 9 or 10 months in the year.	
	Several labourers, for village of Summer-hill.	One-tenth.	7 months.
Parish of Rathcore.	Mr. John Allen, Dungan.	One-half to two-thirds.	5 to 6 months.
	Mr. John Dallan.	Hardly one-fourth.	
	Mr. Laurence Sheridan.	One-half.	About 8 months.
	Mr. Christopher Donagan.	One-half.	About 6 months.
	Robert Rynd, Esq.	One-half.	6 months.
	Rev. Robert Ryan.	One-half.	
	Several labourers, for village of Enfield.	One-third.	6 to 8 months.

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EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.
Bar. Moyferagh,
Upper.

With respect to the proportion of labourers constantly employed, the Assistant Commissioners found both opinions and facts vary so much in different places that they would not venture to give an opinion themselves on that point, and they can only refer to the preceding Table. As to the average employment of the labourers not constantly employed, they can speak with more confidence. It may be safely taken as amounting to six or seven months of the year for able-bodied labourers. There are some labourers who, from superior skill, strength, steadiness, or residing in situations where work is more plentiful, or labourers less numerous, obtain employment during eight or nine months of the year; but there are others who, from being placed under exactly contrary circumstances, only get three or four months' work in the year; so that the average, and by far the greater number of the whole, appeared to the Assistant Commissioners to have from six to seven months' employment during the whole year; even among the numerous population residing on and near the bogs the Assistant Commissioners found this to be the case. On Summer-hill and Clundungan bogs six months was about the average of able-bodied labourers. In the village and bog of Dalystown, in consequence of the density of the population, the average amount of work was not above two or three months; but those families have nearly constant employment, whenever no other offers, in cutting, drying, and carrying turf into Trim. After paying the cost of turf ground, and other expenses, it is thought they make about 3s. to 4s. a-week by this work. They also get the bog land, on which they have built their cabins and made their gardens, at the rate of £1 per acre: altogether, therefore, they are quite as favourably circumstanced as labourers in other parts of the barony, or perhaps even better, and may, consequently, be included in the average above mentioned. The labourers in the neighbourhood of a town have, however, many irregular and various kinds of work and means of living, which renders it difficult to arrive at the total amount of their employment and income. The Assistant Commissioners met with many steady labourers there who get full six months' work in the year, and they were informed, upon good authority, that a number of the labourers in the suburbs were idle dissipated characters, who would never work but in harvest and other busy seasons, and who made up the rest of their means of living by pilfering, begging, lodging beggars and tramps, hawking small articles about the country, &c. On the whole, probably the average amount of employment obtained by labourers in the suburbs of Trim is from three to four months in the year. The Table subjoined will show the period of the year at which labourers not constantly employed generally obtain work. It forms the average above mentioned of the men who have not constant employment:

January	4 days' work	July	8
February	8	August	12
March	12	September	18
April	18	October	18
May	18	November	18
June	12	December	4

150 days.

Equal to about 6½ months of the year.

Within late years employment has decreased considerably, not only in proportion to the population, but in actual quantity. The cause assigned is the conversion of tillage land to pasture, arising from the low price of grain, and the facility of transport to England by steam navigation, which render meat and wool more profitable for the farmer than corn; also from small occupiers getting into arrear for want of capital, and their farms being let to large farmers, who lay them down to grass. The practice of drilling potatoes, and taking them up by ploughing, instead of digging them, has also contributed to the decrease.

Rates of Wages.

The following Table will show the wages (all without diet) for different classes of labourers, at each of the various seasons of the year:

		Men.	Boys.	Women.
Labourers constantly employed.	Spring	10d.	4d. to 6d.	6d.
	Summer			
	Autumn			
	Winter	8d.	3d. to 4d.	4d.
	Winter	8d. to 10d.	..	..
	March	10d.	..	..
	First half of April	10d.	..	..
	Last half of April	10d. to 1s. 2d.	6d.	6d. to 8d.
Labourers occasionally employed.	May	10d. to 1s. 3d.	6d.	6d. to 10d.
	June	10d.	4d.	4d. to 8d.
	July			
	First half of August			
	Second half of August . . .	1s. to 2s.	6d. to 8d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.
	First half of September . .	1s.	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 8d.
	Second half of September . .			
	First half of October			
	Second half of October . . .	1s. to 1s. 6d.	6d.	6d. to 8d.
	November			

The rate of wages decreased considerably at the peace, but there has been little or no alteration within the last 8 or 10 years. This is the opinion of most farmers; but many of the labourers seem to think that there has been a decrease of 1d. or 2d. during that time; they

say also that task-work is still more reduced in price. The cause of the decrease is stated to be the fall in the price of grain and provisions, especially without a proportionate reduction, and often without any reduction at all, in the rent of land, which obliged the farmer to bear harder on the labourer than he would otherwise have done, as his only means of meeting the change of the times.

A good deal of work is executed by the piece wherever the nature of the work will admit of it. It is, however, not nearly so common as day-work. "Able industrious labourers prefer piece-work, but bad ones prefer day-work."—(Mr. Patrick Kennedy.)

"We like day-work better, because task-work is often so uncertain as to how it may turn out; and it is generally set at so low a rate that we cannot make the price of a day's work at it unless we work extra hours and much harder than at day-work."—(Peter Cumming and other labourers.)

The quantity of work done by task in a day varies with the strength (and this depends upon food, as well as constitution), the industry, and the skill of the workman; but it is generally greater than that done by day-work, arising either from his increased exertion, or from his working extra hours, or from both combined.

As far as the English Assistant Commissioner has had an opportunity of observing, he would say that the Irish labourer is not so steady or skilful a workman as the English or Scotch; but whether this is in any way to be attributed to indolence, slovenliness, and levity of disposition, it is difficult to say, because several other causes exist which alone are quite sufficient to cause this inferiority. These are—the want of a proper quality, and sometimes even quantity, of food, to sustain a man in health and strength under continued exertion and bodily toil, and the general absence of proper example and other means of instruction, either when young, or afterwards when grown up and working for himself; in the best modes of working, and the habit of doing everything in a neat, careful, and workmanlike manner. Such habits must begin at the top, or in the middle ranks, and gradually work down to the bottom of society; and until, therefore, the resident proprietors and the farmers give the example of those good practices to the labourers, all precept will be lost upon the latter. The proportion of idle time which the labourers have, in consequence of want of employment, must also be very unfavourable to habits of industry and steadiness, and it is only surprising that it does not produce more serious effects on the labouring classes.

The labourers in constant employment earn about £11. 10s. per annum (after deducting Sundays, holidays, wet days, &c.). Those who are not constantly employed—"loose men"—earn, according to the statements already made of the average employment, and the rates of wages, about £7. 10s. per annum. The labourers say that many of them would frequently be willing to work merely for their food, but they often cannot get work even on these terms. It seems, however, that this is not often done here; for if the farmers have work they always give wages besides food for it. Diet is seldom given but in harvest, and sometimes during potato-digging. Money alone is the usual means of payment.

When farmers do diet their labourers they give them generally stirabout (oatmeal porridge) for breakfast, potatoes, with butter and milk, for dinner, and stirabout or potatoes and milk for supper, which diet is considered equal to about 6d. a-day. In harvest the wages, besides diet, vary, according to the press for work and the supply of labour, from 6d. to 1s. 6d.—10d. to 1s. being the most usual rate. At potato-digging they rate from 6d. to 1s.; and at other times they rate at 6d., besides diet. Yearly men-servants, boarded and lodged in the farmer's house, have from £4 to £8 in wages, according to their skill and experience. It is not the usual custom to pay any part of labourers' wages in kind. The farmer often lets a cabin to his labourer, and also furnishes him with grass for a cow, potato land, meal, &c.; but he first agrees with him for money wages, and then deducts these things from the amount of his wages.

Many of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry. It is thought that they do not gain so good a livelihood as labourers as they did as holders of land, particularly if they had previously occupied 8 or 10 acres; and not even so good as holders of still smaller holdings, since these holdings, however small, are a great assistance to a family, both in furnishing food and employment; and in this barony there is sufficient employment to leave none depending altogether on the produce and labour furnished by those little holdings. The value of them to the occupiers depends, of course, upon the industry and intelligence of himself and family; but the witnesses think that they are generally well cultivated and attended to, though the occupiers cannot, in many cases, make the most of them, for want of means to buy a cow and keep as many pigs as they might do.

There are few or no labourers residing in grazing districts but herds and other yearly servants, who do all the work. Any labourers who settled upon such lands when they were formerly in tillage, and may have remained there afterwards, not being able to find a habitation elsewhere, are usually very wretched; but this seldom happens, for, even if want of employment did not drive them away, they are more usually ejected, and their cabins pulled down, when the land is converted from tillage into grazing farms.

It often happens that, from the insufficiency of his food, the labourer is less able to work, especially from the middle of June to harvest, when the old potato crop is exhausted, or becomes unfit for food, and the new crop is not yet fit to take up. Employment also is very scarce at that time; the labourer therefore suffers both from the insufficiency and the bad quality of his food, and is much less capable of work. Labourers who get little employment, and have no land, suffer also frequently at other seasons, from being able to take so little potato land that it does not last them half the year; and having so little other means of subsistence, they are perpetually subject to a short allowance of food. Mr. Costello has often known families to have but two meals a-day, instead of three, and those only of dry

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EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Moyferagh,
Upper.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Leinster.
County Meath.**Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.**Bar. Moyferagh,
Lower.**

potatoes. *Thomas Monaghan* (now a labourer, but formerly an occupier of 12 acres of land, and who was ejected, with many other small tenants, and their holdings thrown into one large grass farm) said, "I have often had to go several miles from home to work, and had nothing to take with me for my day's food but a dry twopenny loaf, and I often had to go to bed afterwards without supper, as the children had eaten during the day the few potatoes that we had got in the house." All the labourers present said that when potatoes and work ran short they were often obliged to put themselves on two meals a day, and sometimes even on one.

Threats or violence have never been used by the resident labourers here to exclude the competition of strangers. The only case recollected of combination among the labourers is one that occurred about four years ago; the object was to raise wages to 1s. a-day; the labourers paraded about in great numbers, but very peaceably. The combination extended through a great part of the county of Meath, but they did not succeed in their object, and the matter dropped without having caused any breach of the peace or disturbance.

The obtaining of permanent employment by the labourer has always been attended by an increased respectability in his appearance, and a general improvement in his cabin and its furniture. The only exceptions are a few indolent and bad characters; but these are very rare, because such persons seldom or never get constant work, which, as there is much competition for it, is scarcely ever obtained but by the steadiest and best-behaved labourers. The labourer, by obtaining constant work, becomes decidedly a more peaceable character, for he has neither time nor inclination to attend to anything but his work; whereas, idleness being often the parent of mischief, the man who is out of work is much more exposed to be drawn into evil courses and bad company.—(Unanimous opinion of all the witnesses.)

If means could be devised of raising the condition of the labourer, and preventing him from sinking into recklessness, a saving, to a certain extent, might undoubtedly be effected in the expenses of police, gaols, prosecutions, &c.; but these do not amount to a sufficient sum to be susceptible of any reduction that could produce so sensible a relief to the farmer as to enable him to employ more labour.

Competition has the effect of lowering the rate of wages only during harvest, when a number of strangers come into the district; or in the payment for task-work, which is more usually given at seasons when other work is very scarce. At other times the farmers seldom or never avail themselves of the necessities of the labourers to get their work done under the usual rate of wages.

There was much difference of opinion among the witnesses as to whether the labourers would or would not accept of wages in preference to a public provision, though the wages were less in amount than that provision. The fact is, that the labourers, never having been placed under such circumstances, can hardly say what they would do, and that it would depend entirely on individual disposition and moral feeling.

The withdrawal of a small number of labourers from the district could not produce any beneficial effect on wages, the superabundance of labour being so great, that the withdrawal of a few labourers could never affect the labour market.

The most usual age for men to marry is between 20 to 30; for women, from 18 to 22. "The only provision considered necessary to make against marriage is a bundle of straw to lie upon, an old blanket for bed-covering, two stools, and a pot to boil potatoes in."—(Capt. *Mockler*, confirmed by all the persons present.)—"The most destitute are usually the most prone to marry; the more comfortable are often more cautious, and look out for a little money with a wife if they have any themselves."—(Capt. *Mockler*, and the farmers.)—"It's all as it happens; and when a boy takes a fancy to a girl he takes his chance about how they will live afterwards, and gets married as soon as he can get a cabin or a room for her."—(*Labourers*.)

A labourer can readily recover wages that may be withheld from him, by having recourse to the petty sessions, which are held every week. He is allowed for expenses and loss of time, though, perhaps, not always as much as they cost him if he has lost much time about it. The labourers do not generally incur unnecessary loss of time and expense from a spirit of litigation, though many cases of the kind do come before the petty sessions.

The labourer generally keeps an account of his labour with his employer, and usually by tally. These accounts are not often the subject of litigation.

Effects of regular
Employment.Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Persons who attended the Examination.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Examinations

taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Baronies Maryborough, East and West.

Mr. JOHN BAKER and Mr. GEORGE BAKER, farmers.—PATRICK BANNAN, JOHN BRYAN, JOHN BUGAN, and MICHAEL BULGER, labourers.—LEWIS BYRNE, cottier.—Mr. R. CARTER, Mr. NATHANIEL CHEVERS, Mr. THOMAS CLARKE, Mr. WM. CLARKE (Green Mills), Mr. WM. CLARKE (Rathleck), and Mr. W. CLARKE, farmers.—W. CLARKE, Maryborough.—MICHAEL CONNERAN and PATRICK CONROY, farmers.—EDWARD CULLEN, labourer.—Mr. ROBERT DEXTER and JOHN DILLON, farmers.—M. DILLON, Esq., Knockgrove.—Mr. PATRICK DILLON, farmer.—MICHAEL DOOLAN, steward to Miss Fallon.—Mr. R. DOWNEY, Mr. C. DUNNE, and Mr. WM. DUNNE, farmers.—DAVID FINLAY and PATRICK FARRELL, labourers.—Mr. F. GOWAN, publican.—Mr. WM. GRAY, Mr. JOHN HALIN, and Mr. C. HARPUR, farmers.—Rev. THOMAS HARPUR, rector of Maryborough.—Mr. JOHN HARGROVE, Mr. DAVID HEALEY, Mr. A. HIFWELL, and Mr. MARTIN HOGAN, farmers.—W. HUGO, Maryborough.—Dr. JACOB, Maryborough.—Mr. C. KELLY, farmer.—THOMAS KINNARDIN, labourer.—Mr. J. LALOR, farmer.—PATRICK LALOR, Esq., Tenekill.—Mr. D. LOCK, farmer.—Mr. J. LUTHERAN, Maryborough.—W. MARTIN, Esq., Maryborough.—Mr. JOHN MARNELL, farmer.—Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, farmer.—JOHN M'EVoy, labourer.—Mr. MARTIN M'EVoy and Mr. WM. MOLLOY, farmers.—Mr. JOHN MORGAN, pawnbroker.—A. M. MOSSE, Esq., secretary to the grand jury, and occupier of 150 acres of land.—JOHN MYHAN, labourer.—Mr. H. NICHOLSON and Mr. R. ONIONS, farmers.—J. MYLES O'REILLY, Esq., deputy lieutenant of Queen's County, Heath House.—Mr. ANDREW PHILLIPS, farmer.—THOMAS QUIGLEY and PETER QUIN, labourers.—Mr. S. SALE, and Mr. THOMAS SALE, farmers.—JOHN SINNOT and PETER SINNOT, labourers.—Dr. SMITH, New Park, Monrath, J. P.—THOMAS TURBIN, Esq., attorney, Maryborough.—Mr. MARTIN WEYLAND, farmer.—PETER WEYLAND, labourer.— — WILSON, Esq., governor of Maryborough gaol.—PETER WILLIS, labourer.—H. B. WRAY, Esq., J. P. and sub-inspector of police for the county.—Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, farmer.

A PERSONAL inquiry was made upon every townland* in the two baronies of East and West Maryborough, from which has been drawn up the amount of the total number of labourers in each townland, the proportion of them constantly employed, of those only occasionally employed, and of those who, from ill health, age, or other causes, are seldom or never employed; also the amount of employment obtained during the whole year by the labourers only occasionally employed. The great difference which will be found in the extent of employment on various townlands arises from the number of the labourers, the residence of proprietors, the mode of farming, &c. The vicinity of towns and of bogs and waste lands is always more thickly inhabited by labourers, in consequence of the greater facility of obtaining a cabin, or the ground to build one; and, for the same reason, such neighbourhoods always contain a much larger proportion of old and disabled persons, widows, and others, who get the whole or chief part of their subsistence by begging, which will account for the great number of the class of labourers "seldom or never employed" that will be found in some of the townlands. It must also be observed that the greater number of cottiers and labourers in the country districts of these two baronies have from half an acre to three or four acres of land, which furnishes them with considerable employment when not at work for the farmer. This, of course, increases the amount of their means, as well as of their employment, according to the extent of their land, and of their skill and industry in turning it to the best account; and in the same proportion relieves them from the distress which they would otherwise suffer from the small amount of employment they are able to obtain in many neighbourhoods.

Extent of Employment.

BARONY OF WEST MARYBOROUGH.

Parishes.	Townlands.	Total Labourers above 16 years of age.	Number constantly employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number from Age, ill Health, &c., seldom or never employed.	Number of Days' Employment of occasional Labourers during the Year.
Clonenagh . . }	Capaloughlan	40	6	34	..	167
	Dysardbeagh	100	25	55	20	151
	Campelone	11	1	9	1	148
	Trye.	68	33	35	..	240
	O'Moor's Forest. . .	73	6	59	8	155
	Killeny.	70	46	20	4	189
	Cremogue	100	60	40	..	213
	Trumera	30	4	21	5	224
	Clonadd	49	2	47		
	Clondady.	30	4	21	5	185
	Ballyfin	120	60	60	..	142
	Boly.	60	14	43	3	169
	Clonkeen	40	6	32	2	172
	Carried forward . .	791	267	476	48	2,155

* A townland is a subdivision of land containing from 50 to 1,000 acres, or more, but usually from 200 to 500 acres. A parish sometimes contains more than 30 townlands.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.Leinster.
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Baronies Mary-
borough, East
and West.

BARONY OF WEST MARYBOROUGH—(continued.)

Parishes.	Townlands.	Total Labourers above 16 years of age.	Number constantly employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number from age, ill health, &c., seldom or never employed.	Number of Days' Employment of occasional Labourers during the year.
Clonenagh . . . (Continued.)	Brought forward . .	791	267	476	48	
	Clonteglass	4	..	4	..	114
	Capanadough	30	8	22	..	149
	Rescelton	50	1	29	20	132
	Coolnacarte, and Ballynamadough . }	15	5	10	..	216
	Clonegown	52	23	29	..	151
	Colt	76	2	44	30	139
	Total	1,018	306	614	98	
	Raheen	12	12			
Abbeyleix . . .	Terakil	24	13	8	3	
	Doone	51	33	14	4	144
	Cluscullen					
	Total	87	58	22	7	
Town of Mountrath		800	60	210	30	152
Parish of Clonenagh		1,018	306	614	98	
Parish of Abbeyleix		87	58	22	7	
Total of West Maryborough.		1,405	424	846	135	

BARONY OF EAST MARYBOROUGH.

Parishes.	Townlands.	Total Labourers above 16 years of age.	Number constantly employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number who from age, ill health, &c., seldom or never employed.	Number of Days' Employment of occasional Labourers during the year.
Borris	Rillestonhalest and Gertien	5	1	4		
	Clondaghy	5	4	..	1	
	Rathnane and Rathnahanagh . . }	19	1	16	2	97
	Knocknegorard and Kilitelash }	22	10	..	12	
	Cooltonora	10	6	2	2	148
	Clomghan and Rosslahan }	13	7	5	1	200
	Toher and Knocknay .	60	15	43	2	161
	Corporation of Maryborough . . }	74	40	34	..	133
	Aughney	10	10			
	Great and Little Borris	63	21	36	6	162
	Kilpear and Clonina . .	75	4	57	14	171
	Total	356	119	197	40	
Killekillamanebane	Rathleage	14	4	8	2	176
	Kilbolomonhea and Ballyknockrig . . }	24	10	11	3	220
	Cossal and Ballycommon	17	9	5	3	185
	Total	55	23	24	8	
Straboe	Kilmark and Ballyrohan	69	8	59	2	172
	Ballinlough and Killail	18	10	..	8	
	Eyre	13	7	3	3	175
	Shane	5	4	1	..	200
	Bolyleds and Ballymashing . . }	40	..	38	2	102
	Ballydaris	45	18	18	9	164
	Straboe and Derrygannon . . }	18	13	4	1	228
	Derry	23	18	4	1	200
	Ballymoney and Beladd	33	11	22	..	179
	Total	264	89	149	26	

BARONY OF EAST MARYBOROUGH—(continued.)

Parishes.	Townlands.	Total Labourers above 16 years of age.	Number constantly employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number who from Age, ill Health, &c., seldom or never employed.	Number of Days' Employment of occasional Labourers during the Year.
Dysart	Balgeovale	34	30	..	4	189
	Craighoholin	5	5	..	..
	Colnough	4	3	..	1	
	Dysart and Aughnahole	40	26	14	..	
	Robertstown	18	15	..	3	
	Lamberton and Ballygorman	20	20	..	..
Total		121	99	14	8	
Part of Clonenagh	Cappagh and Clardnagharaile ..	18	1	16	1	200
	Clonrock and Knockmay	2	..	2	..	102
	Clonboye	26	10	10	6	149
	Ross and Cloonary ..	35	14	6	15	228
	Pallan Clonmosk, Middle Clonmosk, and Belenagh	36	11	19	6	170
	Total	117	36	53	28	
Total of parishes.	Borris	356	119	197	40	
	Killekillamanbane ...	55	23	24	8	
	Straboe	264	89	149	26	
	Dysart	121	99	14	8	
	Part of Clonenagh ...	117	36	53	28	
Total of East Maryborough		913	366	437	110	

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Baronies Maryborough, East and West.

Employment has rather decreased of late years.—(Messrs. *Myles, O'Reilly, Dexter*, and labourers.) Mr. *Dexter* stated, as one cause, that the bad conduct of the labourers was so disagreeable to gentlemen, that the latter merely did what was absolutely necessary upon their estates, in order to get rid of the former as soon as possible. The other farmers present considered that the decrease arose from high rents, the low prices of agricultural produce, and the consequent poverty of the farmers.

LABOURERS ONLY OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.				
Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.	
Spring . . . }	10d.	4d.	4d.	All three without diet.
Summer . . . }				
Autumn . . .	6d.	..	..	With diet.*
Winter . . .	8d.	..	..	Without diet.
Harvest . . .	6d. to 1s.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	With diet.
LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.				
Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.	
Whole year ..	8d. 5d. to 6d.	.. ..	.. ..	Without diet. With diet.

Rates of Wages.

The rate of wages varies considerably in different districts, and still more under different farmers, the smaller ones usually giving less than gentlemen and large farmers; but the rate mentioned in the Table is the one most usual in the two baronies. The yearly wages of farm servants, lodged and boarded by the farmer, varies from £4 to £6 for men, and from £1 10s. to £3 for boys and lads. Messrs. *Dexter, Hipwell*, and other farmers, employ as many constant labourers, whom they diet, as possible, from finding them much more regular in their work, and more capable of working properly, in consequence of the superiority of the food, both in quantity and quality, which they get at the farmer's table. Some of the farmers present thought that the rate of wages had rather decreased; but Messrs. *Dexter, O'Reilly, Martin*, and *Clarke*, were of opinion that it had not. Mr. *Dexter* has not decreased the wages of his labourers within the last ten years.

* This diet consists of breakfast and dinner.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Examinations
taken byJohn Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Baronies Mary-
borough, East
and West.Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

There is not much work executed by the piece in this district; ditching, thatching, mowing, and threshing, are sometimes done by the piece. Labourers prefer task-work, because they can earn more. They frequently earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a-week more at task-work, by working harder and longer than at day-work.—(Mr. *Dexter*.)

Most of the witnesses, and other persons to whom the question "Whether the Irish labourers work as steadily and with as much skill as the English?" was put, were of opinion that they did not; and the English Assistant Commissioner was further convinced of the fact from the opportunities he has had in this and other baronies of observing the labourers while engaged in harvest work and potato-digging, independently of having very frequently seen them at work both in England and Scotland during haymaking and harvest. This inferiority may be accounted for in various ways. First, from the constant deficiency in the quality, and too often in the quantity, of the Irishman's food; secondly, the general absence of employment for boys and lads, which predisposes them to idleness; thirdly, the universal practice of attending funerals, fairs, markets, and other public meetings, for miles round the country, and also of not working during the numerous "holy days" and holidays which are observed in this country; fourthly, the want of education and proper training, as well in precept as in example, both from their parents when young, and from their superiors in after-life, in habits of industry, neatness, and order; lastly, the hilarity, unsteadiness, and garrulity, that are attributed to the Irish character, but which should rather be ascribed to the causes previously mentioned. Mr. *O'Reilly* stated in court that Mr. Trench occupied at the same time a farm in Stradbally, in this county, and another in Hampshire, in England, and, although he paid his labourers only 8d. a-day in the former place, and 2s. 6d. at the latter, yet he had as much work performed for the same money at the one farm as the other. The English Assistant Commissioner made various calculations relative to the same question, and found that in ditching, draining, reaping, and various other farming operations, the work was done for nearly or quite as low a price in England and Scotland as in this country, and in some cases at a lower price in Scotland.

Mr. *Dexter* stated that his constant men worked from 250 to 260 days in the course of the whole year. Mr. *Carter* found the average of his to be about 230 days. Mr. *John Marnell*, and others, thought that this was about the usual average. The amount of this work depends upon that which the labourer has to do upon his own ground, and other circumstances. At the usual rate of wages (see the Table showing the rates of wages, in the foregoing part of this Report) for labourers constantly employed, *viz.*, 6d. per day with diet, and 8d. without, 250 days would amount to £6. 5s. with diet, and to £8. 6s. 4d. without; and 230 days' work would make £5. 15s. with diet, and £7. 13s. 4d. without. As for the labourers only occasionally employed, the amount of their wages in the whole year can easily be ascertained by taking the number of days they are employed, as stated in the Table of Townlands at the beginning of this Report, and the rate of wages immediately following. Labourers very seldom work merely for their food, except when provisions are scarce and dear, at which times this has been the case. The description and value of the food given to labourers depend, in a great measure, upon the means and disposition of the employer. Mr. *Dexter* stated that he gave his labourers meat on Sundays and holidays, and stirabout (oatmeal porridge) or potatoes and milk at other times. Mr. *C. Kelly* gives them stirabout from May till the end of harvest; but adds that most farmers give them only potatoes and milk, except a little butter during harvest. This was confirmed by Mr. *James Lalor*, who stated it to be his practice.

The proportion of wages paid in kind depends entirely upon agreement, but it is seldom carried to any extent except with cottiers.

Very many of the small tenants who had been dispossessed became labourers; but many small farmers are in a worse condition than labourers in constant employment.—(Messrs. *Dexter*, *C. Kelly*, and other farmers.) The small farmers and labourers present thought that this might be the case at the present high rents and low price of agricultural produce; but they were of opinion that the small occupiers would be much better off than labourers in the best employment if they had the land at a fair rent. Mr. *C. Kelly* considered that, besides the rent, it depended very much upon the number and age of a man's family. If it were large, and his children were of an age to help him, he would be in a better condition as a small occupier; but, if the reverse, he might do better as a constant labourer. All the witnesses agreed that a labourer having only occasional employment was in a much worse situation than any occupier of land. Very little labour is required on grazing land; consequently there are few or no labourers on such lands; and those residing in tillage districts are better off, unless those on grazing land happen to be constantly employed by a gentleman or large farmer residing there.—(All.)

It happens, more or less, every year, that the insufficiency of the food from the beginning of June to harvest renders the poorer labourers less able to work.—(George Beale, John Marnell, James Sinnot, and labourers.) Mr. *Carter* would say from the beginning of July to harvest. Mr. *Dexter* and the Rev. Mr. *Harpur* think that this only happens in years of scarcity, as the labourers get employment during summer in turf-cutting. This work only applies, however, added Mr. *Harpur*, to country labourers, and those residing in and near the towns have not this advantage. Mr. *Carter* and John Marnell observed that the country labourers were frequently as much distressed as those near towns; and that turf-cutting only furnished work to those in the vicinity of bogs. Mr. *Martin*, Michael Doolan, John Maher, and Edward Cullen, stated that distress existed, more or less, every year, among the poorer labourers about the town of Maryborough, during the summer months; and that, notwithstanding the unusual abundance and cheapness of potatoes and oatmeal this year, many of those families were obliged to boil "prassagh" (charlock, or wild mustard, *Sinapis arvensis*), and other weeds, for food, last summer. John Marnell, James Sinnot, Doolan, Maher, Cullen, and other witnesses, mentioned that during the months of June, July, and the first half of August, the labourers who had large

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

families, or only occasional employment, and even some who had constant employment, if their families were very numerous and they had no land, were much distressed in consequence of their stock of potatoes being then exhausted, their new crop not being fit to dig, the great rise in the price of potatoes usual at that time, and the general want of employment during those months. Although, in consequence of the abundance and good quality of last year's crop, the potatoes only rose last summer from 1½d. per stone (the price during last winter and spring) to 2d., yet the summer before they were so high as 4½d. per stone; and five years ago they rose at that time to 5½d. The poorer families are then obliged to restrict themselves to half, and sometimes to only one-third, of their usual allowance of food; and this diminished quantity is also aggravated by the bad quality of their diet, whether they buy old potatoes, which are then becoming bad from vegetation, or whether they are driven to the fearful alternative of taking up their new crop, which has then only advanced about half way to maturity, and is, therefore, both unwholesome and unfit for food, and proportionably deficient in quantity of produce. This annual visitation of distress, though confined to the poorer labourers' families in usual years, extends to all the labourers and small occupiers in years of general scarcity and of failure in the potato crop.

No threatening notices have been sent to prevent the employment of strangers here, but this has occurred in Stradbally and the adjoining baronies. Mr. *Dexter* stated that it happened to himself in Stradbally. Combinations are not general in this barony. The only instance known by Mr. *Dexter* was that of his own labourers having once combined to "strike," for the purpose of ridding themselves of a person in his service who was obnoxious to them.

When a labourer has obtained permanent employment with a fixed amount of wages, he and his family certainly exhibit increased cleanliness and respectability. He is always more industrious, and in every way greatly improved, because he has then no idle time for vice, dissipation, and bad company, and he has a greater inducement to obtain and keep a good character. All the witnesses were of opinion that, if means could be devised of preventing the labourer sinking into recklessness, and consequently being drawn into crime through want, a great saving might be effected by a reduction of police, military, and prosecutions. The Rev. Mr. *Harpur* and Mr. *Dexter* say, however, that the greater part of the offences brought before the assizes were not committed by persons in the lowest class of life. The Rev. Mr. *Harpur* has great opportunities of knowing this, from being chaplain to the gaol in Maryborough. A reduction of a portion of the county rates, by lessening the expenses of police and gaols, &c., would certainly afford much relief to farmers, but it could not be of sufficient importance to enable them to employ more labourers.—(Messrs. *Dexter*, *Mosse*, and others.)

Competition amongst labourers for work has not materially lowered wages at any periods. Mr. *Dexter* has known men refuse to work under certain wages, such as 6d. and 7d. a-day, without diet, in winter. Mr. *Clarke* always comes to Maryborough market for men, and has never known them to refuse work at any wages, or even for diet alone.

It is difficult to determine whether, in case a labourer could claim a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a-week, he would be willing to compete for work at wages below that sum. Most of the gentlemen present thought that he would prefer the public provision at any rate, but all the labourers say they would rather work for farmers at 4s. than receive 5s. from any public provision or employment if the stigma of pauperism is attached to it; but if no such stigma accompanied it, they would of course prefer the 5s.

The question whether labourers have become addicted to drunkenness, when wages have increased more rapidly than the habit of increased domestic comfort, does not apply here, no increase having taken place for so many years.

The Rev. Mr. *Doyle*, P.P., Ballyfin, West Maryborough, states the most prevalent age at which labourers marry in his parish to be, for men, from 30 to 40, and for women from 25 to 30; but in East Maryborough and this town (Maryborough), the witnesses thought that from 20 to 26 was the most general age for men, and from 18 to 24 for women. A provision against marriage is seldom made a consideration; sometimes labourers secure a little potato ground, but seldom anything in money or furniture, and sometimes they even beg straw for their bed. They often remain with their parents until they can procure a room or cabin and some furniture, and they often inhabit a cabin they have built themselves before it is half dry.—(Dr. *Smith*, Messrs. *M. Dillon*, *Dexter*, and *Clarke*.)—The most destitute and those who are more comfortable are alike prone to marriage.—(All.)—They hope and expect to better their condition by having a helpmate.—(Mr. *R. Downey*.)

A labourer can easily recover wages withheld by an appeal to the petty sessions, and is allowed both for loss of time and expenses whenever he is found entitled to them.—(Dr. *Smith* and the clerk of the petty sessions.)—The labourers are not generally prone to litigation, incurring loss of time and expense by attending quarter and petty sessions, although there are of course individual exceptions. While on this subject, the Assistant Commissioners think it their duty to mention a circumstance which is a serious grievance, not only to the labourers, but to farmers and all others who have occasion to attend the petty sessions. Although the days for these are regularly fixed, the magistrates are so negligent in their attendance that for weeks together no sessions can be held, in consequence of their absence; and the numerous parties who were summoned to attend have thus, day after day, to come (many of them from a great distance), and return home for nothing. This even occurs during harvest, potato-digging, and the busiest season for the farmer and labourer. This shameful neglect prevails, more or less everywhere, and in many, and indeed most places, the whole of the magisterial duties are performed by one or two gentlemen; so that, during their indisposition, absence from home, &c., it frequently happens that no petty sessions are held. In consequence of one of these causes, no petty sessions were held for two months during last summer in an adjoining barony, and such occurrences are by no means unfrequent.

Fines imposed by law for trespass, are in many cases too high. An appraiser, whose fee is

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EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Baronies Maryborough, East and West.

Effects of regular Employment.

Causes of low Wages, and Remedy.

Effects of increased Wages on Population.

Recovery of Wages.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.*Leinster.*
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.*Bar. Mary-*
borough, East
and West.

2s. 6d., is sent to value a nominal trespass, although perhaps the injury may not exceed 6d.—(Dr. Smith and Mr. M. Dillon.)

The labourer generally keeps an account with his employer, either in writing or by tally, but more frequently by tally. The accounts between the employer and the labourer are not subjects of much litigation, because the labourer knows that, if he summons his employer at the petty sessions, he will lose his employment; but Dr. Smith and other witnesses observed that the very bad system of allowing accounts between employers and labourers to run so long without settlement was a constant source of disagreeables to both parties, and frequently most oppressive to the workman. The labourers present stated that it was only a few large farmers in the two baronies who paid their men regularly every week, all the rest giving them merely a shilling or two at a time on account, which obliged them to buy everything on credit at an exorbitant price. One labourer added that his employer (a large farmer) thus postponed all settlement with him during two years, at the end of which time the labourer summoned the farmer at the petty sessions; but the latter got a person to swear that his wages were only 8d. per day, instead of 10d., which made a difference of £5 to him (the labourer.)

*Persons who attended the Examination.**Bar. Portmahinch.*

Mr. WILLIAM BEALE, manufacturer and landholder.—Mr. RICHARD BAYLEY, shopkeeper and farmer.—Mr. A. BARREY, farmer.—Mr. JOSEPH BEALE, manufacturer and landholder.—Mr. BRINNEFIELD, farmer.—MICHAEL CARBERY, day-labourer.—THOMAS CARROLL, day-labourer.—Mr. FELIX CONOLLY, farmer.—Mr. ANDREW CONROY, farmer.—Messrs. EDWARD and JOHN CONROY, landholders and distillers.—Mr. D. CONROY, farmer.—MURTAGH CONROY, day-labourer.—Mr. WM. CORCORAN, farmer.—JOHN COSBEY, day-labourer.—JAMES DEEGAN, day-labourer.—Mr. JOHN DELANY, farmer.—PETER DELANY, day-labourer.—Mr. THOMAS DEMPSEY, pawnbroker.—Mr. THOMAS DEVINE, farmer and publican.—Mr. JOHN DILLON, farmer.—WESTMAN DOUGLAS, small occupier.—Mr. JAMES DUNNE, farmer.—Mr. TIMOTHY DUNNE, farmer and shopkeeper.—Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD, pawnbroker and clerk of petty sessions.—Mr. A. GAGHAN, farmer.—Mr. ARTHUR GARRIGAN, farmer.—Mr. JAMES GORMAN, farmer and labourer.—Mr. JOHN GORMAN, dealer.—Mr. J. GRAHAM, farmer.—Mr. JOHN GRAHAM farmer.—Mr. HYANS, farmer.—Captain JOHNSTON.—Mr. JOHN JUCE.—Mr. PATRICK KEARNS, farmer.—Mr. JAMES KEIRANS, bailiff.—Rev. THOMAS KEMMIS.—Mr. MATTHEW LALOR, farmer.—Mr. RICHARD LALOR, shopkeeper and agent.—Mr. STEWART LANE, farmer.—THOMAS MARCHANT, day-labourer.—Mr. JOHN MILLNER, manufacturer and farmer.—Dr. OWENS.—Mr. JOSHUA PIM, farmer and merchant.—Mr. THOMAS PIM, merchant.—Mr. SAMUEL SHANE, brewer, corn-dealer, and farmer.—Mr. JOHN SHANNON, farmer.—HENRY SMITH, day-labourer.—Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, farmer.—JOHN TIBEAUDO, Esq., J. P.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

A CAREFUL inquiry was made in every townland* of each of the two parishes in this barony, and a list has been drawn up from the returns thus procured of the total number of labourers in each townland, the proportion of them constantly employed, the number of those only occasionally employed, and the number who, from extreme age, ill health, and other causes, are seldom or never employed; also an account of the number of days' work obtained in the course of the year by those occasionally employed. This will be found annexed, and will show the situation of the labourers better than any general description which could be given. It will be seen that the condition of the labourers differs materially in different townlands. In the neighbourhood of a rich resident proprietor or wealthy farmer, the labourers are nearly all constantly employed, whereas, in poor and thickly-inhabited neighbourhoods, there is little or no employment, and consequently dreadful distress. The latter is the case, for instance, in the immediate vicinity of towns (where employment is scarce, and where, con acre being frequently not to be had, the poor creatures are generally obliged to purchase the whole of their food), and on the edges of bogs and other uncultivated land; because small occupiers who have been ejected from their holdings, and labourers from their cabins, upon the estates where the "clearing" system has been practised, all fly for refuge to those places, as the only ones where they can hire, or are permitted to build, a cabin. The aged, the sick, the lame, the blind, and the widow also go in large numbers to those neighbourhoods to get habitations, and near towns, because the number and means of the inhabitants render begging a better trade there. This will account for the immense proportion of those seldom or never employed which will be found in some of the townlands, these being the places which are thus frequented. It must also be remarked that a large proportion of the labourers in this barony have from half an acre to two or three acres of land, and that this is especially the case with those put under the head of "occasionally employed" in the annexed Table. This ground furnishes to themselves and families (more or less, according to its extent and to their own industry and intelligence) a most valuable resource, both by employing their time when they can get no work from the farmer, and by producing them a considerable profit in food for their own consumption, in rearing and fattening pigs, and in assisting to keep a cow where they have the means of purchasing one. In consequence of this, the condition of a large portion of the class of "occasionally employed" labourers in this barony is much better than in other districts; and those of that class who have

* A townland is a subdivision of a parish, and usually contains from 200 to 500 acres of land; some parishes contain as many as 30 or 40 townlands.

an acre or two of land, and are, with their families, intelligent and industrious, are even more favourably situated than labourers who have constant employment, but no land.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
Queen's County.
Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.
Bar. Portmahinch.

Parishes.	Townlands.	Total Number of Labourers.	Number of Labourers constantly employed.	Number of Labourers occasionally employed.	Number of those, who, from Age, ill Health, &c. are seldom or never employed.	Average total Number of Days* Employment in the Year, of those occasionally employed.
Lea	Ballycarroll	10	4	2	4	175
	Clonna	8	4	4	..	154
	Ballyteaginduff . .	29	3	21	5	120
	Graizeneskerry . .	3	..	3	..	85
	Kilnacarte	26	8	18	..	96
	Killmuller	25	..	25	..	175
	Rathronistion . .	56	..	36	20	136
	Ballyadding	28	5	18	5	84
	Graigirvine					
	Teirchholm	31	27	4	..	85
	Ballyfibal					
	Rathless					
	Dimnfernán	4	4			
	Loughmansland . .	15	1	14	..	154
	Contionneyland . .	2	..	2	..	160
	Ballybrittas	68	46	19	3	200
	Lea	115	..	100	15	100
	Coolederry	69	25	20	24	225
	Ballymorris	36	10	22	4	105
	Kilbride	12	3	4	5	84
	Bracklaw	15	6	4	5	
	Ballytoglin	60	20	30	10	112
	Greneyrane	6	..	6	..	147
	Lough	3	..	..	3	
	Total in Lea parish.	621	166	352	103	
Coolbanagher	Ballycollinbery . .	76	20	40	16	140
	Coolbanagher . . .	31	14	9	8	216
	Derryguile	57	13	31	13	137
	Acregare	62	7	40	15	90
	Derrydony	8	..	8	..	192
	Brittas	5	..	5	..	108
	Kiltinagh	10	6	4	..	176
	Strohand	15	..	12	3	189
	Kilmunam	20	9	10	1	119
	Tenikill	24	20	4	..	180
	Coolakey	19	10	4	5	207
	Lauragh					
	Carron	19	6	7	6	160
	Ballycoolane . . .	8	..	7	1	117
	Ballymulrooney . .	33	18	11	4	168
	Moult	53	10	26	17	168
	Emo	8	1	4	3	161
	Kilmacost	6	6			
	Clonterry	8	8			
	Total of Coolbanagher }	462	148	222	92	
	Total of Lea	621	166	352	103	
	Total of Barony.	1,083	314	574	195	

All the witnesses thought that employment had decreased either absolutely in amount or in proportion to the present increased number of labourers. Some of the witnesses believed that it had not, however, diminished so much in this barony as in some others. Mr. John Dillon considered the decrease might perhaps amount to one-ninth. The causes assigned for this decrease are high rents and low prices, want of assistance or encouragement from landlords to make improvements, and the consequent want of capital among the tenants who now do only the most urgent work of the farm; also the cessation of weaving, and other manufacturing employments, which has driven a great many families, who formerly lived by those occupations, to agricultural labour.

The rates of wages vary 1d. or 2d. a-day in the different townlands of the barony, but the rates mentioned in the subjoined Table are a fair average of the whole. They are all wages without diet, the rates with diet being given elsewhere. The wages during harvest, and sometimes also during potato-digging, vary greatly, according to the weather, the amount of the crop, the number of strangers who have come to seek employment in the district, &c., in some years exceeding very little the usual rate, and in others rising to double that amount, or even more for a short time.

Rates of Wages.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.*Leinster.*
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Portmahinch.

Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.
Spring	8d. to 10d.	}	Boys and women generally half of men's wages.
Summer	10d.		
Autumn	10d.		
Winter	8d.		

Mr. *John Dillon*, and several other witnesses, thought that within the last 10 years the rates of wages had been nearly stationary, except during harvest, when the increase of competition had reduced them. Mr. *Fitzgerald* and others considered that there had been some reduction within that time. Mr. *John Millner* was of opinion that they had gradually decreased, though not at a very perceptible rate, to the amount of 2d. a-day, and that it was now more easy to get 100 men at 10d. per day, in the neighbourhood of Mountmellick, than it would have been 10 years ago to get 10 men at 1s.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

Work is not very often executed by task, only sometimes ditching and fencing, thatching, mowing, cutting turf, and thrashing. Most of the labourers would prefer task-work if it were the custom of the country, but the farmers wish to keep their constant labourers at work, and therefore do not give out much task-work. The farmers say also that they cannot depend upon the work being properly done, and that it gives rise to much discontent and disagreement between themselves and their labourers; the men usually work harder and longer at task-work than at day-work, and, by means of the increased quantity of it which they are thus enabled to perform, they earn from 1s. to 2s. a-week more at it than at day-work.

The witnesses who had been in England, and others of whom the Assistant Commissioners made the inquiry, thought that the Irish labourers do not work as steadily, or with as much skill, as the English; and as far as the English Assistant Commissioner has had an opportunity of judging he is of the same opinion. He believes the following to be the chief reasons for this inferiority, and he found that most of the abovementioned persons attributed it to those causes. A constant deficiency in the quality, and sometimes even in the quantity, of the Irish labourer's food; the absence of employment for boys and lads, which gives them early habits of idleness, and in populous neighbourhoods frequently of dissipation, vice, insubordination, &c., by falling into bad company, which habits are too often confirmed and increased in their mature years by the continued want of employment, and by the practice of attending all the funerals, fairs, markets, and other public meetings or pastimes for miles round the country, and of not working during the numerous "holy days" and holidays which are observed in this country, and generally not working on wet days; the want of education and proper training, both in precepts and example, from their parents and friends when young, or from their employers and superiors when grown up, in those habits of industry, neatness, and order, which mark the steady, skilful, and superior workman in England and Scotland: lastly, what are called the national hilarity, unsteadiness, and garrulity of the Irish character, but should rather be said to be the natural effect of the causes just mentioned. The busy scenes of the harvest and potato-digging and storing furnished the English Assistant Commissioner with many opportunities of observing these national peculiarities, independently of the numerous occasions on which he has remarked them in England and Scotland, during haymaking and harvest. The silence, the almost mechanical steadiness, and the care and skill of the English or Scotch labourer, present a singular contrast with the almost incessant talking, the loud laughter, or angry words which follow the practical joke or witty repartee, and the consequent loss of time and inattention both to the quantity and quality of the work performed, which even the most careless spectator remarks among Irish workpeople.

The labourers described in the foregoing returns may be divided into four classes, namely, those constantly employed, who, after deducting wet days, holy days, and holidays, and the time which they employ in their potato ground and gardens, work about 240 days in the whole year, which, at 8d. per day for the winter months and 10d. for the rest of the year, amount to £9. 10s. The first class of labourers occasionally employed, who have work during about 190 days in the year, making, at the wages mentioned in the Table under the head of "Rates of Wages," £8. 1s. 4d. The second class of labourers occasionally employed, who have work during about 140 days in the year, amounting to £5. 19s. 8d. The third class of labourers occasionally employed, who work about 100 days during the year, making £4. 6s. 4d.

Labourers are never known in this barony to work merely for their food. The usual diet given to labourers, when fed by their employers, is potatoes and milk for breakfast, and potatoes and butter for dinner. They have only these two meals, and go home to sup. Mr. *William Corcoran* gives his men meat twice a-week for dinner, but this is not usual. The value of this diet is estimated at from 3d. to 6d., according to the quality, but more generally 4d. In addition to this Mr. *William Corcoran* gives 8d. wages, but Mr. *John Millner*, and the other witnesses, considered 6d. to be the full average rate through the barony. There is seldom any positive agreement to pay wages in kind, but it often happens that the rent of the cabin and of the potato or con acre land, the cost of grass and hay for a cow, where one is kept, of straw, &c., enable the farmer to pay a great part of the labourer's wages in this way instead of in money.

A great number of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry, especially in the neighbourhood of this (Mountmellick) and all the other towns, where they come to seek refuge and employment when ejected from their farms. All the witnesses said that their condition must be greatly deteriorated by the change, that the occupier of even only four acres of land is better off than a labourer in constant employment, and that no comparison could be made between the

occupier of even only half an acre of ground and the labourer who has no land and is only occasionally employed, since the small landholder has the same chance of getting work as the labourer without land, and the advantages derived from his ground are therefore a pure additional benefit.

The labourer frequently suffers from insufficiency of food, and especially more or less every year, during the months of June and July, and the first half of August, among the labourers who have large families, or only occasional employment, their old crop of potatoes being then exhausted, or become bad, and the new crop not being fit to take up. Messrs. *Conroy, Dunne*, and others, add that great distress is then frequently experienced even by labourers in constant employment, when they have numerous families and no land, as potatoes usually rise 50 per cent. in price at that season. The summer before last, they rose more than 100 per cent. The natural consequence is, that many families are obliged to restrict themselves to two, or even only one meal per day, instead of three, or to diminish in that proportion the quantity of each meal, and that these privations are frequently much aggravated by their being reduced to the dreadful necessity of taking up and using their new crop of potatoes before it is fit to dig, thus adding a watery and unwholesome quality of diet to the insufficient quantity of it. When anything like a general scarcity of potatoes, or even partial failure of the crop, takes place, the distress and privations just described of course become the common lot of the whole of the labouring community and small occupiers, instead of the poorer portion of the labourers only. In consequence of the great abundance and good quality of last year's crop, of potatoes, added to the very unusual cheapness of every kind of corn, there was less scarcity of food among the poor last summer than has been known for many years, and potatoes rose but very little in price at that period, having been remarkably cheap and good during the last twelve months.

The labourers have never used either threats or violence to prevent the employment of strangers, nor have combinations of any description existed among them.

The constant employment of the labourer almost invariably produces increased cleanliness and respectability of appearance, both in the persons of himself and his family, and also in the furniture and general interior of his cabin. It also has the effect of rendering him more peaceable in his disposition, and more difficult to be drawn into disturbances. The only exceptions to this rule arise from personal defects, and are not numerous. Mr. *John Millner* observed that the town of Mountmellick was a striking proof of this, the inhabitants possessing no local advantages, and having brought their town to its present state of trade and prosperity by their own industry and perseverance alone, without any assistance whatever from the neighbouring proprietors, or any other source, towards any useful object connected with it. The Assistant Commissioners have great pleasure in confirming this account of the superior intelligence, and persevering and industrious habits, of the inhabitants of Mountmellick, and of the respectable appearance, the cleanliness, and general superiority of their town and suburbs, over other Irish towns. Without, however, wishing to detract from the merits of the inhabitants in general, the Assistant Commissioners must express the opinion that much of this superiority is to be attributed to the residence of a large number of Quakers, who are the proprietors and managers of the chief trading and manufacturing establishments in the town, and whose industry, attention to, and experience in business, moral and orderly habits, and considerable capital (qualities and results which it is but justice to say are almost always found to be characteristics of the Society of "Friends"), Mountmellick is doubtless indebted for a great part of the advantages it enjoys.

If means could be devised of preventing the labourer from being drawn into crime through want, the saving in the reduction of police and military might be considerable in disturbed districts, where a large military force is now obliged to be kept; but, as this is a very peaceable one, the saving here would be very trifling. As to the public charges which are defrayed out of the county rates, they are not so high as to admit of any very considerable reduction.

When the labourer has no land, nor other means of subsistence than his labour, he must accept any wages offered him; yet the statements made under the head of "Rates of Wages" show that wages have not been reduced so much as might have been expected from the great competition for employment, and the little of it there is to be had.

If a labourer could claim public work, or a public provision, he would take it rather than work for a farmer at lower wages, if no stigma, confinement, or other disagreeable conditions were attached to it, and he merely gave value for value; that is, his labour for money wages; but, if he were confined in a workhouse, or stigmatized with the name of pauper, he would rather work for the farmer for a less sum.

It is so many years since a rise has taken place in wages that no one can recollect its effects.

The withdrawal of a few labourers from the barony might, during a short and generally busy time, such as harvest, prevent wages from sinking below a moderate rate, say 5s. a week; but this could not last long, because the continuance of high wages in any district would soon bring labourers from adjoining districts into it, and thus restore the general level.

The Rev. Mr. *Healy*, P. P. of one of the districts in this barony and others, thought the most general age at which the labouring classes marry, was about 25 for men, and 20 for women. Few men marry now under 21. The Rev. Mr. *O'Connell*, P. P. of the other district, found, on consulting the register, that the average age of labourers was 26, and that within the last three years the greater number had even exceeded that age. The parties seldom make any provision beyond the marriage fees, and even these some are known to borrow, or to have remitted to them by the priest in consequence of their inability to pay them. In proneness to marriage there is no perceptible difference between the more comfortable and more destitute. The destitute give as a reason for marrying that they cannot be worse off than they are, and that their children will help to support them in their old age. Some of the witnesses thought, however, that the latter of these reasons was a mere excuse to marry, and that the poor exer-

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Examinations

taken by
John Power, Esq.
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Bar. Portmahinch.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

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Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.*Leinster.**Queen's County,*Examinations
taken byJohn Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.*Bar. Portnakhinch.*

Recovery of Wages.

cised no such forethought. Several witnesses are, however, of opinion that want now prevents many from marrying, and that the most comfortable are the most prone to marry.

A labourer can readily (if so inclined) recover the wages due to him by applying to any magistrate, who grants a summons against the party withholding them. He is allowed his expenses, but not for loss of time, except in a few cases of unusual hardship. Mr. Fitzgerald stated that in a late case of appeal to the quarter sessions £1 10s. was awarded to a labourer against a farmer for expenses and loss of time. Labourers are not inclined to litigate these cases; and, besides, they fear to give offence to their employers, and thereby perhaps lose their employment. The labourer keeps an account with his employer generally by tally, as few of the labourers can write, and tally is also cheaper and more secure. These accounts seldom become the subject of litigation between the labourer and his employer, but a practice is prevalent here, which is extremely oppressive to the labourers, although it does not give rise to much litigation, because the fear of losing their employment prevents most labourers from appealing to the law. It is that farmers have long running accounts with their men, and give them a shilling or two at a time, instead of paying them the amount of their wages regularly every week. The consequence is that these long-protracted settlements give rise to many real or supposed errors on one or both sides in keeping the account, and to consequent differences between farmers and labourers, and that the latter have to purchase many things on credit, which occasions a great additional charge upon them, as well as a general looseness and irregularity in their expenditure and mode of living. It was described by several of the witnesses as one of the greatest evils to which the labourers are subjected. The farmers reply that necessity, and not inclination, is the cause of this practice; that their rents are so high, and the prices of agricultural produce so low, that it is hardly possible for them to pay their labourers at all; and that the men must take their choice between being paid in any way they can, or getting no work at all.

*Persons who attended the Examination.**County Wicklow.**Bar. Talbotstown,*
Upper.

Mr. J. BROPHY, Mr. BROPHY, LUKE BRYAN, farmers.—BERGEN, serjeant of the police, Baltinglass.—Mr. JOSEPH BYRNE, Mr. MORRIS BYRNE, Mr. CHARLES CASE, Mr. JOHN CODDINGTON, Mr. THOMAS COLEMAN, Mr. DENNIS COOGAN, Mr. JOHN COOGAN, farmers.—MICHAEL COOGAN, occupier of four and a half acres.—PATRICK COVENTRY, JAMES CULLEN, labourers.—Mr. JOHN CULLEN, farmer.—THOMAS DENNIS, Esq., J. P., Fort-Granite.—Captain DE RENZI, Baltinglass.—MICHAEL DONEGAN, publican, Baltinglass.—JAMES FAGAN, ten and a half acres.—Mr. MICHAEL FENTON, agent to the Earl of Wicklow, and farmer.—RICHARD FENTON, agent to Col. Howard, and other proprietors.—MARTIN FLINTER, farmer.—Rev. J. GAHAN, P. P., Kilranelagh.—PATRICK GRAHAM, labourer.—Rev. T. F. GREENE.—F. W. GREENE, Esq. J. P., Kilranolet.—Rev. D. GROGAN, Rector of Baltinglass.—Mr. FRANCIS HARDY, Mr. MICHAEL HUGHES, farmers.—Capt. JACKSON.—Mr. JOHN JACKSON, farmer.—WILLIAM JACKSON, brewer and farmer, Baltinglass.—Mr. EDWARD JONES, JOHN JONES, farmers.—JOHN KEHOE, labourer.—Mr. JAMES KELLY, farmer.—LEWIS KELLY, labourer.—Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, farmer and shopkeeper, Baltinglass.—Mr. JAMES KEOH, Mr. JOHN KEOH, Mr. MICHAEL KEOH, farmers.—DAVID KING, labourer.—Rev. DANIEL LALOR, P. P., Baltinglass.—Mr. JAMES MORTLEY, farmer.—Mr. JOHN NEALE, agent and farmer.—PATRICK NEAL, labourer.—Mr. ROBERT PARK, agent and farmer.—Mr. J. ROACH, farmer.—H. W. ROWAN, Esq., stipendiary magistrate.—Gen. SAUNDERS, J. P., Golden-Fort.—Rev. WILLIAM SCOTT, rector of Kiltegan.—PATRICK SHEA, labourer.—Mr. JOHN SLATER, Mr. JOHN SLATER, Mr. THOMAS VALENTINE, farmers.—JAMES WALL, Esq., J. P., Knockrig.—WILLIAM WESTBY, Esq., J. P., High Park.—Mr. STEPHENS WILSON, Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, Mr. JOHN WYNNE, Mr. WILLIAM WYNNE, farmers.

Extent of Employment.

A CAREFUL inquiry was made on the spot in every townland* of each of the parishes in this barony, and a list was made up of the total number of labourers, of the proportion of them constantly employed, of those only occasionally employed, and of those who from age, ill health, and other causes, are seldom or never employed. These details being too voluminous to admit of insertion here, a summary of them has been made for each parish, and is exhibited in the following Table:

Names of the Parishes.	Number permanently employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number out of Employment from Age, ill Health, or bad Conduct.	Total Number of Labourers.
Baltinglass	54	202	29	285
Kiltegan	158	168	30	356
Rathbran	36	47	7	90
Rathsallagh	45	None but strangers.	..	45
Ballinure	140	42	7	189
Kilranelagh	110	140	..	250
Donoughmore	248	213	59	520
Total in the barony . . .	791	812	132	1,735

* A townland is a subdivision of a parish, and usually contains from 200 to 500 acres of land. One of the parishes in this barony (Donoughmore) contains 37 townlands.

The condition of the labourers was found to differ materially in different townlands. In the neighbourhood of a rich resident proprietor, or wealthy farmer, the labourers are nearly all constantly employed; whereas in poor or thickly-inhabited neighbourhoods there is little or no employment, and, as a natural consequence, dreadful distress. The latter is the case for instance, throughout the whole parish of Baltinglass, but more particularly in the town and townland of Baltinglass. The former contains 104 labourers, 10 only of whom get constant employment, and 20 are never employed in consequence of age, ill health, and other causes. In the townland of Baltinglass there are 55 labourers, 10 of whom only are constantly employed, and five are never employed, for the causes mentioned above. The townland of Kilmurry, in the parish of Baltinglass, contains 26 labourers, eight of whom are constantly employed, but the other 18 only get 80 days' work in the whole year. In the townland of Holdenstown, parish of Baltinglass, there are 20 labourers, none of whom get constant employment, and they are only employed 100 days in the whole year. The returns of the number of days' employment of a constant labourer vary in each barony from 220 to 280 days, and the average may be stated at 250 days. The causes of this small number of days are that the labourers seldom work on wet days, the numerous holidays which they observe, the time which they take for themselves in planting, cultivating, digging up and storing their potatoes, and the days lost in attending wakes and funerals, fairs, markets, &c. The amount of employment for occasional labourers is so various (being every number of days from 80 up to 200 in the course of the year) that no fair average could be drawn, and they have, therefore, been divided into three classes, the number of days during which each class is employed in every month being specified in the following table:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
January	4	4	0
February	4	4	4
March	11	10	10
April	24	14	14
May	24	13	13
June	12	8	4
July	11	7	4
August	24	20	12
September	24	20	11
October	18	15	11
November	24	15	7
December . . . . .	..	..	..
Total in the whole year .	180	130	90

What with the increase of population, and the decrease of employment, labourers are not above half as much employed as they were formerly. In this opinion all the witnesses agree. They also concur in attributing the absolute decrease of employment to the following causes: the death of a principal landed proprietor, who gave employment to an immense number of persons in and round Baltinglass, and whose son, resides constantly on the Continent; the low price of agricultural produce; high rents, and the consequent poverty of the farmers. Mr. Dennis mentioned, as another cause, the departure of Mr. Saunders, who now lives in Italy, and who gave employment to a great many persons while residing on his estate in this barony. Several labourers present stated that another cause was the system of drilling potatoes, which, being almost entirely done by means of horses, deprives the labourers of the great employment furnished by the cultivation of potatoes in the old style, or "lazy-bed system."

There is some difference in the rates of wages in the several parishes of this barony, but those given in the subjoined table are a fair average of the whole. Many of the farmers diet their labourers, in which case about 4d. per day is deducted for that food from the rates mentioned in the table, which are all without diet. Rates of Wages.

There is little or no work for women or boys, except in harvest and potato setting and digging. Most farmers, however, whose families are not sufficiently numerous or grown up to do the whole work of their farms, have from one to three boys in the house at yearly wages, which are usually from £1 10s. to £2, besides their board and lodging.

	Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.	Women.
Constantly employed . . .	Winter	8d.		
Occasionally ditto . . .	ditto	8d.		
Constantly ditto . . .	Spring	10d.		
Occasionally ditto . . .	ditto	10d. to 1s.	3d. to 4d.	5d. to 6d.
Constantly ditto . . .	Summer	10d.		
Occasionally ditto . . .	ditto	10d.	3d. to 4d.	5d. to 6d.
Constantly ditto . . .	Harvest	10d.		
Occasionally ditto . . .	ditto	1s. to 1s. 2d.	4d. to 8d.	6d. to 1s.
Constantly ditto . . .	Autumn	10d.		
Occasionally ditto . . .	ditto	10d. to 1s.	3d. to 4d.	5d. to 8d.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.
Leinster.
County Wicklow.
Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.
Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Leinster.*

County Wicklow.

Examinations
taken byJohn Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

It seemed to be the general opinion that the rate of wages had decreased of late years. Mr. *Brophy* said "the harvest wages this year were only 10*d.*, while 10 years ago they were from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day." The wages for usual work, both he and Mr. *Jackson* thought, had decreased about 4*d.* since that time, being then from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per day, and now from 8*d.* to 10*d.* The causes that have produced this change are considered to be the decrease of employment, and that farmers cannot afford to pay so much, and that labourers can now live for much less, in consequence of the great fall in the price of provisions, clothes, &c.

Work is very seldom executed by task, except in winter, when ditching, fencing, draining, &c., are set in that manner. Mr. *F. W. Greene* finds his labourers do nearly twice as much work during the day by task-work as by day-work, both from the extra hours they work, and from their increased exertion and attention. The labourers observed that they, of course, worked as hard and as long as possible, to earn as much as they could, but that they were not fond of task-work, because it was set to them at so low a price that they were obliged to work much harder and longer to make any thing of it, although they were glad to get it, as it was generally given to them at seasons when there was little or nothing else to do.

The English Assistant Commissioner thinks that the Irish labourers do not work as steadily, or with as much skill, as the English and Scotch; and several gentlemen in this barony, who had resided in the country parts of England, were of the same opinion. He thinks that this is easily accounted for by the low and insufficient diet (both in quantity and quality) of the Irish labourers; by their want of both precept and example, in neatness, skill, and efficiency, whether from their parents and companions, or from their employers and superiors; and, lastly, by their early habits of idleness, although involuntary, in consequence of the almost total absence of employment for boys, which habits are but too much encouraged in after-life by frequent want of employment; and the practice of attending wakes and funerals, fairs, markets, and every idle pastime within their reach. He saw in this barony several funerals of common labourers, or of their wives, which were followed to the grave (three or four miles distant) by from 12 to 20 farmers on horseback, and 200 or 300 labourers and others, in cars or on foot, scarcely one of whom had any kind of connexion with the deceased, and many did not even know him or her. As the funeral passed some of the inmates of most of the cabins on the road sallied out to join it, although they could not tell the Assistant Commissioner who it was that they were thus going to follow to the grave.

According to the amount of employment obtained by the various classes of labourers, and the rates of wages (both mentioned under former heads), labourers constantly employed earn annually £9 17*s.* 11*d.*, being 250 days, at 9½*d.* or 10*d.*, for nine months of the year, and 8*d.* for the other three. The three classes of labourers who are only occasionally employed earn (at the number of days and rate of wages before mentioned), the first class £7 14*s.*, the second class £5 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the third class £3 17*s.*

Mr. *Brophy* and *James Fagan* have frequently known labourers to work merely for their food, which is considered to be worth 4*d.* a-day, and consists of three meals, usually of potatoes and milk, though sometimes of stirabout (oatmeal porridge); soup or meat very rarely forms a part of the dinner. The Rev. Mr. *Lalor*, P. P., has often seen men picking up the small potatoes after the crop was cleared off the ground, being permitted to do so by the farmer, by which occupation they could scarcely earn their food, or 3*d.* to 4*d.* a-day.

No part of the wages is here paid in kind. Many of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry. Mr. *Brophy* said, and all the labourers present agreed, that they did not gain as good a subsistence by labour as they did before by holding land, and that the occupier of one acre was much better off than any labourer. The condition of the labourers in different districts depends entirely on the relative population; but, generally speaking, labourers are much more wretched in grazing than in tillage districts.

The labourers suffer greatly from the insufficiency of their food, especially during the months of June, July, and great part of August. "In years or seasons when potatoes are scarce they are in a dreadful state of destitution, living on nettles, *prassagh* (wild mustard, or charlock), and other weeds."—(Mr. *W. F. Greene*).—"Even this year many were reduced to one meal a-day, and were obliged to send out their wives and children to beg for the subsistence of their family."—(Messrs. *Jackson*, *Brophy*, and other farmers).

The labourers of this district have never been known to use threats or violence to prevent the employment of strangers, although they have themselves often met with such treatment in other places, having been beaten and ill used when they went there to seek employment.

No combinations have ever existed among the labourers here.

When a labourer obtains regular employment the improvement in the appearance of himself, his family, and his cabin, is generally very perceptible and striking, unless where the number of his family prevents it. The well-employed man, too, is always more peaceable and well-behaved, the idle man being always found more prone to mischief and disturbance.

The charges for police, prosecutions, gaols, &c., are not so considerable as that their reduction could afford any very considerable relief to the farmers.

The competition among labourers often lowers the rate of wages; and, as has been already stated, it has had the effect of gradually reducing the general rate. Except the few who have an acre or two of land, labourers must accept any wages offered them, as they have no other means of subsistence.

"If the labourer could claim work, or a public provision equal to 4*s.* or 5*s.* a-week, would he be willing to compete for work at wages below that sum?"—Upon this question the opinions among all classes of the witnesses present were very contradictory, from the want of experience under such circumstances; but the majority thought that the labourer would rather work for 4*s.* per week for a farmer than earn 5*s.* at any public work to which a stigma would be

Effects of insuf-
ficient Wages.Effect of regular
Employment.Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

attached, or in a workhouse or other establishment where he would not be free and independent.

It is so long since any increase of wages has taken place that no one could recollect a case of this kind.

The Rev. Mr. *Lalor*, P. P., thought that 23 or 24 was the most usual age at which labourers married in this parish. The Rev. Mr. *Gahan*, P. P., had found 27 to be the most usual age among his parishioners; they formerly married much earlier, but the increase of distress, and the dissemination of education and general information, which enabled them to reflect on the consequences of entering into matrimony, now induced them to marry later. The only provision considered requisite for marriage is health and strength to work, a cabin or a room to live in, or permission to live with their parents till they can get one, and such furniture as a stool, potato-pot, blanket, and two or three mugs, plates, &c.—(The Rev. Mr. *Lalor*, P. P.)—All present agree that the destitute are the most reckless in contracting marriage, and that the more comfortable a man is the more cautious he is found to be. Parents, however, try to get their girls off at any rate, as they must otherwise become beggars when they are middle-aged, at which time most women consider themselves past field-work. Another consideration that induces the most destitute to marry is, that they may have children to assist them in their old age.—(*Omnes*.)

A labourer finds no difficulty in recovering wages withheld from him; he recovers them by summoning the party before the magistrates, who allow him for the expense of the summons, but not for the loss of time, unless the withholding appears to have been vexatious and without reason. The labourers are not prone to litigate such cases. About 12 cases are brought every fortnight before the petty sessions at Baltinglass; but about half of them are settled out of court.

The labourers commonly keep an account of their labour with their employers by tally; these accounts are seldom disputed.

The magistrates consider that the amount of fines fixed by law is, in many cases, too heavy and disproportionate to the means of those who have to pay them.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN BLACKHALL.— — BRADY.—MR. R. G. BREW, chief constable.—JOHN BUNN.—JOHN BUNN, farmer.—MR. RICHARD CALCOTT, clerk petty sessions.—A. CANCY, farmer.—MR. H. CANILL.—J. CARMANCY.—W. CARROLL.—WILLIAM CARROLL.—T. CUMMIN.—J. CURRAN.—F. DALY, JOHN DOHERTY, farmers.—T. FERNS.—JAMES FLANAGAN.—E. GALDY, farmer.—D. GANAHATTY.—JAMES GORMAN.—JOHN HALEY.— — HANLON, farmer.—MR. HARE, farmer.—JOHN HAYLES.—MR. D. KEAN.—A. KERNON, farmer.—M. LIDDY.—A. LYSAGHT.—GEORGE LYSAGHT, Esq.—J. LYSAGHT.—JOSEPH LYSAGHT.—J. M'CARTHY.—J. M'NAMARA, Esq. J. P.—JOHN MAHONY.—MR. B. MORAN.—DR. MURRAY.—E. NALOR, JOHN NAYLAN, farmers.—Rev. Mr. M'NALLY, P. P.—A. O'BRIEN.—J. O'BRIEN, farmer.—HENRY O'BRIEN, Esq.— — O'DONNILL.—MR. RICHARD POWER, Revenue-officer.—Rev. Mr. QUIN.—WILLIAM RAGH.—JOHN REILLY, JOHN ROCHE, farmers.—JOHN SHANNON.—JOHN SHANNON, P. SHANNY, farmers.—Rev. Mr. SHEAHAN, P. P.—M. SLATTERY.—L. STACK.—R. STACK.—Very Rev. Dean STACKPOLE, J. P.—ANDW. THYNNE, farmer.—J. VAUGHAN.—J. P. WELSH, M. A. WELSH, farmers.—M. WELSH.—P. WELSH.—Venerable Archdeacon WHITTY, J. P.

THE following Table exhibits the extent of employment, and its periodical fluctuations, in the barony:—

Parishes.	Number of Labourers.	Constantly employed.	Employed in Spring.	Employed in Autumn.	What Number could be got in the Parish for any new Piece of Work in June or July.	What Number could be got in December.
Killelagh	347	80	all	all	400	400
Killmacrihy	379	150	ditto	ditto	500	500
Killenora	454	120	ditto	ditto	300	300
Kilshenny	226	50	ditto	ditto	100	150
Cloney	203	100	ditto	ditto	100	150
Kilmanagheen	556	100	ditto	ditto	500	600

The number of labourers, according to the Population Returns of 1831, is much under those who would be willing to work for hire at most seasons of the year, especially in the middle of summer, and also in the middle of winter, when most of the smaller farmers and their families would be willing to work for others, if they could find employers. In the opinion of some of those present at the Inquiry the demand for labour increased faster than the population.—(Archdeacon *Whitty*, *Flanagan*, and *M'Carthy*.)—Others thought that, in proportion to the population, there is less employment now than there was twenty years ago; there is much more tillage than there was then. Those, however, of the latter opinion, attributed the change to increase of population.—(Messrs. *Murray*, *Brew*, *Daly*, *O'Brien*, and *Shannon*.)

Eightpence a-day without food, and 6*d.* with food, are the general wages; in winter men

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. *Talbotstown*,
Upper.

Effect of increased Wages on Population.

Recovery of Wages.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. *Corcomroe*.

Extent of Employment.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Munster.**County Clare.*

Examinations

taken by

W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.*Bar. Corcomroe.*Amount which an
Individual can earn.

are paid 6*d.* a day without food; 10*d.* is paid in *busy times*, with food; a few boys are employed at 4*d.* a day, without food. Since the year 1822 there has been no alteration in the rate of wages.

Some of the work here is done by task. Digging stubbles, cutting and saving turf, mowing hay, and making walls, are often done by task. The labourers always prefer to labour by task when the work is of such a nature as to be easily measured; and at labour of this description they will work with great assiduity from daylight to dark. As every labourer requires a portion of his time, in order to cut his own turf, and to attend to his own potato garden, he cannot, even when he gets regular employment, work above 240 days in the year for his employer, the wages for which will amount to about £8 per annum: he gets nothing extra in harvest, except his food. The earnings of a man who does not get regular employment cannot be calculated; many do not earn £4 in the year. None of the witnesses had ever known any instances of labourers working merely for their food. "We have not known that done; in 1822, when it was scarce, they never worked merely for their food."—(*Omnes.*)—The wages usually given, in addition to diet, are 6*d.* a-day, and the rate is something lower in winter, when there is no settled price. In general the labourer hires con acre, the rent of which amounts to a greater part of his wages, or to all; he also buys milk and wool: farmers seldom have to pay labourers money for their wages. There are many of the labourers who are small dispossessed tenantry. In the years 1816, 1818, and in 1822, the low prices and the scarcity ruined many of the small farmers, and reduced them to the condition of labourers. They certainly do not gain as good a subsistence by day-labour as by holding land. If a man has ever so small a quantity of land, it always increases his comforts. All those examined in the barony were of opinion that the labourers on the rich grazing land are in a worse condition than those on the mountains and in the tillage districts.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

It occasionally happens that, from the insufficiency of his food, a labourer becomes less able to work. Mr. *Daly* informed the Assistant Commissioners that he knew an instance, near Ennistymon, of a man who got employment, but his family was so distressed that he could not afford to supply himself with victuals. When his fellow-workmen went to their meals he used to hide himself, in order to conceal from them that he had nothing to eat. He was so weak that he could not do a proper day's work. The same witness also mentioned the case of "two men, who worked on a road, by contract, and were so poor that on Sunday they got means to boil all the potatoes they had, and ate them cold the remainder of the week, with a little salt: the next Sunday they boiled a fresh supply." In the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, threatening notices, to prevent the employment of strangers, were often sent and posted; the stranger labourers were thus prevented from being employed. In those years there were many cases of violence, both toward the stranger labourer and the farmer who employed him. Labourers from this county have also been prevented by force from being employed in other counties. The chief motive to violence, in cases of that description, seems to have been private pique towards the farmer who employed the stranger. In those years combinations were frequent, and the price of labour was affected by them: wages were nominally raised 2*d.* a-day; since then there have been no instances of combination. The only reason assigned for the occurrences above mentioned was that the law was then too weak to put combinations down. The parties who combined also committed many outrages not connected with the price of labour. It is to be observed that, in the years mentioned, it was only the nominal rate of wages which was raised; when the disturbances were put down those extra wages were not paid. It was only for a short time that the farmers were obliged to succumb.

Effects of regular
Employment.

According to the statement of those who attended the Inquiry, when a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with a fixed amount of wages, he and his family exhibit a decided improvement; he is better dressed, and shows that he is better fed: his cabin is in much better condition, and better furnished. "Some years ago," said Mr. *Daly*, "I hired two labourers, who were in a state of great destitution, and had been out of regular employment a long time. Their condition soon became visibly much improved, both as to their persons and their cabins; one of them has lately purchased the lease of a small house."—"Mr. Kean," continued Mr. *Daly*, "has now in his employment a man who formerly worked for me as a servant-boy, and who was once in sad distress, but now evidently shows, by his appearance, that he is in very comfortable circumstances." Mr. *Thynne* spoke to the same effect. "Some years ago," said he, "I hired a labourer, who was in great distress, and worth nothing; he has had constant employment under me, and now owns both cows and sheep." Mr. *Daly* added that "some years ago he hired three men, who were in sad distress: one of them was so nearly naked, that he gave him an old coat to cover him. They worked for him for eight years, and now have saved means to take a small farm among them." However, although the interior of the employed labourer's cabin is better furnished and more comfortable, cleanliness is but little attended to in any case. Mr. *Brew*, chief constable, thinks that "in the Terry-Alt year the regularly-employed labourers were the least willing to join in the disturbances." Even if the expenses of police, goals, &c., could be materially reduced, many think that it would not be a sufficient sum to have any effect on the employment of labourers. "We do not think that, even if the county taxes were much reduced, the farmers could consequently employ more labour."—(Archdeacon *Whitty*, Mr. *McNamara*, and *Flanagan*.)

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

There has been no instance of wages being materially lowered by competition; in harvest and spring time wages are higher than at other times; but there has been no general change, taking all the seasons together. It is not common for labourers to work under the regular rate of wages. Some of the witnesses were of opinion that, if labourers could claim public work equal to 4*s.* or 5*s.* a-week, the certainty of the work, and of the payment, would always

induce them to work for the public in preference to private employment. High wages are not considered to promote drunkenness: in places where higher wages are gained (as on public roads) there is not much more drunkenness to be found than in other parts; labourers, it was said, would not be employed by those who manage public works, if they lost time in drinking. The only instance of a very sudden rise of wages was for a short time in the year 1831. Most of the witnesses stated it to be their opinion that, if 20 per cent. was taken from the number of labourers, the rate of wages would not be affected. It was thought that a much larger proportion of the labouring class must be removed before the effect of raising the rate of wages would be produced.

The age at which labourers usually marry is from 17 to 25. In the town of Ennistymon there are not above a dozen unmarried labourers above 20 years of age. The priest's fee is provided, and that is the chief thing attended to; if a man or girl can obtain one-fourth of an acre of potato ground they marry immediately; but they often marry without having that, or even a cabin to live in. The most destitute, and those who are comfortable, are alike prone to marriage; in fact, they all marry so early that it is difficult to make a comparison; none refrain from marriage on account of being too poor, and if a man gets a few pounds it rather forwards than puts back the period of his marriage.

Labourers can easily recover wages withheld.—(Archdeacon *Whitty*.)—A labourer is sometimes allowed for loss of time and expenses when he recovers wages, and always when an unreasonable delay occurs.—(Same witness.)—The labourers here are not prone to litigation, nor can it be said they are in the habit of incurring loss of time and expense by attending quarter sessions and petty sessions; there are, however, a good many idlers who attend the courts from curiosity, but labourers seldom do. Difficulties in obtaining legal redress are not such as to cause combinations and disturbances amongst the labourers. We do not think, said some of the witnesses, it proceeds to that extent, but losers in a cause before the magistrates constantly think they have been unjustly treated. The labourers say they think they have little chance when opposed to a gentleman: they have a strong feeling in favour of the present open sessions. In imposing fines for trespass the damage done is first attended to, but the trespasser's ability to pay is also taken into account. The labourers, in general, keep accounts with their employers, and generally by tally. The accounts between employer and labourer are the subjects of litigation. "Numbers of cases," said Archdeacon *Whitty*, "come before us at petty sessions."

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Corcomroe.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Dr. BARRY.—JAMES BUTLER, Esq., J. P.—MR. CARROLL.—J. CARROLL, farmer.—J. B. CHUTE, Esq.—REV. G. CHUTE.—DENNIS CLIFFORD—ANDREW CONNELL, DANIEL CONNELL, DENNIS CONNELL, J. CONNELL, JOHN CONNELL, JOHN CONNELL, MARTIN CONNELL, MAURICE CONNELL, MICHAEL CONNELL, PATRICK CONNELL, D. FALVAY, farmers.—REV. Mr. FITZGERALD, P. P.—REV. E. FITZGERALD, P. P.—P. FITZGERALD, Esq.—MICHAEL FOGARTY, PATRICK FOGARTY, DAVID HOARE, DANIEL KEATINGE, DARBY KEATINGE, farmers.—KEAN MAHONY, Esq. J. P.—THOMAS MALLICK, DENNIS M'CROUGHAN, farmers.—M. M'SWEENEY, Esq.—JOHN MORAN, JOHN O'CONNELL, farmers.—JAMES O'CONNELL, Esq., J. P.—JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, D. O'LEARY, farmers.—JOHN SPOTISWOOD, Esq.—M. SPOTISWOOD, Esq.—E. SULLIVAN, landholder.—JAMES SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, JOHN SULLIVAN, M. WALSH, farmers.—M. WALSH, valuator.

County Kerry.

Bar. Iveragh.

THE agricultural labourers in the barony of Iveragh above 16 years of age are distributed as follows:—

Extent of Employ-
ment.

Parishes.	Number of Labourers.	
Cahir	485	not half permanently employed.
Dromod	467	the greater part not regularly employed.
Glenbeag	95	
Killemilagh	281	
Killinan	235	
Prior	370	{ very few permanently employed; they seek work in spring and autumn in other counties.
Valentia	206	{ 100 regularly employed; all employed in spring and autumn.

The labourers in this barony are occupied during one-third of their time on their own business. They till their own potato ground entirely with the spade, and collect the manure either from the sea-coast or among the fern and coarse grass on the mountains. If they live at a distance from the coast they must carry the sea-sand to their ground, as a greater or less quantity of it must be used; they also cut their own turf, and fish sometimes from the rocks, when they have no other work. Some hundreds of farmers and labourers are employed in the herring and mackerel fishery from July to September; many men, who keep three or four cows, endeavour to get labouring work to fill up their time.

As to the increase or decrease of employment, it was said by some that there has been no change of late years.—(Hoare, Connell.)—"If there is any alteration, I think employment has rather increased."—(Sullivan.)—"Labourers still go harvesting to other counties, as formerly."—(Carroll.)—"We think that it is now easier for a labourer to obtain employment, and that labour has increased faster than the population; the principal cause, we think, is the quantity of mountain land which is every year being brought into tillage."—(Messrs. Butler, James O'Connell.)

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Munster.
County Kerry.****Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.****Bar. Iveragh.****Rates of Wages.
Amount which an
Individual can earn.**

The rates of wages of labourers are 8d. per day in spring and harvest, and 6d. throughout the year.—(*Hoare, Sullivan.*)—5d. and 6d. per day when fed by the employer; boys under 16 are very seldom employed. The rates of wages have not altered in the last 10 years.—(*Hoare, J. Connell, J. Sullivan.*)

Work, except upon roads, is not executed by the piece.—(*Hoare, J. Connell, J. Sullivan.*)—Labourers are not anxious to get task-work; they are not accustomed to it; when they do get it, they are in the habit of working extra hours. "Independent of work in his own potato ground, a labourer could not work above 200 days, and at 6d. per day the wages would amount to £5."—(*Sullivan, Hoare.*)—On this *Hoare* says, "I do not state this as what labourers commonly earn; it is impossible to say what they earn generally, as so many never seem to have work enough to support themselves with the wages they get. I must, in stating a case, suppose that a man works the number of days that a farmer's regular labourer does; I think that with his own employment about his potato ground, collecting weed and sand from the sea-shore, and fern, with other plants, for manure, and cutting his turf, he will not find above 200 days of fair weather to work for the farmer."

There have been very few instances of labourers working merely for their food.—(*J. Connell.*)—In such cases the food would be potatoes and sour milk.—(*J. Connell.*)—The wages usually given, in addition to diet, are 4½d. to 5d. per day.—(*J. Connell.*)—A cabin and potato ground are sometimes given in lieu of wages; milk also and potatoes are sometimes given in part payment; but these are the only modes of paying wages in kind. Many of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry. I have some among my own labourers.—(*Sullivan.*)—They are now worse off than before,—they get less milk, and their families can do nothing to help them.—(*J. Connell, Sullivan.*)—"I think the labourers here are worse off than in any other district; there is no quantity of tillage to employ them, and they have great difficulty in getting potato ground or milk; in autumn they go to the low country during the harvest, and their wives then often shut up their houses and go begging with their families until their husbands come home with their earnings."—(*Hoare.*)—*Mr. Carroll* says, "I think the labourers here are better off than those in Tipperary; they have plenty of fuel, they catch fish not unfrequently, and can always buy it very cheap, and I think they get milk oftener." *Mr. Fitzgerald* says, "Individuals out of families often leave this mountainous district in summer, to beg through the lower country; in summer I constantly find fewer inmates in a cabin than there are in winter, and I learn that they have left their homes to beg until their new crop of potatoes is ready for use."

**Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.**

It sometimes happens that from insufficiency of food a labourer is less able to work. "Labourers come to work for me who are not strong enough for hard work from that cause."—(*J. Connell.*)—On the point of violence arising from the employment of strange labourers, it is said that such persons sometimes work here, and without interruption, and that no threatening notices have been sent to prevent their being employed. *Mr. Carroll* says, "The labourers of this barony are the offended party in that respect; I have just heard that last week a number of men from this county, who had gone into Tipperary to work during the harvest, were met in the neighbourhood of Cashel by a party armed with bludgeons and fire-arms, and threatened with death if they came working there, and that two of the Kerry men were desperately beaten." No instance is known of a combination amongst labourers.

**Effects of regular
Employment.**

There are few who get constant employment, but those certainly look better both in persons and clothing than others, and their houses are better.—(*Sullivan, &c.*)—"We cannot name above a score of farming labourers who have work every day, and they are in gentlemen's employments."—(*Hoare, Sullivan.*)—There have been no disturbances in this barony for the last 30 years; the expenses of the police and gaols are not felt as a burden in this barony.—(*Hoare, J. Connell.*)—"If one-half were taken off, no farmer would receive so much benefit as to induce him to undertake any fresh improvement on his farm in consequence."—(*Hoare.*)

**Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.**

"The rate of wages does not vary much; there are always plenty of labourers to be had. There must always be a variation in sowing time and harvest, but that has very little effect with us."—(*Connell.*)—Labourers cannot often be got under the common wages; many labourers subsist without regular employment,—I suppose by what they gain in harvest work and their own labour in their potato ground.—(*Connell.*)—If a labourer could claim public work or a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a-week, he would not compete for work at lower wages, he would rather work for the public at the same rate of wages than for a private person.—(*Connell, Sullivan.*)—"We would certainly rather receive money without working for it, if it were to be had."—(*Fitzgerald.*)—"If a third of the labourers were removed, it would make no difference in wages; the constant state of this barony has been to send labourers into other counties during the harvest."—(*Carroll.*)

**Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.**

Labourers usually marry at from 20 to 25 years of age.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald.*)—They get some little furniture from their parents, and that is the only provision.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald.*)—"We think the most destitute are not the most inclined to marry."—(*J. Connell, Sullivan.*)—*Mr. Fitzgerald* says, "If by any means a man gets a few pounds, he begins to look about for a wife and some ground; I think he is more likely to marry then than before he got the money. If a girl's father is able to give her a cow or two, she is sure to have plenty of men following her, and soon to get a husband; the poorest men and the poorest women are the last married in general."

Recovery of Wages.

If a labourer's wages are withheld, there is no difficulty in recovering them; compensation for loss of time is seldom claimed by a labourer in such a case. There is not much disposition to litigation amongst the mere labourers; legal disputes are chiefly with cottier tenants and servants.—(*Mr. Butler.*)—There is no feeling tending to combination or disturbance among the labourers promoted by the difficulty of obtaining legal redress. The amount of a fine for trespass by cattle is in proportion to the damage done; it is generally a trifling sum, and never

beyond the means of the owner of cattle.—(*Mr. Butler.*)—The labourer keeps an account with his employer by a tally or score stick.—(*Sullivan.*)—Accounts between employer and labourer are not subjects of much litigation; when a quarrel arises, it is oftener from non-ability to pay than from disputed labour. The arrear or deficiency is generally on the side of the employer.—(*Sullivan.*)

Persons who attended the Examination.

JAMES BLAND, Esq., high sheriff.—A. BRESHANAN.—A. BROSNAN.—J. BURKE.—R. BURKE.—T. BURKE.—D. CASEY.—J. CASEY.—J. CASEY.—WILLIAM CHUTE, Esq., J. P.—R. CHUTE, Esq.—D. CLANCHY.—T. COAL.—C. CONNOR.—J. CONNOR.—J. CONNOR.—P. CONNOR, farmer.—R. CONNOR.—T. CONNOR.—P. DENEHY, farmer.—T. DIVANE.—R. DOBYN, farmer.—P. DOWLING.—Rev. P. DREW.—Rev. R. FITZGERALD.—F. FOSTER.—Rev. T. HERBERT, R. C. C.—D. HOGAN.—J. HOGAN.—D. HOURAN.—J. HUSEY, Esq.—J. KILCHER, J. KILCHER, farmers.—D. KELLIGAN.—T. KELLIGAN.—T. KENNEDY.—W. H. KNIGHT.—R. MASON.—E. M'CARTHY.—J. M'DONALD.—WILLIAM MEREDITH, Esq., J. P.—R. MEREDITH, Esq., J. P.—Mr. MILES.—E. MOORE.—T. MURPHY.—W. O'CONNELL.—C. O'CONNOR.—JAMES O'CONNOR.—JEREMIAH O'CONNOR.—T. O'CONNOR.—O'KEEFFE.—Rev. J. O'LEARY, P. P.—P. O'LEARY, ——— PLET, ——— POWELL, farmers.—A. QUINLAN.—M. REEDY.—J. ROCHE, R. ROCHE, R. ROCHE, farmers.—RUTTLE, pawnbroker.—WILLIAM SEALY, Esq., J. P.—C. SULLIVAN.—J. TWISS, Esq.—Rev. J. WEIR.

THE following statement shows the number of agricultural labourers in each parish in the barony, with the proportion between the demand for, and the supply of, labour:—

Parishes.	Number of Labourers.	Constantly employed.	Employed in		Not employed in	
			Spring.	Autumn.	June and July.	December.
Nohavill	106	28	all	all	50	80
Tralee	693	half	ditto	ditto	half	half
Rathass	217	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Kilenteenan . . .	241	one-third	ditto	ditto	50	50
Castle Island . .	900	not one-half	ditto	ditto	600	above half
Balincurlane . .	500	ditto	ditto	ditto	350	ditto
Dysart	168	..	ditto	ditto	above half	ditto
Ballymacelligot .	431	120	ditto	ditto	half	two-thirds
Curvans	200	30	ditto	ditto	100	150
Kilgarrylander . .	780	not one-quarter	not half	not half	three-quarters	three-quarters
Kiltolla	176	80	nearly all	nearly all	100	100
Kilcoleman . . .	460	300	all	all	160	160

It is thought that employment has increased of late years. "Great lengths of new road have been making, and have given much employment—a very considerable quantity of new land has been brought into cultivation, and also a large quantity of pasture land has been broken up into tillage."—(*Mr. Miles, Mr. O'Leary.*)—*Mr. Powell* says, "In harvest time it is very easy to obtain employment: in spring there is more employment than formerly, because more ground is tilled, but the more general use of the plough prevents the work in spring from being so much increased as the work in autumn. At other periods of the year it is as difficult to obtain employment as formerly. Labourers come from the western parts of Kerry, to find employment on public works, and at all busy times, and thus prevent the increase of tillage from being of the benefit to the labouring inhabitants that it otherwise would be."—It is stated, that on the Cork and Tralee road, now making, employment is given in every part of the year, to all the men that offer themselves, and can produce good characters. 1,200 men is the greatest number that have ever presented themselves on those conditions, and worked at the same time—for six weeks in spring, and about that time, or rather more, in autumn: hardly any men remain at work on the road; they go to work on their own potato ground, or for the farmers.

"The wages of labourers are 8d. per day through the year, without food. In spring and harvest, they get at least the same wages with food; a boy of fourteen, when employed, would get 4d. a-day."—(*Mr. Miles.*)—"There has been no general alteration in the rate of wages in the last ten years."—(*Mr. Miles.*)

"It is not the practice to execute work by the piece. Labourers do not prefer it; I would do more by piece-work if I could get my labourers to like it; but they are not accustomed to it, and do not understand it."—(*Mr. Miles.*)—"Neither reaping nor mowing is done by bargain. I have sometimes made my men execute work by the piece, but they have always expected that I should make their wages up to the usual price if they could not earn it, and they have never afterwards shown a desire to take other work by the piece."—(*Mr. Miles.*)—Labourers seldom work merely for food. *Mr. Hussey* states that in the middle of summer, when work is scarce, individual instances of men, working merely for their food, might often be found. He says, "I have myself received applications from men to employ them, without any remuneration than some potatoes and milk twice a-day." The usual wages, in addition to diet, are 6d. per day. "In most cases, it takes a labourer 100 days' work to pay rent for his cabin and potato ground. Labour is given also for milk and butter—a labourer seldom receives much money from a farmer who employs him regularly."—(*M'CCarthy.*)—

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Trughenackmy.

Rates of Wages.

Amount which an Individual can earn.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.****Munster.
County Kerry.****Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.****Bar. Trughe-
nackmy.****Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.****Effects of regular
Employment.****Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.****Effects of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.****Recovery of Wages.**

"Amongst the labourers there are many who formerly held land, and have lost their property by unfortunate circumstances. They do not gain so good a subsistence by day labour as they had formerly; their families, in particular, do not live so well. If the father is fed in a farmer's house, the loss to his family is greater than if he had extra wages, and lived at home."—(Mr. *Miles*.)—Mr. *Powell* says, "In 1825 there was great distress among the farmers, and numbers of them were ruined. Many of the small tenants then became working labourers, and may still be found among that class."

"I have had labourers who have desired me to feed them, instead of giving them higher wages, because they felt they were weak, and not able to do hard work, from having been out of employment, and badly fed, but this has been chiefly when provisions were dear."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)—Threatening notices to prevent the employment of strange labourers have not been sent here, within our memory.—(Mr. *O'Leary*, Mr. *McDonnell*.)—"On the Cork road, the labourers stood out for a short time, for an increase of wages, but did not succeed in raising the price of labour; that is the only instance of combination."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)—"Combination has never taken place amongst labourers employed in farming work."—(Mr. *Miles*.)

Mr. *O'Leary* says, "The cabin of a labourer who has fixed employment shows superior comfort in every respect. The inside is kept both drier and cleaner; the furniture is less scanty and in better order; more crockery, bowls, and other little conveniences are found. The bedding in particular is more sufficient and comfortable. There is probably some kind of feather bed—the whole family is better clothed, and evidently better fed."—Mr. *Miles* says, "In every instance where I have taken a new labourer, the appearance of him and his family have improved;—when labourers are out of employment, their wretchedness shows itself both in their persons and cabins."—There have been no disturbances here since 1822. This barony has been perfectly peaceable, and the labourers have shown no opposition to the laws, except in the case of tithes.—Mr. *Powell* says, "I think that the expenses of police and gaols might be so much reduced as to make a farmer feel his means increased, and therefore his power of employing labour. I acknowledge that the police is a very good force, but the country has been so quiet for so many years, that it ought to be relieved of all extra expenses which were laid on at a period of disturbance."—Mr. *Miles* thinks that the amount of any possible reduction would be too small to produce any perceptible effect on the means of employing labour.

"The great competition for employment, causes all wages to be very low."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)—"Within the last two years I have known a number of strange labourers flock into the country, and reduce wages for a short time. It has occurred only in harvest time, when wages would otherwise have risen."—(Mr. *Miles*.)—"We have not known labourers to work below the regular hire, except in a few individual cases; a farmer would never expect to have his work regularly done under the common price."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)—Upon the point whether, "if a labourer could claim public work, or a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a week, he would be willing to compete for work at equal wages," Mr. *Miles* says, "I know that if my men could get the same wages, and sure employment at public work, they would leave me."—Mr. *O'Connor*, however, says, "I think labourers would always more willingly work for the farmers, than for contractors of public works, if they could obtain farmer's work with equal facility. Mr. E. Harnett, of Williamstown, had a considerable quantity of work to be done, and the labourers on the new roads that were making in the neighbourhood came to him, and applied for employment, saying that they would rather work for him at equal wages, if he could employ them for some weeks, than for the contractors on the roads." Mr. *O'Leary* also says, "Men would rather work under a private person than under a contractor for public works, such as roads or bridges, because he watches his men closely, and is very particular about their time and industry. On a road that is now making through Williamstown, the contractors have been obliged to suspend parts of the work, during spring and autumn, because the labouring men could not be kept steadily working for them, when they had a chance of getting employment from the farmers, in the busy times."

"Wages never rise rapidly, except in harvest, and then we do not see that the rise increases drinking. At that time they are too busy to lose time by drinking, and, if they do, the season of employment goes by."—(Mr. *Miles*, Mr. *O'Leary*.)—"A considerable number of labourers should be withdrawn from the barony before wages would be raised to 10d. per day. Ten per cent. being taken away from the number of labourers would make very little alteration in wages."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)

"Labourers usually marry between the ages of 18 and 25. I think a greater number marry before they are 20 than after."—(Mr. *Miles*.)—"They make no provision for marriage; the priest's fee is the chief thing they try to save money for. If the parents approve of the match, they often keep the young couple the first year in their cabin."—(Mr. *McDonald*.)—"If a man has a few pounds, he expects his wife to have some money, and this may defer his marriage; but we do not think it makes any other difference."—(Mr. *Miles*, Mr. *O'Leary*.)

"A labourer can easily recover wages withheld, by summons from the petty sessions."—(Mr. *Sealy*.)—"He gets his expenses, if his claim is a just one. Those who come from a distance get an allowance for loss of time if they demand it, which is not usual. Generally speaking, they are not prone to litigation."—(Mr. *Meredith*.)—"I do not hear any of them complain that they cannot obtain redress."—(Mr. *O'Leary*.)—"The amount of a fine for trespass is in proportion to the damage done, and the scale is arranged once a-year by the magistrates."—(Mr. *Sealy*.)—"Many labourers keep accounts with their employers in writing, others by tally."—(Mr. *Meredith*.)—"Among farm servants, and their masters, there is much litigation; the fault is in general on the employer's side, who probably cannot pay the demand, at the time, conveniently."—(Mr. *Sealy*.)

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. JOHN BARRY, farmer.—G. BLENNERHASSET, Esq., J. P.—Mr. GEORGE BOUVENIZE, J. BRIDGEMAN.—D. BROWN, farmers.—J. L. BROWN, Esq., J. P.—Mr. BROWN. T. BROWN, W. BUNTING, R. CONDON, C. CONNELL, T. COSTELLO, farmers.—Capt. CREAGH, J. P.—Mr. T. CULHAM, Mr. E. CUMMINS, Mr. J. DEELY, Mr. B. DEELY, Mr. J. DELMEGE, Mr. JOHN DELMEGE, farmers.—Col. DICKSON, J. P.—Mr. S. DOGE, farmer.—Mr. H. DOWN, publican.—Mr. J. EGAN, Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, Mr. M. FITZGERALD, Mr. P. FITZGERALD, Mr. S. FITZGERALD, — GORMAN, farmers.—Capt. HAMILTON, J. P.—Mr. J. HAYES, Mr. S. HAYES, Mr. J. N. HEALY, farmers.—Rev. Mr. HOGAN, P. P.—Rev. T. HOGAN, P. P.— — HUNT, Esq., J. P.—T. INWRIGHT, labourer.—Mr. J. JAMESON, J. LAGERMAN, farmers.—J. LAGERMAN, labourer.—The Knight of GLIN, J. P.—Mr. O'MAGINN, T. MAGINN, farmers.— — MAUNSELL, Esq., J. P.—J. T. MASSEY, Esq. J. P.—Mr. C. M'CARTHY, farmer.—Rev. Mr. M'COY, P. P.—Mr. P. M'COY, Mr. W. M'COY, farmers.—Rev. Mr. M'MAHON, P. P.—JAMES M'NAMARA, labourer.—Mr. M'SHAUGHNESSY, Mr. W. MAHAN, Mr. C. MULCAHY, Mr. W. MULCAHY, Mr. T. O'BRIEN, farmers.—Mr. O'CONNOR, exciseman.—Rev. Mr. O'HANLON, P. P.—Mr. W. O'LEARY.—Mr. T. O'LAUGHLIN, apothecary.—Mr. W. POTTER, driver.—Mr. J. POWER, Mr. M. POWER, farmers.—Mr. J. REES, butcher.—Mr. C. ROSCREA, farmer.—T. ROYAL, Esq., J. P.—Mr. T. RUCKLE, pawnbroker.—Mr. A. SHIRE, Mr. MICHAEL SHIRE, farmers.—M. STUDDART, Esq. J. P.—JOHN SULLIVAN, labourer.—Mr. A. SWITZER.—Mr. N. SWITZER.—Mr. G. TESKEY.—Mr. J. TESKEY.—Mr. J. TROOHEY, exciseman.—Archdeacon WARBURTON, J. P.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.
—
Munster.
County Limerick.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Conello,
Upper.

THE following statement shows the number of agricultural labourers in several parishes in this barony, the numbers regularly employed, the numbers occasionally so, with the periods during which the latter are unemployed:—

Parishes.	Number of Agricultural Labourers.	Number regularly employed.	Number occasionally employed.	Number out of Employment in June and July.	Number employed in Spring and Autumn.
Askeaton	250	few	250	many	they get work
Iveross					
Lismakeena					
Cloughnagh	120	60	60	ditto	ditto
Ardagh	250	84	176	ditto	ditto
Drumoglan	240	33	200	ditto	ditto
Killradran	118	17	100	ditto	ditto
Kilfergus	550	250	200	100	
Loughhill	250	150	60	40	
Rathroran	400	130	200	70	
Kilcoleman	80	50	10	20	

There were no returns from the other parishes.

“ In Shanid employment for labourers has increased ; new land is being daily brought into cultivation among the hills.”—(Messrs. O'Leary, Fitzgerald.)—Elsewhere it is stated, “ that employment has decreased owing partly to the increase of population, partly to the more general substitution of the plough for the spade, and the use of threshing machines, and lastly, to decreased means amongst the farmers.”—(Messrs. Brown, Hayes, Shaughnessy, &c.)—Mr. Brown says, “ I saw this morning, a man mowing his hay, and his children employed in making it. The man had a considerable quantity of meadow ground, and I questioned him why he did not get more assistance to cut his hay, and secure it. He said it was very tedious to save it entirely with his own family, and that he ran a great risk of having part of it spoiled by the weather, as it would take him so long to secure it with so few haymakers, and they all children ; also that the grass would be much injured by getting too old and overgrown, before he could mow it all, but that he must bear this and run the risk of the weather, because he could not afford to hire labourers to help him as he had always done in former years. He added, in these bad times he must find ways to work his land, without hiring labour with what should pay his rent.”

The rates of wages are as follows:—

Rates of Wages.

	Men.	Boys under 16.
In summer	8d. per day	4d.
Winter	6d.	
June and July	6d. to 8d., but very variable.	

“ The rates of wages have decreased. A man-servant now gets £1 per quarter, who 14 years ago would get £1 10s., or £2. A man then got 1s. per day who now gets 8d., but there has been no change within the last 10 years. The causes of the fall of wages are those already mentioned as having produced decreased employment.”—(Messrs. Brown, Condon).—“ Mowing is the only work done by the piece, and when engaged the labourers are in the habit of working extra hours. Labourers would prefer task-work, and would work very hard.”—(Messrs. Brown, Condon, &c.)—“ If a labourer works 250 days, (which is only losing one day in a-week), he will earn, at 8d. per day, £8 6s. 8d.”—(Mr. Brown).—“ Many men earn, on an average, from £7 to £7 10s. per annum.”—(Mr. Condon).—“ They also work their potato ground, but get nothing extra in harvest.”—(Mr. Condon).—“ The witnesses agree in stating that labourers never work merely for their food. The

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.*Munster.***County Limerick.****Examinations**taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.**Bar. Conello,
Upper.**

wages usually given in addition to diet are 6d. per day. The labourer usually rents a house and land from the farmer. If he has the one-fourth of an acre, and a house, he pays about £2, if an acre £4, and so in proportion between those quantities. He receives no other part of his wages in kind.”—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—“A great many of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry; two or three men in my employment are ejected farmers. They do not gain nearly so good a subsistence by day labour as they did by holding land; they are eating dry potatoes now and they had milk before.”—(Mr. Condon).—“Labourers are always less comfortable in grazing districts than in any others. Mr. Condon says, “Labourers in such places cannot even get milk, although it is so plentiful. I was in the rich grazing parts of Limerick last month, and I saw a goat feeding by a blacksmith’s shop, and his wife tending it. I asked him why he kept a goat when all the farmers about him were dairy-men, and kept such numbers of cows and made so much buttermilk and sour milk. He said that he was forced to keep the goat for the sake of its milk, for he had not been able to get any until he bought it, as the farmers wanted all their sour milk for their calves and pigs, and that poor labourers there had as much difficulty in getting milk for their families in summer as if all the ground was in tillage.”

**Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.**

“I have found it to be the case that from insufficiency of food, labourers have been less able to work but not generally.”—(Mr. Condon).—“No threatening notices to prevent the employment of strange labourers. Mr. Condon says, “Some years ago, I believe in 1822, I employed some strange labourers to do some work that I was in a hurry to get finished, and in a few days after they had commenced working, I found a notice posted on my gate, threatening me and my property with damage if I did not discharge them. I could not tell from what quarter the notice came, but no act of violence followed the disregard with which I treated it. The men I employed were never interrupted in their work, or annoyed in any way.” “We have not known of any such thing as combination amongst labourers.”—(Messrs. Condon, Gorman, &c.)

**Effects of regular
Employment.**

“When labourers have obtained constant employment, with fixed wages, they and their families always exhibit increased cleanliness and respectability. If I met a man on the road, or if I saw the inside of his cabin, I could easily tell whether he was constantly employed or not. If he was, his house would be whitewashed and plastered, his bed more comfortable, his house would contain more crockery and more furniture; and the latter would be in better order; when a man becomes employed too, he becomes more quiet.”—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—“There have been no disturbances here for the last six years, and yet we now pay as much for police charges as we did in the most disturbed times.”—(Messrs. Condon, Shaughnessy).—“I do not think more labour would be employed if the county rates were reduced.”—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—“If they were taken off, I would employ more labour.”—(Mr. M’Carthy).

“From June to August, which is the cheapest season, labourers can be got much cheaper than at other times.”—(Messrs. Condon, M’Carthy, &c.)—“In the country labourers cannot often be got under 8d. a-day.”—(Mr. Condon).—“A labourer would prefer working for the public to working for a private person, at the same wages; in the former case, he would certainly work less hard.”—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—“The witnesses agree in stating that country labourers have not, generally speaking, been ever addicted to drunkenness.” “There has never been a sudden rise of wages in this barony.”—(Mr. Condon).—“The witnesses concur in the statement, that “hundreds of labourers must be sent out of this barony before any effect could be produced on wages.”

**Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.**

The witnesses agree also in stating that “labourers often marry at 18; very few remain unmarried at 25. The first thing a labourer thinks of, is to prepare the money to pay the priest; he constantly marries before he buys a bed. The most destitute of the labouring class are the most prone to marry early.”

Recovery of Wages.

Labourers can easily recover wages if withheld. Allowances for loss of time, or expenses, are scarcely ever required, but whenever good cause is shown they are granted. Labourers are prone to litigation. Mr. Royal says, “I have known them issue a summons for 7d.” Since the establishment of petty sessions, no disturbances have arisen amongst labourers from the difficulty of obtaining legal redress. Col. Dickson states that “fines for trespass are imposed according to the ability to pay, where the act allows an option, but where the act is imperative we allot the damage done, without taking the ability into consideration.” Mr. Royal says, “They seldom inflict a greater fine for them than 6d. or 1s.” Labourers keep accounts with their employers by tally. It is stated, that “these accounts are frequently the subject of litigation, arising not from the injustice of the employer, but more often from the endeavour of the labourer to harass his master with a long unbalanced account.”

Persons who attended the Examination.**Bar. Coshlea.**

T. J. ADAMS, Esq., J. P., G. W. BENNETT, Esq., J. P.—Mr. J. CAMPION, Mr. M. CLEARY, farmers.—C. COOTE, Esq., J. P.—Mr. W. DILLON, Mr. N. DILLON, farmers.—Rev. J. ELLARD.—E. EVANS, Esq., J. P.—EVANS, J. P.—Rev. J. GABBATT.—Mr. MICHAEL GILBERSON, clerk petty session.—Mr. T. HALPIN, Mr. C. HINCHY, Mr. W. HURLEY, Mr. — IVERS, Mr. J. MACCARTHY, farmers.—Rev. Mr. MORNAN, P. P.—J. MORTAL, labourer.—Mr. J. NAUGHTEN, farmer.—B. O’DONNELL, Esq., J. P.—Mr. P. O’DONNELL, Mr. L. ROCHE, Mr. L. ROCHE, jun., Mr. M. ROCHE, farmers.—JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., J. P.—Mr. J. RYAN.—Mr. J. SHEEDY.—Mr. T. WALSH.—Mr. T. WELDON.

**Extent of Employ-
ment.**

THE following Table shows the number of agricultural labourers in each parish in the barony, together with the number constantly employed, and the numbers unemployed at particular seasons of the year:—

Parishes.	Number of Labourers, according to the Population Returns.*	Number constantly employed.	Number employed in Spring.	Number employed in Autumn.	The Number that could be got for any new Piece of Work in June or July.	The Number that could be got in December.
Ballinvana	337	about half	all	all	200 to 300	200 to 400
Ballingaddy	92	50	ditto	ditto	200	200
Kilfinnan	306	..	nearly all	ditto	150	150
Bulgadine	109	one-third	all	ditto	150	150
Kilflyn	144	100	ditto	ditto	..	200
Kilmallock . . . . .	..	100	ditto	ditto	300	300
Effin	79	30	ditto	ditto	70	70
Ballyshonboy	72	half	ditto	ditto	30	50
Knocklong	226	one-third	ditto	ditto	200	220
Kilbenny	581	half	ditto	ditto	400	400
Ballingarry	444	one-third	ditto	ditto	300	400
Ballinlanders	498	ditto	ditto	ditto	300	400
Galbally	948	300	ditto	ditto	500	800

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Munster.
County Limerick.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Coshlea.

It is stated that employment has increased of late years, there being much more land under tillage at present than there was formerly. The increase of employment, however, has not been proportionate to the increase of population.

The wages of a man hired for the whole year, are regularly 8*d.* per day without food, and 6*d.* or 6½*d.* when he is fed. In harvest wages rise for a short time to 8*d.* and 10*d.* per day, with food. The general rate of wages has not varied for the last 10 years.

Work is not often executed by the piece although Mr. Coote states that last year he employed in that way a good many persons to make fences. "The labourers prefer daily hire, they work harder at task-work, and do more in a given time."—(Mr. Coote, Mr. Roche.)—In cases of piece-work they are in the habit of working extra hours.—(Mr. Coote, Mr. Roche.)—A labourer in constant employment works about 240 days in the year, and earns, on the whole, about £7 per annum. In the summer months labourers frequently work merely for their food. Patrick Driscoll says, "I have known in the summer months men frequently work for their food only; they also frequently work for 2*d.* per day, together with their food." The food in such a case is worth about 4*d.* per day.—(Mr. Roche.)—The wages usually given in addition to diet are 6*d.* or 6½*d.* per day.—(Mr. Coote, Mr. Roche.)—A few of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry; but it is said that persons of this description feel it such a degradation to work as common labourers, that they are driven to the last resources before they do so. From the precariousness of employment they do not gain so good a subsistence from day-labour as they did formerly by holding land. Labourers in grazing districts are supposed to be more comfortable than others, from being comparatively fewer in number, and from having more steady employment.—(Mr. Roche, &c.)

It frequently happens that from the insufficiency of his food, the labourer is less able to work. Mr. Giberson says, "I have known many labourers who were obliged to retire from their work through exhaustion." Mr. Roche says, "I have known many labourers to work a whole day upon one meal, and also many obliged to beg from not being able to obtain work. Threatening notices have been sent here to prevent the employment of strangers." Mr. Giberson states that a notice was posted here on the Sunday week previous to the date of this examination, but it is also stated that it produced no effect. There has been no instance of violence having resulted from the employment of strangers; where threats have been used they have arisen from a fear on the part of the resident labourers that their only means of subsistence would be taken from them by the competition of strangers. There has been no instance of a combination amongst the labourers.

The external appearance and the comforts of a labourer's family are always improved when he obtains regular employment and steady wages. Mr. Roche says, "Men who have been permanently employed have saved so much as £15 or £20 on going to America." Mr. L. Roche says, "Fourteen years ago, I hired as a labourer, a man who was in most distressed circumstances, and whose family was in a state of great destitution. As soon as the man obtained constant work his condition began to improve, and now he has a well-furnished cabin, and his whole family are well clothed. This labourer has laid by a sum of money saved out of his wages." The state of the furniture and the general interior of the cabin of a labourer in regular employment are greatly superior to those of one who has only casual employment. When regularly employed, labourers are more peaceable, and more difficult to draw into political or agrarian disturbances. Mr. Giberson, clerk of the petty sessions, says, "There are very few cases coming before the magistrates of men of this class being engaged in disturbances." In this particular barony a saving might be effected in the expenses of the police, although the police force of the county at large is not too strong.—(Mr. Coote.)—Any material reduction in the expenses of police, gaol, &c., by relieving the farmer from a portion of the rates, would enable him to employ more labour.

In harvest wages frequently rise from 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, for a few days; but in ordinary seasons the labourer has no power to raise his wages. Labour for hire being the only means of subsistence, compels him to accept any wages that are offered to him. If

Rates of Wages.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.Effect of regular
Employment.Causes of low
Wages, and Re-
medy.

* The numbers of labourers according to the Population Returns are said to be generally very inaccurate.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Munster.*
County Limerick.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.*Bar. Coshlea.*Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

labourers could claim public work, or a public provision, equal to 4s. or 5s. per week, they would prefer working for the public to being employed by individuals, because they conceive that they would have less labour, and that payment would be more certain. Mr. Evans says, "At each petty sessions day, there are numbers of cases coming before me, as a magistrate, for the recovery of wages."

Labourers usually marry at from 20 to 30 years of age. They are, in general, miserably provided, some of them not having even a bed. Mr. Roche says of a labourer and his wife, "In general their only capital is their affection to each other." The most destitute are the most prone to marriage.

A labourer can easily recover wages if withheld.—(Mr. Evans, Mr. Bennett).—When wages are withheld without any sufficient excuse, the labourer is allowed for his loss of time in recovering them.—(Mr. Evans, Mr. Bennett).—Labourers are prone to litigation, there are many instances of their coming before the magistrates on most trivial cases.—(Mr. Bennett).—Fines for trespass are always levied according to the damage done, and not in proportion to the ability to pay.—(Rev. Mr. Mornan, P.P., Mr. Bennett).—Labourers' accounts are kept with small farmers by tally, with gentlemen generally by book.—(Rev. Mr. Mornan, P.P., Mr. Bennett, Mr. O'Donnell).—"Disputed accounts are not frequent; but, on an average, 10 summonses are issued every Saturday for recovery of wages."—(Mr. Gilberston).

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Tipperary. J. BOWLER, labourer.—CORNELIUS BRIEN, farmer.—THOMAS BUTLER, PIERCE BUTLER, labourers.—

Bar. Middlethird.

J. BYRNE, M. CAHILL, victuallers.—CHARLES CLARK, Esq. J. P., Holy Cross House.—P. CONNOLLY, THOMAS CONNOLLY, farmers.—J. COUGHLIN, victualler.—SAMUEL COOPER, Esq., J. P., Rockview.—T. CULLEN, cooper.—D. CUNANE, EDMOND CUSACK, WILLIAM DALTON, P. DANIEL, M. DEELY, farmers.—W. DUGGAN, labourer.—JOHN DUNNE, JOHN DWYER, WILLIAM DWYER, GERALD FITZGERALD, Esq., M. D., stipendiary magistrate.—T. GORMAN, JOHN HANLEY, DENIS HEFFERNAN, M. HERRICK, L. HESSY, JOHN HOGAN, W. HOGAN, farmers.—M. KEATING, labourer.—TIMOTHY KENNEDY, farmer.—Rev. M. LAFFAN, R. C. C.—JOHN LAUGHLIN.—ROBERT LINTON, Esq.—RICHARD LONG, Esq. J. P., Longfield.—J. M'GRATH, labourer.—J. M'NAMARA, chandler.—JOHN MAGHER, labourer.—Mr. JOHN MAGRATH.—Rev. P. MAHER, P. P.—Rev. Mr. MANDEVILLE.—JOHN MILL, farmer.—Rev. JOHN MOLONY, R. C. C.—T. MURCHAM, Carpenter.—WILLIAM MUPHY, Esq.—CORNELIUS O'BRIEN, — O'LAUGHLIN, farmers.—W. PRENDERGAST, labourer.—M. PENNEFATHER, Esq., J. P. D. L., Newpark.—WILLIAM PHELAN, Esq., attorney.—ANDREW PRIOR, labourer.—M. PURTILL, cooper.—J. QUINLAN, W. QUINLAN, T. REXTON, labourers.—P. ROCHE, farmer.—ROE, Esq. J. P.—T. RYAN, labourer.—Rev. JOHN RYAN, P. P.—WILLIAM RYAN, J. SCANLAN, labourers.—E. SCULLY, Esq.—JAMES SCULLY, Esq.—JOHN SCULLY, Esq., DENIS SLATTERY, WILLIAM SLATTERY, farmers.—O. SULLIVAN, labourer.—TAYLOR, Esq. J. P.—T. TOOMEY, labourer.—Mr. WILLIAM B. UPTON.—J. WALSH, chandler.—JAMES WALSH, farmer.—T. WARD, labourer.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

THERE is a diversity of opinion as to whether employment has increased or decreased of late years, but the general one seems to be that it has decreased; whilst the population generally, and therefore the number of labourers, has increased. The cause of the decrease in the demand for labour is stated to be the low price of agricultural produce, which renders farmers unable to pay as much in wages as formerly.

Rates of Wages.

The rate of wages for different classes of labourers at each of the various periods of the year, is as follows:—

—	Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.
With food	Harvest	1s. per day.	8d.
	Summer and Winter .	6d.	15s. per quarter.
When hired for a whole	Summer	7½d.	
year, without food .	Winter	6d.	

The rate of wages has decreased 2d. a-day within the last 10 years.—(Mr. Scully, Heffernan.) The causes of the decrease are the same with those of the decrease of employment.

Amount which an
Individual can earn.

It is not usual to execute work by the piece. Mowing is more often performed in this way than any other work. The witnesses agree in saying that labourers are always anxious to work by the piece, and one states, that in such cases they work extra hours. "If a labourer has regular work he is not anxious to take piece-work. I suppose the labourer expects the rate at which the piece-work will be set to hire will oblige him to work harder to get the same wages he is regularly receiving by the day."—(Mr. Scully.)

Respecting the comparative industry of English and Irish labourers, it is the general opinion of farmers who have been in England, that the Irish are both less steady and less skilful. The observation of the Assistant Commissioners has been too limited to allow them to form a sound opinion.

As to the annual income of a labourer, if he works 250 days in the year at 8d. per day, he makes £8. 6s. 8d. This may be called a full average. He cannot be expected to work a

greater number of days. "Nothing can be said to be derived from any manufacture, but he makes a little by eggs, and about £3 by his pigs."—(Mr. *Scully, Slattery, Ryan.*)—If he obtains more, it is by accidental circumstances which cannot well be calculated.

When food is dear it not unfrequently happens that labourers work merely for their diet for six weeks in July and August. In such cases the food which they get depends on the humanity of the employer, but in general they get potatoes and milk.

The work of that season is not particularly hard, or the employer might give better food, as he would do in harvest.

As to the proportion of wages paid in kind, it is agreed that if a labourer has a cottage, potato garden, and milk from his employer, as is usual, these things would consume from one-third to one-half of his whole wages.

Very few of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry; such persons in general come into the towns. The wife and family of a small holder live better than those of a labourer, though the labourer himself may feed in farmers' houses better, than if, as a small holder, he lived at home. The witnesses concur in stating that the greatest distress amongst labourers exists in the richest grazing districts.

It is a common case that, from the insufficiency of his food, the labourer is reduced and less able to work. When a farmer feeds a labourer, he gives him much better food than he usually has at home, that he may be more able to work.—(Heffernan.)

The practice of sending threatening notices to prevent the employment of strangers, was not unfrequent about 10 years ago, but the witnesses state that not many instances have been heard of in late years. Mr. *Clarke* says,—“I know two instances, one of a Mr. Peacock, who took a place in this county, and brought labourers from his last place of residence. His offices were burned because he did not discharge them. I also received a notice myself to discharge a labourer.”

Although strangers have been often employed, it does not appear that any cases of violence have resulted of late years. No combinations are known to have existed amongst labourers.

When a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with a fixed amount of wages, he and his family most certainly exhibit increased cleanliness and respectability. In such cases it is common to see a great change take place in his present appearance, and even in his countenance.—(Mr. *Clarke, Mr. Cooper, &c.*)

The cabin and furniture of a labourer who has regular employment, are different from those of one who is only casually employed, although the interior of a cabin is seldom made comfortable. The constantly-employed labourer has more blankets and night covering, and more crockery.—(Mr. *Clarke, Mr. Cooper, &c.*)

It is stated that constant employment has the effect of rendering men more peaceable, and more difficult to draw into political or agrarian disturbances. Persons of bad character, however, are so seldom employed that no particular instance can be given of a man being reformed by regular employment. Farmers will not give work to those who are known to be engaged in disturbances. In opposition to this, it is stated, that farmers do sometimes employ bad and violent characters, as a protection to themselves.—(Mr. *Fitzgerald, Mr. Long, &c.*)—Mr. *Fitzgerald* says,—“I know an instance of a man who went to a district some miles from this, and stated that he had committed murder, and had been obliged to quit his own place, being on the ‘run’; this having transpired in some time after, he was brought before me, and it was satisfactorily proved that he was not guilty of the offence he charged himself with. When questioned as to his motive in charging himself with so ruinous an offence, he replied, it was his anxiety to obtain work.”

The Rev. Mr. *Laffan*, R. C. C., having had the foregoing evidence read to him, said,—“I know that a feeling would exist, and a very strong one, in favour of giving work to a man under such circumstances, because he was in a forlorn condition, having risked his life in the popular cause, having put an end to an oppressive landlord, tithe collector, &c.”

The Rev. Mr. *Malony*, R. C. C., states,—“I was informed by a chief constable of police that he was in pursuit of a man charged with murder, and that he was frustrated in his attempts to arrest him by the people screening him; but he at last thought of a plan, by which he might succeed, which was merely informing them, that the man had committed a rape, when the people immediately assisted in arresting him.

No doubt is entertained, that, if means could be devised of preventing the cottier from sinking into recklessness, and consequently being driven to crime through want, a great saving might be effected by a reduction of police, military, and prosecutions. It is likewise agreed, that if the expenses of police, gaols, &c., could be materially reduced, the farmer, from being relieved of a portion of the county rates, would be enabled to employ more labour.

With respect to the causes of low wages, it is stated that, within five years, wages have fallen 2d. per day, through the increase of population causing increased competition for work.—(Mr. *Scully, Heffernan, &c.*)

The labourer is not obliged by perfect destitution to work under the usual wages, but, in scarce seasons he will work for his subsistence.—(Heffernan, Ryan, &c.)

The question being put,—“Whether, if a labourer could claim public work, or a public provision, equal to 4s. or 5s. a week, he would be willing to compete for work at wages below that sum?”—it was agreed by all, that a man would prefer working as an independent labourer, if the sum approached anything near what would be given by a public provision. Mr. *Scully* asked eight men, whether they would more willingly receive 5s. a week and do nothing, or 7s. a week and work? Seven out of the eight declared that they would rather receive 5s. and not work, because otherwise they would be merely working for 2s. a week.

The effect of ensuring constant employment at regular wages is most beneficial. Mr. *William Dalton*, says,—“It is a well-known fact, that in my parish and barony, the best

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Munster.
County Tipperary.

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taken by
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Bar. Middlethird.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

Effects of regular
Employment.

Causes of low
Wages, and Re-
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Effect on Population.

characters are those who are in permanent employment by the farmer. Such a man's employment is not precarious, like that of others, who loiter about and engage in conspiracies. If he remains a day away from his work, he is brought to task by his master."

In any case, where an increase of wages has taken place, it is thought to have led, not to drunkenness, but to increased comforts. Drunkenness is considered to be decreasing.

With respect to what portion of the labouring population being withdrawn would affect wages, it is agreed by all, that, in this barony, the surplus is so great, that a large number of labourers should be taken away, before any perceptible difference could be remarked.

"Many labourers marry under 18 years of age. I cannot state that any provision is made in many cases. The marriage does not depend on the parties having any property."—(Mr. Ryan.)—It is agreed that the most destitute are the most prone to marry, having no hope of bettering themselves, and no idea that they can be worse off than they were.

The Rev. Mr. Ryan, P. P. states, "A lad about 20, who had nothing in the world, came to be married. I remonstrated with him, on account of his poverty, but he said that he only got £3 a-year, and that he had to spend all that in washing and mending clothes, and so he would get a wife to do these things for him; he could not be poorer, and when he had children he would be no worse off.

Recovery of Wages.

If a labourer's wages are withheld, the greatest facility of recovery exists, namely, by summons to the petty sessions, the cost of which is 6d., for any sum under £6, Irish currency. Expenses, or compensation for loss of time, are seldom applied for by a labourer, but if the case is very vexatious, they are allowed him. Labourers are prone to litigation. Mr. Fitzgerald says, "They now apply to petty sessions for redress of grievances, which, heretofore, they were accustomed to take into their own hands. I consider that such applications have doubled within the last five years."

Rioting and disturbances arise amongst labourers, from the difficulty of obtaining redress in other respects. They find it easier to take the law into their own hands than apply to a magistrate at a distance. The Rev. Mr. Ryan, P. P. states, as illustrative of this, that "in Slievarda, about 10 miles from this, there lived a most notorious character of the name of Denis Carey, who was celebrated at fairs and markets as the leader of factions. He threatened the life of a man to whom he had some enmity, and went at night on the top of his cabin, and threw down the bricks of the chimney on him and his wife, who were sitting at the fire, but they not being able to prove this, he escaped; however, one day subsequently he rushed into the cabin, and not finding the man, knocked down his wife, who was at the time "enceinte," and she was brought to bed next day of a still-born child. For this offence he was summoned to the sessions, but the prosecution was quashed through the interference of a magistrate IN WHOSE EMPLOYMENT HE WAS, who threatened the prosecutor, who was his tenant, that if he did not drop it he would turn him out of his holding. He promised that the criminal should be punished for his next offence. Subsequently he was tried for leading a party, by which a policeman was murdered, and was transported.

Fines imposed under the law of trespass are not regulated in proportion to the ability to pay, but to the amount of trespass committed.—(Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Long.)—Accounts are kept between employer and labourer by the former in writing, and by the latter in tally. Such accounts are not the subjects of much litigation. The cases which come before magistrates are those in which the labourer summons the employer for wages due, and the employer pleads, as a set off, that the labourer has left the work before the time of agreement expired. Sometimes the servant summons the employer for discharging him before the expiration of the time agreed on.

Persons who attended the Examination.

County Waterford.

Bar. Decies without Drum.

PIERCE BARRON, Esq., J. P.—BERESFORD BOATE, Esq., J. P.—Mr. CONNELL, farmer.—Rev. STEPHEN DICKSON, Vicar.—Mr. DICKSON, and Mr. DUCEY, farmers.—Rev. Mr. FOGARTY, R. C. C.—JOHN MATTHEW GALWAY, Esq.—D. HANAGAN.—PIERCE HELY, Esq., D. L. J. P.—J. HICKEY.—Mr. HOLAN, farmer.—HUDSON, Esq., Seneschal.—ROBERT LANGLEY, Esq., J. P.—Mr. LEANY, Mr. MACARTHY, Mr. MACAN, Mr. MORRISON, and Mr. O'BRIEN, farmers.—EDMOND O'DELL, Esq., J. P.—Mr. PATTERSON, pawnbroker.—Mr. POWER, and Mr. POWER, farmers.—J. POWER.—T. POWER.—Mr. QAULEY, farmer.—EDMOND SHEA.—RICARD USHER, Esq.—Mr. D. WELSH.—Mr. P. WELSH.

THE following is a statement of the number of agricultural labourers in each parish in the barony, with the number regularly and the number occasionally employed :—

Parishes.	Number of Labourers in the Parish.	Number constantly employed.	Number employed in Spring.	Number employed in Autumn.	Number that might be got for any new Work in June and July.	Might be got for any new Work in December.
Kilgobinet	327	two-thirds	all	all	100	150
Seskinane	322	200	ditto	ditto	200	200
Kiltmolash	203	40 to 50	ditto	ditto	200	200
Affane	299	one-third	ditto	ditto	100	150
Ringagoona	300	ditto	ditto	ditto	50 to 100	100 to 150
Whitechurch	471	nearly all	ditto	ditto	very few	not many
Modelligo	339	half	ditto	ditto	100	150

Parishes.	Number of Labourers in the Parish.	Number constantly employed.	Number employed in Spring.	Number employed in Autumn.	Number that might be got for any new Work in June and July.	Might be got for any new Work in December.
Dungarvon	446	two-thirds	all	all	500	500
Stradbally	496	nearly all	ditto	ditto	very few	very few
Clonea	119	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
Kilrossentry	402	300	ditto	ditto	60 to 100	200
Fews	184	120	ditto	ditto	100	100
Rossmire	400	150	ditto	ditto	100	200
Kilrush	98	60	ditto	ditto	20 to 30	20 to 30
Colligan	118	40 to 50	ditto	ditto	30 to 40	60 to 70

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.
Munster.
County Waterford.

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T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Decies without Drum.

The quantity of employment for labourers has increased.—(Mr. Usher, Mr. Macarthy.)
—I am inclined to think that there was more employment for agricultural labourers 10 or 11 years ago.—(Mr. Hudson.)—Mr. Usher says, “In 1801, when I first commenced farming, I got as many hands as I required at 6d. a-day. Last spring I required 30 hands more than I could get. Their comforts are also increased in proportion. Some years past it was rare to see women or men with shoes or stockings; now it is rare to see them without them.” The increase of employment and of comfort amongst the peasantry is stated to arise from the increase of tillage and the county works.—(Mr. Macarthy.)—“I attribute it to the quantity of resident gentlemen, and the number of roads made lately.”—(Mr. Usher.)
—I think farmers had more means to employ labour 10 years ago.—(Mr. Hudson.)

The general rate of wages is 8d. per day throughout the year; with food 4d. and 5d. per day.—(Messrs. Boate, Usher, Langley, Galway, &c.)—“We never paid less than 6d. or 6½d. per day, with food.”—(Messrs. Macarthy, Leany, Hudson, Welsh, O'Brien, Morrison, Qualey.)—There has been no change in the rate of wages for the last 10 years.

Rate of Wages.

Piece work is not common. The labourers do not understand it, when they do they have no objection to it.—(Messrs. Usher, Langley, Boates, Hely.)—On the roads they like contract work. In cases of piece work they are in the habit of working extra hours. They show an anxiety to get great wages, when they can do so, by working hard.”—(Mr. Usher.)
—A labourer, in regular employment, if he works 250 days (about the number he does work) at 8d. per day, earns £8. 6s. 8d. in the year. Labourers never, that I am aware of, work merely for their food.”—(Mr. Usher.)—The wages usually given in addition to diet have been already mentioned. Labourers frequently rent dairy ground, or con acre, to the full extent of their earnings. They also take milk from the farmers. These are the chief payments of wages in kind. Some of the present labourers were small farmers. They were obliged to give up their land, because it was unprofitable. It is the opinion of one witness that they and their families live better, as labourers, than they did formerly. “From our observation, in travelling through the county, we should say, that the labourers on grazing ground are in a more miserable condition than any other.”—(Messrs. Usher, Hely.)

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Mr. Galway has known many instances of labourers being less able to work from insufficient food. He says, “In many instances I have been obliged to advance wages to my labourers, to enable them to buy food, and to release their clothes.” Threatening notices have been sent here to prevent the employment of strangers. Mr. Galway says, “Some slaters of the Duke of Devonshire's, who lived at Lismore, and whom I employed to slate some houses, were warned by some Dungarvon slaters, to the number of 17, to desist. They did not comply with the order, and one of them was afterwards severely beaten.” It is stated, however, that no cases of violence, beyond common personal quarrels, have resulted from the employment of strangers. The cause of any threats or violence was the fear entertained by the residents, of having the work for themselves lessened.—(Messrs. Usher, Carbery, Hely.)
—Mr. Langley states, that the Kerry men coming here have been frequently beaten. It is said that there have been unsuccessful combinations amongst labourers for the purpose of raising wages; they have not led to any actual crime. Mr. Boate says, “The county contractor had to give up making a new line of road in consequence of a turn out of the labourers, caused by his having discharged an idle workman; and they refused to work for him until he took the labourer back into his employment.”

Effects of insufficient Wages.

When a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with settled wages, he and his family become improved in external appearance and respectability.—(Mr. Boate, Mr. Hely, &c.)—Mr. Galway says, “The case occurs to me this instant, of a labourer whom I employed at 6s. per week; his house and habits exhibited such improvement that I gave him encouragement; he subsequently set up in business, and is now worth £600; but this I mainly attribute to his sobriety.” The cabins of labourers who are regularly employed are generally better furnished, and have bed-clothes, &c., which those labourers who have only casual employment are unable to get.—(Mr. Hely, Mr. Dickson.)—There has been scarcely any instance of a man in regular employment being concerned in political or agrarian disturbances.—(Mr. Hely, Mr. Boate.)—With respect to any saving in police expenses, &c., which might follow from giving constant employment to all labourers it is said, the general factious spirit through the country is chiefly the cause of the necessity for the great establishment of police and military. The fear of disturbances among labourers about wages is a very minor cause.”—(Messrs. Usher, Hely, Langley.)—The farmer, being obliged to curtail his outlay on labour, in order to pay the county rates, would of course have so much more available capital for the employment of labour if they were removed.

Effects of regular Employment.

In the latter part of the potato-digging season strangers come here in numbers, and the wages of that season depend on the number that come; but we know no other instance where

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.**Munster.****County Waterford.****Examinations taken by**W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. M. Vaughan, Esq.**Bar. Decies without Drum.****Cause of low Wages, and Remedy.**

competition has materially lowered wages.—(Messrs. *Usher, Langley, Boate, Hely.*)—A labourer cannot be got to work under the usual rate of wages of the country. On the supposition that labourers could claim public work, or a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. per week, it is stated that those who have families would prefer the work that is nearest home; but unmarried men would prefer public work, thinking that they might labour less hard than for farmers. It is also said, however, contractors for roads would make them work quite as hard as farmers. On the roads they prefer task-work.—(Messrs. *Usher, Boate, Carbery.*)—With respect to the effect which might be anticipated from a sudden rise of wages it is said, “When they get the greatest wages they certainly drink most; when there is a great take of fish on the coasts the public houses are filled.”—(Messrs. *Usher, Langley.*)—It is thought that a labourer, with regular wages, is more moral and better behaved than those who accidentally get high wages for a short time. “We do not think that there is a superabundance of labour generally in the barony.”—(Messrs. *Usher, Langley, Boate.*)

Persons who attended the Examination.**Bar. Middlethird.**

JOHN ABBOTT, gardener.—JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.—JOHN BARRON, Esq.—PIERCE G. BARRON, Esq., high sheriff.—DANIEL BOURKE, labourer.—SIMON BRIEN, farmer and carman.—MR. BUTLER.—REV. WALTER CANTWELL, R. C. C.—THOMAS CAREW, Esq., J. P.—WILLIAM CARNEY, farmer.—WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Esq., J. P.—JOHN COFFIE, WILLIAM COMMES, and MATTHEW CONNELLY, farmers.—REV. JOHN COOKE.—RICHARD CULLINAN, farmer.—ANDREW DAVIS, labourer.—JAMES DEMPSEY, farmer.—CHARLES DOYLE, blacksmith.—PATRICK DOYLE, labourer.—DAVID DROHAN, labourer.—RICHARD DUCKETT, Esq., J. P.—PATRICK DUMPHY, farmer.—JAMES ESMONDE, Esq., J. P.—WILLIAM FITZGERALD, farmer.—MICHAEL FITZGERALD, carman.—WILLIAM FLYNG, farmer.—FRANCIS GAMBLE, Esq., coroner.—WALTER HALLEY, JAMES HAYES, MICHAEL HAYES, and JOHN HAYES, farmers.—AMBROSE HEARN, cottier.—DANIEL HEARN, farmer.—A. POWELL HUNT, Esq.—WILLIAM KEARNEY and WILLIAM KEILY, farmers.—THOMAS KEOHAN, householder.—MR. KNOLLIS, supervisor of excise.—HENRY LANE, Esq.—JOHN LANGLEY, Esq.—MR. LAWLOR, gentleman.—RICHARD LESTER, farmer.—WILLIAM LUMSDEN, Esq., chief constable.—JAMES M'GRATH, labourer.—JAMES MEANY, JOHN MEARY, WALTER MURPHY, and MICHAEL NOLAN, farmers.—JAMES PHELAN, labourer.—MR. PHILIPS, gentleman.—ANDREW POWER, JOHN POWER, MATTHEW POWER, and PATRICK POWER, farmers.—PATRICK POWER, labourer.—RICHARD POWER, cottier.—RICHARD POWER, labourer.—WILLIAM POWER, farmer.—GARRETT ROACHE, linen-weaver.—MR. SCULIMORE, officer of the coast guard at Tranmore station.—MR. SCULLY, gentleman.—MICHAEL SHEA, householder.—JOHN SHEEHAN, labourer.—ALEXANDER SHERLOCK, Esq.—MR. SHIRLEY, gentleman.—JOHN SINNOTT, schoolmaster.—THOMAS SULLIVAN, labourer.—RICHARD WALSH, Esq.—WALTER WALSH, farmer.—GEORGE WATERS, Esq. M. D.—WILLIAM WHELAN, and WILLIAM WILSON, farmers.

THE following statement shows the number of agricultural labourers, with the amount of employment afforded in the barony:—

Parishes.	Number of Labourers.*	Constantly employed.	Employed in Spring.	Employed in Autumn.	Could be got for any new Work in June or July.	Could be got for any new Work in December.
Dromcannon	458	160	all	all	300	300
Island Keane	183	one-third	ditto	ditto	30 or 40	50 to 70
Kilmeader	292	ditto	ditto	ditto	150	100
Kilbourne and Butler's Town	245	two-thirds	ditto	ditto	80	80
Reiske	138	ditto	ditto	ditto	50	50
Newcastle	143	half	ditto	ditto	70	70
Limahill	121	ditto	ditto	ditto	60	60
Dunhill	269	one-third	ditto	ditto	30 to 40	50 to 70

“The labourers are more employed now on public works, and there is more tillage generally in the barony than there was 10 years ago, so we think there is more employment for labour. Strangers constantly come into this barony to get work. The increase of population has gone on at least as fast as the demand for employment.”—(Messrs. *Gamble, Sherlock, Duckett.*)—The labourers say that it is now more difficult to get work than it was 10 years ago.

Rates of Wages.

The wages of labourers “are 10d. per day through the year, or 6d. per day with food; and 1s. and 1s. 6d. per day, with food, in harvest.” There has been no change in the rate of wages for 10 years.

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Work is sometimes performed by the piece.—(Mr. *Hunt.*)—But “the more general mode is by day's hire.”—(Mr. *Christmas.*)—Labourers prefer piece work, and a man does more work in that way in a day, than in a day and a half when working for hire.—(Mr. *Hunt, Mr. Christmas.*)—In cases of piece-work they often work, as they term it, “from light to light,” that is, from five o'clock in the morning until dusk in the evening. An ordinary

* The number of labourers is taken from the Population Returns, and is said by persons in several parishes to be, in their opinion, below the number that would be willing to work for hire.

labourer earns from £6 to £8 in the year, if he gets moderately constant employment. Labourers very rarely work merely for their food in this barony. Potatoes and milk are the usual food which a labourer gets from an employer,—the same diet which the other servants have. The wages commonly given, in addition to diet, are from £4 to £5 per annum; if the labourer sleeps in his own house he gets 6d. per day, with breakfast and dinner. He usually takes dairy ground, or con acre, from the farmer, the rent of which amounts to the greater part of his wages. Some of the labourers are small dispossessed tenantry; among a score of labourers one or two such might probably be found. A labourer of this description, if he boarded at a farmer's house, would live as well as when he held land, but his family would not be so well fed. The witnesses think that labourers are more comfortable in rich grazing districts than on poor tillage ground; there are but few of them there; they get more milk, and their wives earn more by milking cows, and other little jobs, about the dairyman's house.

It may happen in some instances that labourers, from insufficient food, are found unable to work; but this is not generally the case in the barony. The Rev. Mr. Cantwell, R. C. C., says, "I employed a man last summer, whom I was obliged to discharge in consequence of his being unable to work, from not having tasted food that day."

No threatening notices have been sent here to prevent the employment of strangers. There has been one instance of violence having resulted from the employment of strange labourers, but only one, in the recollection of the witnesses. Mr. Hunt says, "About two years ago the labourers in the parish of Drumcannon combined and beat some Kerry men who came here to look for work." There has been no other instance of a combination amongst labourers.

When a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with a fixed amount of wages, it is said that there is a perceptible difference between him and one who has only occasional employment, as regards both clothing and the furniture of their cabins, and also in the quantity of firing used by them, as firing is scarce in the parts of the barony where the bedding, too, of a regularly-employed labourer is much better. Mr. Hunt says, "I know an instance corroborative of this; a family who had been ejected from a farm were in a most wretched state until they got work, there being no furniture, and scarcely any bedding, in their cabin: now the cabin is more decent and better furnished than those belonging to the smaller class of farmers; they are also much better clad. In this family, however, there are three sons, who are very industrious." The witnesses do not recollect that for the last 20 years there have been any political or Agrarian disturbances except respecting tithes.

The price of labour rises in harvest, but the witnesses have never known it to have been lowered in any season by competition below the usual price. It is stated that labourers do not underbid one another to obtain work; it would not be easy to get able-bodied men at wages below the usual rate in any common season. The witnesses agree in opinion that if a labourer could claim public work, or a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a-week, he would not be willing to compete for work at lower wages.

"Whenever wages have increased, the comforts of labourers have increased in the same proportion."—(Rev. Mr. Cantwell, R. C. C., Mr. Hunt.)—"The wages seldom vary within the barony, save for about a fortnight in harvest, and the time is not long enough to produce any perceptible difference in the condition or habits of the labourers; but it is our opinion that constant employment, at the usual rate of wages, is much more beneficial than a sudden rise of wages."—(Rev. Mr. Cantwell, R. C. C., Mr. Hunt, &c.)

"Labourers usually marry at from 24 to 30 years of age; the most destitute are the most prone to marriage."—(Rev. Mr. Cantwell, R. C. C.)

"A labourer can easily recover wages, if withheld; compensation for the loss of time and expenses in the recovery of wages is very seldom claimed by a labourer." Labourers are prone to litigation.—"Of course no disturbance arises from difficulty of obtaining legal redress."—(Messrs. Duckett, Esmonde.)—"In cases of damage from trespass, "the magistrates select two persons, approved of by the parties, and generally order the payment of the sum awarded by the arbitrators."—(Messrs. Christmas, Esmonde, &c.)—"The labourer keeps an account with his employer by tally; those accounts are subject to much litigation.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. ANDERSON, Scotch agriculturist, on the Richardson estate.—Capt. ATKINSON, J. P.—Rev. Mr. ATKINSON.—EDMOND BACON, Esq., high sheriff.—Capt. BARKER, J. P.—JOHN BARNES, Esq. J. P.—Mr. BECK and Mr. BLACK, farmers.—Rev. Dr. BLACKER.—WILLIAM BLACKER, Esq. J. P.—JAMES BRANAGAN, labourer.—Mr. JOHN BRANIGAN, farmer.—Mr. BRUCE, Scotch agriculturist, on Lord Gosford's estate.—PATRICK CAMPBELL, labourer.—Col. CLOSE.—JOHN CULLEN and MICHAEL FARRELL, labourers.—JOHN GLASSY, labourer.—Mr. THOMAS GRANT and Mr. B. HALLEY, farmers.—JOHN HANLON, labourer.—HARDING, Esq.—Mr. HOGG and Mr. INGRAM, farmers.—FELIX LAMPH and JAMES LENNELL, labourers.—Mr. LENNON, Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. M'CLEAN, farmers.—BERNARD M'GAREVIN, labourer.—Mr. M'KEE and Mr. M'PARLAN, farmers.—ROBERT NEAL, JAMES O'NEILL, PETER ROCKS, labourers.—Mr. SCOTT and Mr. SPENCE, farmers.—JOHN SINGLETON, labourer.—Rev. Dr. STUART.—Mr. TATTEN, farmer.—Mr. THOMPSON, farmer.—TOMLINSON, labourer.—Mr. EDWARD WALLACE, farmer.

THE number of labourers in this barony is stated in the Population Returns of 1831 at 1,713, and, in the opinion of the most intelligent persons, there has been very little change. When the Assistant Commissioners visited the barony they heard that the weaving trade was greatly

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Munster.
County Waterford.

Examinations taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Middlethird.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

Effects of regular Employment.

Causes of low Wages, and Remedy.

Effects of increased Wages on Population.
Recovery of Wages.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Fewes, Lower.

Extent of Employment.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

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taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Fews, Lower.

improved, and, of course, expected that the number of agricultural labourers would be diminished, for the labourers of the North of Ireland generally combine the two occupations, and adopt the one that may for the time be the most profitable. However, Mr. Bruce explained that working in the fields makes the hands unfit for handling the threads, and that the work is now all given out by drapers, who impose a fine for any flaw in the piece; and as none but good weavers who have duly served their time can avoid flaws, many who were not expert, finding agricultural labour more profitable to them, threw up the employment of weaving in disgust. There is a general impression that the linen trade has improved, and that the weavers, as a body, are better off than they have been for some years. The Assistant Commissioners were, however, induced to think that the weavers had not yet experienced any decided improvement, for by the present system a few capitalists give out the yarn to be worked by the weavers up and down the country, and pay them wages varying from 8d. to 1s. 3d. a-day, according to their skill, while the profits, of course, go to the employer, whereas formerly the weavers were able to purchase the yarn themselves, and thus, besides their wages, enjoyed also the profits derived from the finished linen. Mr. Bruce also gave another reason why the number of labourers has not much changed, viz., "that many of the labourers have some small farm, of two, three, or four acres, and do a day's work whenever they can find it;" the same witness added that almost all the labourers at Gosford Castle are small tenants. With regard to the distribution of employment throughout the year, the Rev. Dr. Stuart stated that, in spring and harvest, including four months, all the labourers are employed, and about one-fourth part constantly throughout the year; these consist of hired servants living with the farmer, or cottiers living on his land. The number of agricultural labourers in the parish of Loughgilly, as given by the Rev. Dr. Stuart, differs from the Population Returns only by four, he stating the number at 215, the Returns at 211.

Employment has "decreased" of late years; labourers have not so much work now; they got more employment when weaving was good.—(Mr. Bruce.)—"Some of the weavers have given it up."—(James Sennell.)—"There ought to be more employment now, because the bogs and swamps are cultivated, which was not so formerly; but, perhaps, the labourers have increased in a greater proportion."—(Rev. Mr. Atkinson.)—Patrick Campbell, a stout labourer, stated that he had been idle for ten weeks, until the last eight days.* Mr. Henry Spence remarked that if Campbell was willing to work he could not want it. The latter replied that he was both able and willing to work, and that he would work for Mr. Spence to-morrow, and be obliged to him to give him work; "and tell me, Sir," he continued, "what work is there for a man after the potatoes are shovelled till harvest? Do you think I'd be walking about with my seven children if I could get work?" Campbell was then asked how he had supported his family during that time? He replied that he got some potatoes and meal on trust, and that he was to work in harvest to clear it off. Felix Lamph, labourer, being asked if he had employment, said "he had a kind of employment by chance; that some friends of his had a contract for breaking stones, and that sometimes they gave him something to do." Another reason given for the decrease of employment was the cessation of the building at Lord Gosford's castle; and the Rev. Dr. Blacker said that he had been in the habit of employing 100 men, but his improvements were now complete, and he had not occasion for nearly so many.

Rates of Wages.

According to the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, the rates of wages, without diet, at the various periods of the year, are as follow:

Season.	Men.	Boys under 16.
Spring	s. d. 1 0	d. 6
Summer	0 11	5
Harvest	1 0	6
Winter	0 10	5

Another witness stated that "in harvest men get 8d. and diet; in winter 6d. and diet; and at the flax season 6d. and diet: they scarcely get four days out of the six."—(Michael Farrell.)—"Many weeks not two days in the week."—(Felix Lamph.)—All the labourers agreed in stating "that one week with another they got, from year's end to year's end, about half work." Michael Farrell "would take 4s. a-week in preference to his present chance." Felix Lamph would look for 5s. at a public work, because that work is always hard.† The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, with reference to his statement as to wages, given above, said, "Plenty of labourers can be had at all times at the rates I have mentioned; and women have not much employment except at harvest, and at the various operations flax undergoes." "Wages are not so high as they were; money is scarce."—(Felix Lamph.)—"The fact is, you can procure more of anything now for money."—(Rev. Mr. Atkinson.)

* This protracted want of employment was considered by all present to be unusual, and such as could scarcely occur at any other period of the year. Mr. Harding considered that the cause of it in this case must have been that Campbell would not work under 1s. a-day; he did not, however, know positively that this was the case, as he had not offered him employment.
† Farrell and Lamph admitted that there was a great difference in the men themselves; that a stout labourer will be preferred, and that all the good labourers in a place are chosen before the inferior ones are called for. This appears to be the hardest part of their lot, that as they become enfeebled their means of support decrease.

Work is seldom executed by the piece, except breaking stones for the roads.* It was stated that the usual rate for such work is 1s. per ton, and that a skilful stone-breaker could break a ton in a day; but many cannot break half that quantity. "To break a ton requires a man to work from light to darkness."—(*John Cullen.*)—Some stated that an ordinary labourer could earn, on an average of the whole year, 3s., others 4s. per week; no one stated it higher than 4s. Wages here never exceed 1s. in harvest, and in winter they are often less. No cases occur here of labourers working merely for their food. The wages usually given in addition to diet are, 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter; the allowance for diet is 4d. "The farmers often pay a large portion of the wages in kind."—(*Rev. Mr. Atkinson.*)—Some of the labourers are dispossessed tenantry, and they regret the change in their condition. "I would rather have three acres of land, and pay £1 an acre for them," said *Patrick Campbell*, "than get 1s. a-day for labour. This was the general feeling of all, although some of them admitted that, perhaps, the 1s. a-day would be more profitable. "But," said they, "the wee bit of land is a place of refuge."—"A man may get sick, and if he has the little farm, why he can work on some way or other; but if he is trusting to his day's labour, then better be dead at once."—(*Patrick Campbell.*)—*Mr. Blacker* mentioned the following case of a man who had four acres of land under Lord Gosford, and used to get employment in Gosford Demesne: three or four years ago *Mr. Blacker*, in passing through this man's farm, having observed it in a most neglected condition, immediately dismissed him from his employment in the demesne, and sent him home to work his little farm; at the time of his dismissal there was not a four-footed animal on his farm, not even a pig; "now," said *Mr. Blacker*, "he has two cows, and some young cattle, besides one or two pigs: his name is James McDonnell, of Ballindaragh."

John Cullen stated that he had frequently known instances, in times of distress, of labourers being less able to work from insufficiency of food. In this barony no instances have occurred of threatening notices being sent to prevent the employment of strangers, nor have any cases of violence resulted when strangers have been employed. No combinations have existed among the labourers. "It is but justice to say that they are most humble people."—(*Rev. Dr. Blacker.*)

To the question, whether a labourer who has permanent employment exhibits, with his family, increased cleanliness and respectability, *John Cullen* replied, "when a man gets regular employment he is better off one way and every way; as for myself I only get work by shares. I would lie down content at night if I knew where I was to get work in the morning. It is a very hard thing for a man to run about from one to another seeking work, and, perhaps, not find it."

Those to whom labour for hire is the only means of subsistence, are occasionally obliged to accept any wages offered. *Bernard McGarevin*, a labourer, said, "A man will take 6d. rather than be idle." "Many a man works at an under-price."—(*John Cullen.*)—"No man would work at under-wages if he could get public work; but a man would expect better wages at public work than at any private work, because it is harder, and requires better food: the present wages would not afford a man kitchen, or a speck of meat."—(*John Cullen.*)—"The farms in this barony are in general very small, and a great deal of the work is done by the families themselves, so that it would be requisite to take a great many of the labourers away in order to leave the remainder steady wages."—(*Mr. Black.*)

Labourers usually marry "from 19 years of age upwards to 30, and many think afterwards they had better not have minded it."—(*Patrick Campbell.*)—"Boys of 17 and 18 often come to me, scratching their heads, and asking me to lend them a pound to pay the marriage-money."—(*Captain Atkinson, J. P.*)—"Why, I tell you, sir, a young boy thinks he is too hard worked at home, and, may be, does not get plenty of pocket-money; so, if he takes a liking to a girl, he marries, and he soon finds that he has less pocket-money, and harder work."—(*John Cullen.*)—As to the question, whether the most destitute, or those who are comfortable, are the most prone to marriage, the same witness added, "All the same, not a ha'p'orth difference."

A labourer can easily recover wages withheld from him "by application to the magistrates; but then, if it is only a piece of a day, or one day, they don't think it worth while to go to law about it."—(*Patrick Campbell.*)—"If the refusal to pay arose from any mistake, no sum for the loss of time would be allowed; indeed, the labourers seldom claim it."—(*Captain Barker, J. P.*)—In reply to the question, whether the labourers are prone to litigation, — *Harding, Esq.*, said, "However scarce they are of money they are always sure to find some to go to law with." But several labourers said that they never had occasion to go to law with their employers. There were no instances of combination or disturbance having been excited by any difficulty in obtaining legal redress. The labourers keep their accounts with their employers, for the most part, by tally. "Not many of the labourers can write."—(*Patrick Campbell.*)

* There is a great inconvenience attending this description of employment here. The contractor is not regularly supplied with money, and of course the men are not regularly paid; they are consequently obliged to get provisions upon credit; their labour is thus anticipated, and they are never out of debt.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Ulster.

County Armagh.

Examinations

taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Fews, Lower.

Amount which an
Individual can earn.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

Effects of regular
Employment.

Causes of low
Wages, and Re-
medy.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.***Ulster.*
County Cavan.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binn, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.*Bar. Loughitee.**Persons who attended the Examination.*

Major BAILEY, J. P.—Mr. CHARLES BELL, farmer.—RICHARD BELL, Esq., J. P.—BOOTH, Esq., J. P.—Rev. Mr. BRADY, P. P.—Mr. ANDREW CARMICHAEL.—Mr. DUGGAN, farmer.—MICHAEL FLAHERTY, labourer.—FLEMING, Esq., J. P.—OWEN GRAY, labourer.—HUMPHRIES GUMLEY, Esq.—JOHN GUMLEY, Esq.—Lieut. M'CARTHY COLCLOUGH, chief constable of police.—Mr. M'SHEA, farmer.—Mr. MORTON, provincial collector of County Cess.—Mr. MULVEY, Mr. NIXON, farmers.—Rev. Mr. NUGENT.—Mr. POGUE, farmer.—JOHN REILLY, labourer.—Mr. RENNEY, Mr. GEORGE SHERIDAN, Mr. STOREY, farmers.—THORNTON, Esq., J. P.—Mr. WALCH, Mr. WILLIAMS, farmers.—And many others.

Extent of Employment.

THE labourers of this barony form two distinct classes, consisting the one of married, and the other of unmarried men; the latter living as farm-servants, and without families, are well off, and in demand, at wages varying from £4 to £6 a-year; the number of these is decreasing, since many of them emigrate to America as soon as they can save as much money as will be sufficient to defray the expense of their passage. The wages of this class of labourers are rather on the increase than otherwise; they are in general stout young men, and preferred by the farmers to day-labourers. The day-labourers seem to be increasing, and are, of course, in a worse condition. The reasons given are, that the farms were gradually becoming smaller and smaller, and that men holding four or five acres of land, left the tilling of these to their families, and sought employment themselves among the gentlemen and large farmers. In addition to this, the linen trade is quite at an end in this part of the country, and all the persons who were engaged in its manufacture are now thrown upon agriculture. Some of the weavers indeed were stated to have emigrated, and some to have become beggars. *Michael Flaherty* a labourer, says, "I am working as a day-man for the last three years, and every year the work and the wages are less." "The farmers cannot afford to give as much employment as they did."—(Rev. Mr. Brady, P. P.)—"Why they are growing poorer year after year. I remember a few years ago when £1,500 a-week used to be laid out in the linen market of this small town, (Ballinagh), and it does not amount to £50 now." "Perhaps the farmers sell the linen elsewhere?" "It is not made at all."—(Rev. Mr. Brady, P. P.)

Rates of Wages.

There are some periods of the year in which labourers for a short time get 8*d.* a-day, and their diet, but the usual average is 8*d.* in winter, and 10*d.* in summer without diet.—(Major Bailey.)—"We never get higher wages than 10*d.* a-day, and often but 7*d.* in winter."—(*Michael Flaherty.*)—"I know a gentleman whose labourers engaged to work during the dry days in winter at 7½*d.* a-day, without diet."—(Mr. Charles Bell.)—"If it should rain before mid-day the labourer receives no allowance for the time spent. "A man must work out the day or go home."—(*John Reilly.*)—"From the time of digging in the potatoes until the spring work, the only employment labourers have is doing something about their own places. "We have nothing in winter but to live on the con acre, if we can pay for that during the throng time."*—(*John Reilly.*)—"After the shovelling the potatoes in the months of April and June we get some days' work at cutting turf and making hay, but there is no regular employment."—(*Same Witness.*)—"Taking the busy and idle time together, a labourer may, perhaps, get four days' work out of every six through the year; but "the stoutest and the best labourer cannot get more."—(*Same Witness.*)—"Would the labourers consider 10*d.* a-day, without diet ample wages at any public work? "None of them would be rash enough to expect it; if the labourers could get 10*d.* a-day in summer, and 8*d.* in winter, the country would be prosperous."—(Major Bailey.)

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Work is frequently executed by the piece in this district; almost all the ground prepared for sowing is done by task-work. The agriculture of this part of the country is so degraded, that a plough is not used except by the gentlemen; every field is dug with the spade, and this digging is usually performed by task-work."—(Major Bailey.)—"It will take 20 men at hard work to dig an acre of stubble ground, for which they are paid 15*s.*

In cases of piece-work, "I have seen labourers often working by moonlight in order to finish one job and look out for another."—(Mr. C. Bell.)—"It is not possible that a labourer can get employment for more than four days out of every six, except in the parish of Kilmore, where almost all the gentry are resident; in this parish some labourers may get more employment than elsewhere, but throughout the barony, I am sure, it is under four days in the week."—(Rev. T. Brady, P. P.)—"I am ready to swear that I don't get work for three days in the week."—(*Michael Flaherty.*)—"I should think that the average of wages is 8*d.* or 9*d.* a-day, without diet; 9*d.* is rather too high an average."—(Rev. T. Brady, P. P.)—"Taking this, then, as the best view of the case, viz., that a labourer gets four days in the week at 9*d.*, (and certainly from all the Assistant Commissioners could learn the generality of labourers do *not* get employment to this extent) his earnings will amount but to £7. 13*s.* in the year. His family, in addition to this, can earn very little, as the children get no employment until they are old enough to go to service; and the women do not work in the fields in this part of the country, probably because the labour is not wanted. An industrious labourer's wife, may, however, earn £1 in the year. The pig is considered to be worth 6*d.* a-week; thus the entire income of the labourer is about £9 a-year. Out of this he pays £2 for a house, and £2 more for con acre. This con acre supplies him with potatoes for half the year, and out of the remainder of his earnings he has to support and clothe himself and his family for the rest of the year. Provisions and fuel are certainly very cheap in this barony.

In this calculation no allowance is made for sickness. When a labourer is sick, some of his

* "Busy time."

neighbours assist him, but if the sickness be of long continuance, of course, he must become irretrievably distressed.

The invariable answer to the question, What becomes of a labourer in his old age? is, "If he has not a very kind son and daughter-in-law, he must beg;" and the answer of every beggar-man is, "I am past my labour." And it is evident both from the amount of employment, as well as from its uncertainty, that a labourer, however well-disposed, cannot lay by a provision for his old age. No one could recollect a case of a day-labourer raising himself to the condition of a farmer.

In this district some cases of violence have resulted from the employment of strangers. In this month (October) a body of labourers, armed, went to the houses of several farmers who had Connaught men employed in digging their potatoes, and, in some cases beat, and in all threatened the farmers to dismiss the strange labourers. Some of the men implicated in these acts of violence have been taken and identified; they were town labourers from Cavan. But the labourers in the country districts are also participating in this feeling of hostility to strangers. — (Lieut. *M'Carty Colclough*, c. c. p.) — Several labourers stated that these instances of threats and violence have arisen from the fear that the competition of strangers would deprive the resident labourers of their only means of subsistence. The labourers say, "What are we to do, when the Connaught men work for 4d. a-day and their keep." These unfortunate Connaught men appear to be the object of universal dislike amongst the labourers in this barony, for no other reason than because they come from home to work for 4d. a-day. No other combinations except that against the Connaught labourers were said to have existed. The people, in other respects, were stated to be humble and peaceable.

"I have a good many labourers constantly employed, and they are better off, and more regular at their work, and better clothed than most labourers I see." — (Mr. *Booth*.) — The labourer regularly employed has his furniture and cabin in a better state than one who only gets casual employment. Every man must admit that a labourer, who is regularly employed, becomes more peaceable in himself, and more difficult to draw into political and agrarian disturbances." — (Mr. *Booth*.) — The farmers in every part of the barony were loud and bitter in their complaints against the expense of the Cavan gaol. They considered, that as they paid the rates, they ought to have some control over the management of the money. Labourers compete for task-work, but not for labour by the day: they complain of the Connaught men chiefly for their working so cheaply. On being asked whether in case a public provision equal to 4s. or 5s. a week was made available to a labourer, he would be willing to compete for work below that sum? *John Reilly* said, "Get us that 5s. a week, and we are satisfied." — The Rev. Mr. *Brady*, p. p. says, "that nothing could effect a more beneficial change in the moral habits of the peasantry, than steady wages, but even the withdrawal of all the labouring population would scarcely keep wages up to 5s. a week, while the farmers are so poor as they are at present."

"Labourers usually marry at a very early age, and without making any provision, and though in my parish I discourage the practice as much as possible, I am often obliged to accede to it as a less evil." — (Rev. *T. Brady*, p. p.)

"A labourer can easily recover his wages when withheld, but is seldom allowed for loss of time and expenses, except in a case of hardship. Litigation frequently arises on the subject of wages, but chiefly between farm servants and their masters." — (Major *Bailey*.) — The labourer keeps an account by tally with his employer, but no inconvenience was considered to arise from this mode.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. *Loughree*.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

Effects of regular
Employment.

Causes of low
Wages, and Re-
medy.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Persons who attended the Examination.

JOHN BANKHEAD, Esq.—JAMES BRANIGAN, labourer.—CHARLES CADELL, Esq., attorney.—JOHN COWAN, farmer, 11 acres.—MALBY CROFTON, Esq., J. P., sub-inspector of police.—EDWARD DAVENPORT, labourer.—JOHN DAVISON, labourer.—Rev. Mr. DUBOURDIEU, rector.—ADAM FINLAY, labourer.—Mr. HAMILTON FISHER, secretary of the Temperance Society.—JOHN HARBISON, superintendent of labourers on roads.—ANDREW HARDSHAW, farmer, 12 acres.—JAMES HARDSHAW, farmer, 13 acres.—Mr. WILLIAM HART, shopkeeper.—HUGH HILLEN, labourer.—JOHN M'ALUNDEN, labourer.—MARY M'ALUNDEN, employed in spinning.—JOHN M'CROME, labourer.—SAMUEL M'CROME, labourer.—BRACE M'MULLEN, labourer.—JOHN MACKAY, farmer, four acres, and a weaver.—JOHN MAGEE, labourer.—JOHN MARTIN, labourer.—EDMUND MORGAN, farmer, 15 acres.—CANTER MURPHY, labourer.—JOSEPH MURPHY, Esq.—SAMUEL MURPHY, Esq.—JAMES O'HAGAN, farmer, nine acres.—Rev. Mr. POLAND, p. p.—JOHN ROHAN, farmer, 22 acres.—WILLIAM ROHAN, farmer, 20 acres.

County Down.

Bar. *Iveagh*,
Upper.

No evidence was obtained on which reliance could be placed as to the number of agricultural labourers in the parish above 16 years of age: when the number as stated in the Population Returns was mentioned to those present at the examination, the labourers asserted that this number had greatly increased since 1831, when the Returns were made: they gave as a reason for this, that up to that time the linen weavers confined themselves exclusively to their trade, but that now the linen trade is so bad that most of the weavers work as agricultural labourers whenever they can obtain employment, and that it is only when they cannot get employment in the fields and on wet days that they work at the loom. *Martin* and *Hillen*, who combine the two occupations, agree to this statement. The number of labourers for this barony, in the Population Returns, amounts to 4,545; to this, therefore, a considerable addi-

Extent of Employ-
ment.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.Ulster.
County Down.Examinations
taken by
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James O'Hea, Esq.Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

tion must be made for those linen weavers who occasionally employ themselves in agricultural work, to which they consider weaving secondary, and only pursue it when they cannot get work in the fields. The only sensible reason they give for the depression of the linen trade was the very prevalent use of cotton, and the introduction of union linen (a mixture of cotton and linen). It requires a very clever tradesman to make 1s. a-day by linen weaving, and to do this he must work many extra hours; it was stated that 1s. could not be earned by weaving under 16 hours' work. The general impression was that employment had of late years decreased; for this various causes were assigned. "The weavers," said *Samuel M'Crome*, "are not so well able to live now, and sometimes they give up the loom for the plough; the web we used to get 3s. 8d. for, we now sell for 1s. 2d."—To this *John M'Crome* added, "labourers are getting more numerous now, there is no recruiting as there used to be. Others stated, that the introduction of machinery by the gentry diminished their employment very much; that the use of the plough in the cultivation of potatoes was a great injury to the labourer;" and *John Harbison* stated, that the farms are latterly divided into such small lots, that the farmers mostly do their own work.

Rates of Wages.

In summer, labourers usually get 1s. a-day without diet, or 8d. with it; and in winter 10d. or 6d. with diet; but at particular periods, such as harvest and turf-cutting, they get something more. Boys under 16 are not considered labourers, but are taken by the farmers as servants, and paid according to their age—none under 16 getting more than 15s. a quarter. "I have a son out at a farmer's house; he is 12 years of age, and gets but 12s. for the half year."—(*B. M'Mullen*).—"I have a boy of 13, he gets but 8s. in the half year, he is small, not as big as M'Mullen's son."—(*John Davison*).—The rate of wages has latterly decreased. "I remember 20 years ago wages to be 1s. 8d. a-day; I often got it myself, but it has fallen off since, and now a man will get but 1s. at best, and often will be idle for want of work."—(*John M'Crome*).—"The gentry first pulled down the rate of wages on us," said *Hillen*, "and then the farmers followed their example;" when, however, he was asked if the number of labourers was not much greater than formerly, he confessed that "the number of persons who were obliged to become labourers had a good deal to do with it," but "at all events the times were bad."

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

Work is not often executed in this district by the piece: occasionally at harvest time they shear corn by the acre, for which they receive 10s. per Irish acre (by corn they mean oats). The labourers would prefer task-work, because they would work several hours earlier and later, "they would make out half a day more, besides they would employ their families, and if they are working by the day, sure there's only themselves."—(*A. Finlay*).—In all cases of piece-work they are in the habit of working several extra hours. All the labourers here agreed, and none of any other class contradicted them, that the utmost a man can earn one day with another does not exceed 6d. a-day without diet, "because we don't get any thing to do from the clearing in of potatoes in November to the sowing of corn in March, nor after that again till the hay time."—(*A. Finlay*).—"Ay, and more than that," added *Branigan*, "for the usual thing to say to us is, in the evening when we are going home, 'if the day is wet to-morrow don't come to-morrow, but stay at home.'" If it rained in the middle of the day, when you were at work, what would be the consequence? "If we were working till 2 o'clock with some masters we would get nothing, but a broken day never counts more than half a day; if we worked up to 11 o'clock with any man we would not get any thing."—(*Hugh Hillen*).

It is never necessary for labourers here to work merely for their food, as it is very abundant in this district; potatoes for the last two years seldom exceeding 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. per cwt. It was remembered, however, that some strangers once came here who worked for their food alone. The usual wages, with diet, are in summer 8d., and in winter 6d.; but when work is scarce they would be willing to take less; work at present is not abundant, and *Harbison* stated, "that he could get 20 men any day to work for 6d. and their diet now in summer time." Rev. Mr. *Dubourdieu* stated, that the employers sometimes pay in kind, particularly in meal, but that the labourers were not compelled to take it. Few of the labourers are dispossessed tenants; "there is very little ejecting in this country," said the Rev. Mr. *Dubourdieu*, and his statement was corroborated by all present. No comparison could be made between the condition of labourers on grazing districts, and that of those where the soil is under tillage. "There are no grazing farms in this district;"—(Rev. Mr. *Dubourdieu*)—and the Assistant Commissioners, in their progress through it, did not see any.

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

There is no such deficiency of food in the district as would cause debility in the labourer, nor have any threatening notices been sent to prevent the employment of strangers. "All labourers are allowed to work, and make the best of it."—(*John Magee*).—The resident labourers entertain no fear of competition depriving them of the means of subsistence. No combinations have ever existed among the labourers. "Among all the combinations," said the Rev. Mr. *Dubourdieu*, "the weavers of Ulster never entered into any, except on one occasion, and that only for a day or two, when the linen-draper urged them to it, even when it was against the interest of the labourers themselves; but never, upon any other occasion, for the last forty years, to my own knowledge, was there any semblance of combination among the weavers of Ulster."—"In a throng time," said *Fisher*, "an agreement is made not to cut grain, except at a certain price."—"I never," said *M'Crome*, "knew any combination or undertaking." With this latter opinion those present agreed.

Effects of regular
Employment.

In answer to the question whether a labourer with permanent employment, at regular wages, exhibited a greater degree of comfort? *Davison* said—"Tis best to have regular wages—it makes the family more comfortable."—"Those labourers who get sure pay, live more comfortably."—(*John Martin*).—"They have their houses better furnished with beds and chairs."—(*John Magee*).—A reduction in county rates would undoubtedly enable the farmer to employ more labour. "I hold three acres, English measure, for which I pay 8s. a year

county rates; and if I had that to pay a labourer, I need not come out of my loom sometimes and go to work."—(*John Martin*.)

"The competition for work has frequently reduced wages. Labourers often take a smaller price; when there is a great competition for employment, they will come down to 8d. board wages," i. e. without diet.—(*S. M'Crome*.)

Many of the labourers in this district assemble at the market-house in Rathfriland in the morning, and if they be not called out early to work, they will shortly take any thing rather than go home idle; especially a man beyond the prime of life, who is not considered likely to work so hard; the young able-bodied men have the first of the market. When asked if by public work he could earn 4s. or 5s. a-week, the labourer would compete for work at wages below that sum? *M'Crome* said, "Provided the public work was equally convenient they would prefer working at it; much would depend on the distance; and as an increase of wages would not make up for going three miles and back, 'tis better to do his day's work at home." Well, but if he boarded there? After paying his board and lodging, what change would be left for his family?—(*Finlay*.)—"Walking three miles backward and forward would be worse than his day's labour."—(*Hugh Hillen*.)—Would the labourers, if wages increased, suddenly become addicted to drunkenness?—"Some of them," said *Finlay*, "would lay them out for the good of the house; indeed most of them would. The Temperance Society has done much good in this neighbourhood; many labourers belong to it." "Steady employment is better than a sudden rise of wages; the want of it is the curse of the country, and the cause of distress and irregularity."—(*Mr. Hamilton Fisher*.)—Would the withdrawal of a few of the labourers from this district produce a sensible increase in the price of wages? "If a number of labourers were withdrawn from this district, it would increase wages a little. Weaving trade being bad, has created more labourers; a far greater number than is contained in the population returns. If fifty were taken away, there would be enough to do the work of the parish, and the increase of wages would not be much."—(*M'Crome*.)

"Labourers usually marry from 16 or 18 to 20, or thereabouts."—(*Davenport*.)—When asked, did he remember any case of this early marriage? He did not remember one; but *Davison* stated that he himself married at 20, and also that his son had done so the other day. The provision made against marriage is very trifling. "They do not think much about providing clothes or furniture; where one does, ten do not."—(*Finlay*.)—"A boy, before he marries, looks out for a good comrade to take care of himself, and what he earns."—(*H. Hillen*.)—"The farmer's boys and girls, living in the same house, think they cannot be worse off, and so they marry and work on and strive pretty well in the world."—(*M'Crome*.)—*Davison* being asked whether his son had made provision against marriage, said, "he had made a right good one, he had gone to live with his mother-in-law, who had a very well-furnished labourer's house."

The labourer can easily recover his wages by a summons to petty sessions; the charge for a summons is 6d., and the service 6d., which he recovers afterwards, and sometimes he is compensated for the time and trouble he has lost in seeking for the debt before he goes to law about it. Few labourers, however, go to law to recover wages; they are not in general fond of litigation. The application for wages is, in general, from farmers' servants, both boys and girls. *Branigan* said, "the law is the last shift with the labourers."—"Whenever the labourer can write," said *M'Allenden*, "he keeps his accounts in writing; if he can't write, he keeps a tally, that is a stick split up, and one part kept by the labourer, and the other by the farmer; for every day we put a notch or a stroke on the stick; sometimes the farmer does not put a notch on his stick, and at the end when we are counting up, if the tallies don't agree, he makes us go to a magistrate and take our oath; but if there is one or two days between us we lose the days, because we don't think it worth while to go to the magistrate about them."

Persons who attended the Examination.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., J. P.—Lord Viscount BANGOR.—Mr. BLANEY, high constable.—Mr. BORNETT, large farmer.—Captain BROWNE, J. P.—Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL, rector.—Mr. PATRICK CRANE, small farmer, under 12 acres.—PATRICK CURAR, labourer.—Mr. BERNARD FITZSIMONS, small farmer, under 12 acres.—JOHN GILLCHRIST, labourer.—HENRY GILL, labourer.—Mr. GRACY, large farmer.—HALL, Esq.—DANIEL HAMPTON, labourer.—Mr. HENRY, large farmer.—Mr. HENDERSON, agent over Lord de Roos' estate.—Rev. Mr. KEARNEY, P. P.—JOHN KEOWN, labourer.—Rev. Mr. P. KNOX, curate.—Lieutenant MARTIN.—HUGH M'GARRY, labourer.—Mr. M'KEATING, large farmer.—Mr. MOONE.—Mr. MUNSE, large farmer.—Mr. NEVILL, large farmer.—GEORGE PORTER, labourer.—Mr. THOMAS ROGAN, small farmer, under 12 acres.—Captain SAUNDERS, J. P.—Mr. SEED, large farmer.—Mr. SMITH, large farmer.—C. TROTTER, Esq. J. P.—ELLEN WATSON, wife to a carman.—Rev. Mr. WOLSELY, rector.

IN the Population Returns of 1831, the number of agricultural labourers in this barony is stated to amount to 1,868. From the vague answers given in different parts of the barony, the most reasonable conclusion to be drawn was, that the number has not varied much at any time since, for though many emigrated, yet their places were supplied by weavers, who since the failure of the linen trade have become labourers. Mr. *Seed*, an intelligent farmer, stated, "That to his knowledge half the labourers now at work at the pier of Strangford had been weavers;" he added, "that there was not a labourer's house in the country districts which had not an occupant." None are permanently employed, except those men who are engaged by farmers

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Ulster.
County Down.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Bar. Lecale.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.Ulster.
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Bar. Lecale.

Rates of Wages.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

for a half year, at wages from £3 to £3 10s. with diet—this is not quite 2s. per week. There is not so much employment as formerly; all the labourers were complaining. *Patrick Curar* a labourer, states, "I am able and willing to work, and yet I could not get a day's work for the last month." The Rev. Mr. *Wolsely*, rector, also stated that there was less employment now than formerly, and also less wages. *Hugh McGarry* stated, "That he and some others who were working at the pier of Strangford were dismissed from that employment on the Saturday week previous, and he (*McGarry*) had not got a day's work since."* It was not for misconduct that they had been dismissed, but because so many were not required. The principal reason for the decrease of employment, as stated by all, was that the prices of grain were so much reduced, and the rents so high, that the farmers did a good deal of work themselves, and were not so well able to pay labourers as formerly.

"Men get 1s. a-day whenever they get a day's work."—(*P. Curar*.) Boys get half wages, but are not employed, except at periods of great hurry. One source of employment for boys has ceased latterly; they used to drive the horses under the plough, but now the ploughman himself guides them with long reins. When boys grow up so as to be tolerably well able to work, they generally become farm servants at wages of from £1. 10s. to £2 half-yearly.

The rate of wages has decreased. "I remember to get from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. within the last 15 years."—(*Patrick Curar*.)—*C. Trotter*, Esq., stated that when the linen trade was flourishing, he could not get a labourer under 1s. 8d. a-day, and he used to bargain with them for harvest long before, otherwise he would not have had a man to cut it. The same cause was given for the decrease of the rate of wages, or for that of employment, viz., the low price of agricultural produce.

"Sheaving, mowing, and ditching, are for the most part done by the price or the lump; 5s. 6d. is paid for mowing an Irish acre, 10s. for shearing wheat, oats, or barley, in the southern part of the barony."—(*Hall*, Esq. and Mr. *Blaney*.)—"In the northern part, the rate of shearing the Irish acre of barley is from 6s. to 7s., oats the same; wheat 7s. 6d. to 8s.—(*Mr. Seed* and Mr. *Bornett*.)—"Five stout men and a good binder will cut down an acre in a day, if they work by the piece."—(*Mr. Seed*.)—"Piece-work is preferred, because it employs the family; the ordinary hours of work are from six o'clock in the morning, till six in the evening. In lump work, they work from four in the morning till evening dusk, and you know that is too much. I have known many men confined to bed for a month after such a job."—(*Patrick Curar*.)

The general calculation of the meeting was, that, taking one day with another, a labourer in this barony makes throughout the year from 3s. to 4s. per week. *Hugh McGarry* being asked if he would take 4s. a-week at a public work in preference to his present chance of employment, hesitated, but would certainly take 5s. a-week. Labourers expect more at a public work, such as a pier; they say the work is harder, that there is more danger in quarrying or heaving large stones, and that they wear out more clothes while at such work. *John Keown*, labourer, said, "One day's work at the pier is worse than a week with a farmer; it is giving blood for money."

Sometimes, in very scarce seasons, labourers work for little more than their food. None work for their food only, except bad labourers. I have known them go about working for little more than their food, but not regular labourers."—(*Lieut. Martin*.) Such a thing as labourers working merely for their food is scarcely known here. If a labourer receive his food, 4d. a-day is generally deducted from his wages. Farmers sometimes give provisions to labourers in part payment of their wages. Shopkeepers expect that their labourers will buy from them; "but we don't force them to do so. I sell groceries, and my labourers buy them in the course of the week, and then on Saturday I strike the balance, and pay them in money."—(*Mr. Blaney*, high constable.)

Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.

The Rev. Mr. *Knox*, perpetual curate, and — *Hall*, Esq. said, that "the labourers have not enough to eat." *P. Curar* said, "that he never heard the labourers make complaint that from want of food they were less able to work;" but added, "that they had reason enough to do so."—"We have all three meals a-day, such as they are."—(*John Keown*.)

"There is no such thing as threatening notices being sent to prevent the employment of strangers, the work is open to all."—(*Patrick Curar*.)—"In this barony there are never any combinations among the labourers. There is, of course, a difference perceivable between the comfort of a labourer's cabin who has regular employment, and that of one who is only casually employed. A man who has regular wages, can draw 2s. or 3s., and lay in coals, or a chair, or table or so."—(*John Keown*.)

Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.

The farmers make very great complaints of the expense entailed on them by a new gaol built in Downpatrick.

The competition amongst labourers for work, does not appear to be generally assigned as the cause of the lowness of wages; there is a general price in the county of 10d. to 1s. per day. We could not find any instance of a person taking advantage of a labourer out of employment, and getting him to work at an under price. *Patrick Curar* said, "We would take the highest wages we could get, provided it was near home." Being asked whether ensuring constant employment at former wages has been found more beneficial to their moral habits than a sudden rise in wages; *John Keown* answers, "Why that's the same nature as if a man had his three meals regular, above a chance meal, suppose it were better." It seems not to be the general opinion that the withdrawal of a few labourers would make any alteration in the rate of wages; "There would not be a penny difference if you took away every man except one, the

* It is right to observe that at this particular season there is no employment for an agricultural labourer: the potatoes are all moulded; there is no hay to be made, because there are scarcely any meadows; there is nothing to be done to corn until it is fit to be cut, and thus no employment is to be expected until harvest.

legal cut would go on.”—(*J. Keown*).—The same witness being asked how in that case the work of the barony would be done, replied, “They’d write for men elsewhere. How did Captain Saunders bring all the men from Donaghadee to the pier?”

“Labourers generally marry sooner than farmers’ sons. The age at which labourers marry is from 19 upwards.” *John Keown* gave as his reason for marrying, “What have I but what God gave me? my hands and my health; and how do I know how long I may have them? If any thing ailed me, my children would help me.” The Rev. Mr. *Kearney*, P. P., observed, “Children are the poor man’s riches.”—“They do not appear to think of making a provision before marriage. If they have the marriage money, they think it is all well; sometimes they have to borrow part of it.”—(*Mr. Bornett*).—“They think of the potatoes after marriage, and run things to chance.”—(*Mr. Halliday*.)

A labourer can easily recover wages withheld from him by means of a summons before the magistrates; labourers in such cases are, for the most part, allowed for time and expenses, according to circumstances.”—(*C. Trotter*, J. P. and Capt. *Broune*, J. P.)

It does not appear to be considered that the labourers are prone to litigation. *C. Trotter*, Esq. J. P., states, “that in 19 cases out of 20 the labourer is in fault—this usually turns out to be the case when the matter is tried.”—“The chief source of litigation on this point is when the labourer, hired by the half year, does not work as the farmer wishes, then the latter refuses to pay him.”—(*Mr. Seed*.)

The mode of keeping accounts between labourers and their employers is by means of a tally kept by the labourers, and a book kept by the farmer. If mistakes arise, the labourer can recover by oath. If the dispute be only as to a day or two, they generally “split the difference.” In cases of great discrepancy the matter is generally left to arbitration. On the whole the accounts between labourers and farmers do not appear to be the subject of much litigation in this part of the country. There seems, on the contrary, to be a great deal of harmony and mutual accommodation between them.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS, farmer.—Mr. JOSEPH ANDERSON, farmer.—Mr. ARMSTRONG, farmer.—Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, farmer.—Mr. BEATTY, farmer.—Mr. R. BEATTY, farmer.—Mr. BLACK, farmer.—Captain CHARTRES.—Mr. COPELAND, agent and farmer.—Mr. H. COPELAND, farmer.—Mr. CHARLES CORRIKAN, farmer.—Mr. JOHN COULTER.—Mr. DIGNAM, farmer.—Mr. GILLESPIE, farmer.—Mr. GRAHAM, farmer.—Mr. HARD, farmer.—Rev. Mr. HARRIS.—JOHN LEE, labourer.—Mr. LINDSAY, farmer.—Mr. INNIS M’COURT.—CHARLES M’QUADE, labourer.—Mr. ANTHONY MORRISON, farmer.—Mr. SCOTT, farmer.—Mr. CHARLES SUMMERLAND, farmer.—Mr. TAYLOR, farmer.

EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Ulster. County Down.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O’Hea, Esq.

Bar. Lecale.

Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.

Recovery of Wages.

Co. Fermanagh.

Bar. Tyrkenny.

THE number of day-labourers throughout the barony was stated to the Assistant Commissioners to be few. In the country districts labourers appear to be generally divided into two classes—farm-servants and cottiers. The day-labourers in general congregate about towns and gentlemen’s residences,—labourers in the aggregate were considered to be diminishing in number. The reasons given for this diminution were, first, that the farms were getting small and therefore that the farmers’ families performed the work themselves; and, secondly, that the farmers were becoming poorer and could not afford to employ so many as formerly. The consequence of this state of things was, that a great many labourers have emigrated to America—of the three classes of labourers, *viz.*, day-labourers, cottiers, and farm-servants, the last are by far the best off, having what were considered good wages, and being unencumbered with families. Employment has decreased owing to the decreasing means of the farmers. The three following reasons were given by intelligent farmers for their inability to give as much employment as they used formerly:—first, that rents and taxes are as high as ever, though prices have been constantly falling; secondly, that the linen trade, which was a considerable source of revenue to the farmer, has entirely decreased in this part of the country; and, thirdly, that the increased and increasing population has caused a subdivision of land, so that more of the work is now done by the farmer himself and his family; and farming capital being subdivided from the same cause and diminished in every way, less means remain to employ labourers. At the same time it was mentioned that the wages of farm servants were on the increase. This seeming contradiction was explained by the statement, that this class of labourers is most sought after and most difficult to be obtained, because as soon as farm-servants can gather a little money it is their almost invariable practice here to emigrate.

Extent of Employ-
ment.

The wages of day-labourers were said to be pretty steady at 6*d.* and diet in winter, and 8*d.* and diet in summer. A boy of 12 years of age will be maintained and clothed for tending a farmer’s cattle.

Rates of Wages.

Work is sometimes, but not frequently, executed by the piece. “Farmers,” said *M’Quade*, “do not like it, they consider the work to be hurried over.” “The labourers,” he continued, “prefer task-work, and labour much harder, and during extra hours at it.” From the various testimony given to the Assistant Commissioners, the conclusion to be drawn was, that a day-labourer obtains about four days’ work out of the six, at the average wages of 7*d.* a-day with his diet, this would give him £6 1*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The other resources of a day-labourer here are his pig and his con acre.

Amount which an
Individual can
earn.

The opinions of those examined as to what profit a labourer can make by the sale of his pig, differed in some degree, but all admitted that it did not exceed £1 10*s.* in the year. The next item is his half rood of con acre, which produces about four barrels of potatoes of 48 stone to the barrel, the value of this produce, at 2*d.* per stone, (the average price of potatoes for the last three years,) amounts to £1 12*s.*; for this half rood of land he pays to the farmer £1, and then

EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.

Ulster.

County Fermanagh.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Tyrkennedy.

he has to procure the seed, and to do all the labour after ploughing, so that at the present price of con acre land and of potatoes in the market, con acre is not a source of profit to the labourer, however he continues to take con acre because he does not know how dear potatoes might become.

A labourer's wife cannot make above £1 a-year by any degree of industry, her only means are the sale of eggs, (and in many cases the farmers do not allow them to keep hens,) and some trifling earnings by spinning. It was stated to be usual for the women to work in the fields here. On the whole therefore it appears that an ordinary day-labourer's annual income amounts to £8 11s. 4d., out of this he has to pay house rent, to provide clothing for himself, his wife, and children, to procure their food, and also his own, during the days he is not employed, that is three days out of every seven; his house rent is about £1, clothing for himself and family cannot be less than £2, and then there will remain £5. 11s. 4d. for provision for his family, which gives 3½d. per diem; this would not be sufficient, but that the labourer himself diets with his employer four days in the week. It is evident that at this rate the income of a labourer will not enable him to make any provision against casualties, and yet the labourer in this district generally obtaining four days' employment in every week they may fairly be considered better off than most Irish agricultural labourers.

No combination or instances of violence exist at any time in the barony.

Captain *Chartres* is decidedly of opinion that when a labourer has obtained permanent employment, with a fixed amount of wages, he and his family exhibit increased cleanliness and respectability. "I employ," said he, "some men regularly at 10d. a-day without diet, and they are in every respect better off than chance labourers, in fact the great want in this country is regular employment for the labourers."

In reply to a question from the Assistant Commissioners, Captain *Chartres* said he could not say why it was the gentry of the district, knowing the evil, do not endeavour to apply the remedy; "there is," said he, "too much apathy."

Captain *Chartres* stated that labourers "underbid each other sometimes when *task-work* is to be done; they had done so with him (Captain C.); but competition," he said, "does not seem to interfere with their regular wages." Mr. *Lyndsay* said that the labourers would be well pleased with 10d. a-day. "I could get 50 men," said he, "to-morrow to work for it, and they would be glad to have it for a continuance; as a proof of that, if you offer more to a man who is working with a regular employer at 10d. a-day he would certainly refuse." Great numbers of labourers have withdrawn from the district, and yet men are constantly out of work. "The reason is," said Mr. *Lyndsay*, "that farmers' work comes on only by intervals."

The age at which labourers usually marry is "from 18 to 25, and they have little forethought of the future."—(Mr. *Taylor*.)

A labourer has no difficulty in recovering wages, if withheld. It is not the practice to allow a labourer for loss of time and expenses when he recovers wages, "unless the proceeding be very vexatious on the part of the employer."—(Captain *Chartres*.) There have been no combinations or disturbances occasioned amongst the labourers by the difficulty of obtaining this sort of legal redress, nor are the accounts between the employers and labourers subjects of much litigation.

Persons who attended the Examination.

Co. Monaghan. Mr. BOYD, farmer.—BARRY CONNOLLY, labourer.—WILLIAM DAWSON, labourer.—Mr. DONNELLY, farmer.—Rev. Mr. DUFFY, R.C.C.—FLEMING, Esq.—DACRE HAMILTON, Esq.—Mr. HEAZLETT, farmer.—BESS HUGHES, labourer's wife.—H. JACKSON, farmer and occasional labourer.—ALICE KELLY, labourer's wife.—EDWARD LUCAS, Esq., M.P.—Captain LEWIS.—Rev. Mr. M'MAHON, P.P.—PATRICK M'PHILIPS, labourer.—MITCHELL, Esq.—Major MONTGOMERY.—Major RICHARDSON.—Mr. SIMPSON, farmer.—Mr. SKELTON, farmer.—Mr. WATSON, farmer.—Mr. WRIGHT, farmer.—Rev. Mr. YOUNG, rector; besides many other witnesses.

Extent of Employment. On the Assistant Commissioner's inquiring the number of agricultural labourers in the barony above 16 years of age, the Rev. Mr. *Duffy*, R.C.C., stated as follows:—"The number of labourers is on the increase in this district; since the decline of the linen business there are scarcely any artisans above 16 years of age; scarcely one twentieth of the population have any thing to do, except working some little spot of land of their own." The same witness added, "In winter the labourers are miserably off, seldom getting anything but a chance day's work, and the same for a great portion of the summer." When asked if there had been any change in the amount of employment to be obtained, *Connolly*, a labourer, said, "We get about as much employment as we used to do several years ago." Mr. *Skelton*, a farmer, said, "Employment is pretty much the same." *Philips*, a labourer, observed, "Still we get leave to walk about a great deal, especially from the time harvest is cut until the potatoes are to be dug."—"A labourer does not get four days' work, on the average, in the week the year round."—(*Connolly*.)—"If a man had not the con acre, he might wander about to eat haws and blackberries half his time."—(*H. Jackson*.)

Rates of Wages. "The general wages of the country are 10d. a-day without diet, or 6d. with diet."—(Mr. *Dacre Hamilton*.)—"At harvest, wages vary from 6d. to 10d. in a hot* time with diet."—(Mr. *Skelton*.)—"Boys that are able to do anything go to service among the farmers; I have a boy 14 years of age, a stout, sturdy boy, and he gets £1 3s. in the half year."—(*Connolly*.)—"Labourers' wages remain at the same rate as formerly, but several boys and servant girls

* Busy.

have got a great increase of wages, owing to so many of them going to England and elsewhere; when potatoes and meal are cheap, farm servants become dear, and when provision is dear the wages of farm servants fall."—(Mr. Skelton.)—"We pay very little money for labour, but we give a horse and car to bring home turf, and they make a return in labour, but very little money passes between the farmers and labourers."—(Mr. Wright.)—"There is not any task-work done here."—(Dawson.)

"A labourer positively does not get half work, according to present things."—(Connolly.)—The same witness, being asked if he would take 4s. a-week, in preference to his present chance, replied, that "he certainly would." Dawson being asked the same question, answered, "I think I would, I know it would be better for me."

All the labourers present agreed to what Connolly and Dawson said on this subject. There are no instances of labourers working merely for their food. Dawson said, "They never did here, in my time, work without less or more wages." "They sometimes work for 4d. a-day, and diet, in winter."—(Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.)—"4d. is deducted for diet."—(Mr. Skelton.)—"A farmer sometimes makes a servant boy take a lock (a small quantity) of potatoes by way of wages."—(Mr. Wright.)—Connolly says, "My father had 10 acres, and no doubt I was better off then, than I am now, labouring." "There are no rich grazing districts near this, but on the poor mountain grazing farms the labourers are wretchedly off, worse than any others, but they are very few."—(Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C.)

The Assistant Commissioners inquired whether insufficiency of food ever happened to such an extent as to render the labourers less capable of work? and Pat. M'Philips replied, "Troth a labourer must work, let his food be good or bad." In reply to a question as to threatening notices, H. Jackson replied, "There have not been any notices among labourers to prevent strangers working."

All present agreed that no cases of violence had occurred in consequence of strangers being employed, nor have there been any instances of combination among the labourers. "The labourers never obliged the farmers to give them work or wages; how could you force a man if he didn't want you?"—(Jackson.)

On putting the question, "whether a labourer, having permanent employment and fixed wages, exhibited in his family increased cleanliness and respectability?" Bess Hughes replied, "It must stand to sense that he is better off; if my husband had 10d. a-day the year round, I would think I was in a new world." The same witness being asked, whether the furniture of a labourer in regular employment was greatly superior to that of one who only had casual employment, said, "I know that well."

On inquiring whether the situation of the labourers obliges them to accept any wages that may be offered, Connolly replied, "Why to be sure a labourer must work under wages, he must take 4d. or 5d. if he can't get more, but, no doubt, if I could get 5s. a-week at public work, I would not work for a farmer for less." Major Richardson stated, "that wages have not undergone any change here for a long time." The Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C., said, "it would be difficult to tell whether, the population being engaged in doing the work of the barony, the withdrawal of a few would be sufficient to prevent wages falling below 5s. per week." The same witness added, "Among the population of this district scarcely one twentieth have any other business but farming land." The same witness being asked if the removal of 100 out of every 400 would bring up wages to 5s. a-week, replied, "Of course it would make them more scarce, but the farmers could not afford 5s. a-week."

On being asked the usual age of marriage among the labourers, Mr. Wright replied, "They marry early enough; generally they do not make any provision against marriage, but sometimes I have known farmers' boys to save from £10 to £20 to begin the world with."—(Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C.)

"There is not the least trouble to the labourer in the recovery of wages; he can get it at once by a summons, and he is paid for all time lost, if it is a wilful thing on the part of the employer."—(Mr. Lewis.)—The Assistant Commissioners asked if the labourers are prone to litigation, incurring loss of time, and expense, by attending quarter and petty sessions.—Mr. Dacre Hamilton replied, "The disputes are more frequent with servants and the farmers, but there is nothing that can be considered litigation on the subject. On inquiring the mode in which the labourers keep accounts with the farmers, Connolly replied, "Generally by tally; but it does not lie long enough to leave room for any great disputes."

Persons who attended the Examination.

DANIEL AUCHENLECK, Esq.—MR. BLANEY, farmer.—GEORGE BUCHANNAN, Esq.—MR. BUCHANNAN, Mr. COHAN, Mr. COLWELL, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DELAP, farmers.—REV. P. GORDON, P. P.—JAMES GRIER, Esq.—MR. GRUGAN, farmer.—DR. HARKAN.—MR. LOVE, farmer.—WILLIAM M'HUGH, labourer.—MR. M'MULLEN, farmer.—REV. MR. M'SORLY, R. C. C.—THOMAS M'CARMEL, labourer.—MARTIN, Esq.—REV. MR. MONAHAN, R. C. C.—MR. QUIN, farmer.—HUGH QUIN, labourer.—MR. ROGERS, farmer.—MR. SHORT.—REV. THOMAS STACK.—LEUTENANT WADE, sub-inspector of police.—JAMES WILSON, Esq.—MR. YOUNG.

THE extent of employment may be judged of from the following statements:—

"I am half my time idle, I don't get half as much employment as I used to get three years ago; I don't get work in winter at all."—(Hugh Quin.)—"There is no county where the poor are worse off; some labourers have no shoes or stockings."—(Mr. Buchannan.)—Here some persons remarked, "that those who were willing to work, might get work."—To this

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EARNINGS OF LABOURERS.

Ulster.
Co. Monaghan.

Examinations taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Monaghan.

Amount which an Individual can earn.

Effects of insufficient Wages.

Effects of regular Employment.

Causes of low Wages, and Remedy.

Effect of increased Wages on Population.

Recovery of Wages.

County Tyrone.

Bar. Omagh

Extent of Employment.

**EARNINGS OF
LABOURERS.**Ulster.
County Tyrone.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.Bar. Omagh.

Mr. *Buchanan* replied, that "he knew men constantly to go seven or eight miles to get a day's work;" he also said, that "they show the greatest anxiety to get work, but cannot."

The decrease of employment for labourers was generally attributed to the subdivision of land into small farms, and the inability of the farmers to pay as many labourers as formerly. The Rev. Mr. *M'Sorly*, R. C. C., thought, "that there may be more persons looking for the quantity of employment that now exists; for the failure of the linen trade has thrown many on agricultural work, as well as caused many idlers up and down the country." He further remarked, that "he considered for the space of a mile or two around Omagh, a labourer might get half work throughout the year; but a day-labourer, through the country, could not get so much. The wages differ according to the demand for labour, at particular times of the year." *Hugh Quin* says, "A man gets in summer about 8*d.* a-day, and his diet; and in winter, when he gets a chance day, 5*d.* and his diet; sometimes in harvest a labourer gets 10*d.* and diet, for two or three weeks. A boy under 16 may get about £1 10*s.* in the half year, as a servant to a farmer."

Rates of Wages.

The rate of wages seems to have diminished, but provisions are cheaper, so that there is no great diminution in the wages of labourers: if the decrease were of any consequence, it arises from the increasing inability of the farmers to pay as well as formerly.—(Mr. *Rogers*.)

**Amount which an
Individual can
earn.**

The system of getting work executed by the piece is not known in this part of the country. An ordinary labourer gets about half work throughout the year, at an average of 6*d.* a day, and his diet. There are no instances here of labourers having worked merely for their daily food, as in this district food is abundant and cheap. A great many of the cottiers had been tenants who were dispossessed, but they never think that they get as good a subsistence by daily labour as by holding land. There are no rich grazing districts in the barony.

**Effects of insuffi-
cient Wages.**

In this district the insufficiency of food is not such as to render the labourer less able to work. An instance was never known here of threatening notices having been sent to prevent the employment of strangers, and no cases of violence have resulted where strangers have been employed; no combinations have ever existed among the labourers in this district.

**Effects of regular
Employment.**

"My brother employs 40 labourers, and, being regularly employed, they are, in every way, much better off than chance labourers."—(Rev. Mr. *Stack*.)

**Causes of low
Wages, and
Remedy.**

The competition amongst labourers for work, does not seem to have had the effect of materially lowering wages at any periods; labour for hire being his only means of subsistence,— "the labourer is often obliged to accept very low wages."—(Rev. Mr. *M'Sorly*, R. C. C.)—"I should be glad to get 4*s.* every week, if the work were convenient."—(*Hugh Quin*.)—"Great numbers have gone to America at different times, but that never kept those who remained at home employed at steady wages of 5*s.* per week."—(Mr. *Rogers*.)

**Effect of increased
Wages on Popula-
tion.**

Labourers usually marry at a very early age; and very few think of making any provision against marriage. "A saving labourer is a little more cautious."—(Rev. Mr. *M'Sorly*, R. C. C.)—"A labourer can easily recover wages when withheld. Labourers are not allowed for loss of time; they do not look for it. Cases of litigation arise between the farmers and the farm servants, but the day-labourer cannot afford to be for any time out of his wages."—(Mr. *Rogers*.)

Recovery of Wages.

Labourers seldom keep an account with their employer, but when they do, the labourer keeps a tally, and the employer an account; any difference is usually settled by arbitration.

COTTIER TENANTS.

COTTIER TENANTS.

Connought.
County Galway.Examinations
taken by
W.T.M'Cullagh, Esq.
Francis Diggins, Esq.

Parish Aughrim.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 1.

It is immaterial to the landlord how many bad marks* there may be made in the parish, if he makes the most of his land; and he thinks, of course, that the higher he lets his land the better. The landlord will set his ground higher than he knows it can enable the tenant to pay; and the people are forced, from want, to promise any rent. Sometimes the tenant fails, and then the landlord loses; but in general he gets the tenant in his power by keeping a debt hanging over, or he cants his goods to secure himself: "It is, in fact, something of a gambling system."—(Lloyd, Connor, King, and O'Neill.)—"When land is set up to be canted, the man who has something will bid most."—(Byrne.)—"But the poor man's offer won't be taken."—(Lloyd.)—"Paupers frequently raise the price upon a comfortable man."—(Gill.)—"A man named O'Loughlin outbid his own brother, and took a farm at more than it ever was or ever will be worth. He was originally a cottier; then he became a proctor, and was in comfortable circumstances. Almost the whole of his land is now broken up, and by and by he will be obliged to leave it and go. If all his debts were paid he would not have a coat to his back."—(Ward.)—"Any man that lets his rent run on him† is a poor wretch: if he owes half a year he is in hold; but if he lets a year's rent run on him he is on the bog."‡—(Connor.)

There are few proprietors who allow for improvements made by the tenants. Lord Clonbrock and Lord Clancarty do so, but scarcely any others.

As to whether any instances are known of cottier tenants with the exterior of great poverty possessing property in bank notes or in coin, it was stated, that there could be no motive for their affecting to seem poorer than they are. "Have persons ever been known among this class to have put money into a savings' bank?" "Saving bank! it is a good saving bank if they can pay the rent."—(Byrne.)

Nearly all the cottier tenants are married men, and yet if such a man looked in upon himself he would be a "fool if he married; he is then bound to poverty for life, and the latter end of him is to beg."—(Byrne.)—"If they were turning out that moment to beg they would marry."—(Connor.)—"They often say, 'Worse than we are we can't be.'"—(O'Neill.)—"And it's that that makes men disturbed and unlawful, when they see themselves, and them that are about them, turned adrift on the world; it is that that brings 'Terries'§ into the country. They may as well take my life when they have taken my land; what's an existence without a place" (i. e., a holding).—(Ward.)—"About three years ago a man who had held a farm eight or nine years, and had paid his rent up to the last farthing, was turned out, though he offered the same rent as the man that was put in his place. The Terries came (they would come from Clare for revenge), and swore the new comer to give up the land; he didn't keep his oath; in a week's time a man came at 12 o'clock in the day; he sent into the house for Flanagan, and when he came out to him, where three or four of his own labourers were standing, the strange man drew out a pistol and shot him. No attempt was made to take the fellow; the fear of the Terries was too great."—(Byrne.)—Several cases were stated in detail of similar outrages, all arising out of the turning out of tenants.

"These things never did the people any good in the end; but what else would you look for, when one gentleman could turn out 108 families, every one of them from five to seven persons in family, and pull down their cabins, as I know to have been done in this country not a great while ago. He was obliged to leave the country: he died in a short time, and they brought him to his own place and buried him, but the people came at night and dug up his grave, and put up a gallows over it."—(O'Neill.)—Those who seem to be somewhat better than the labourers and cottiers are just as ready to marry as the others. "If I had a blanket to cover her, I would marry the woman I liked; and if I could get potatoes enough to put into my children's mouths, I would be as happy and content as any man, and think myself as happy off as my Lord Dunlo."—(Connor.)

Men grow careless about themselves and their houses when they feel that they cannot be worse off than they are. "Many a man must lie in bed to have his only shirt washed; and some cannot afford to buy soap."—(Lally.)—"Some cabins are kept clean enough; for the floor is easily swept, and there is little besides to sweep or to wash."—(Byrne.)—"There is such a thing as a man not having the heart to care how things look with him when he knows he is coming to nothing: the cries and distress of a man's children weigh on his spirit sore."—(Ward.)—"Habit, I believe, is the chief obstacle to improvements of this kind."—(Rev. Mr. Martin.)—"There are perceptible improvements where there is education, but poverty must always tend to produce slovenly habits; and it is to be deeply regretted that the peasant seldom looks beyond potatoes and milk."—(Mr. Wade.)—"It would be well for us if we all could get even that."—(Ward.)—"I admit, indeed, that there would be little use in their looking beyond the potatoes and milk, as they need not look for what they could not find."—(Mr. Wade.)

"If it were possible to secure constant employment to the whole of the able-bodied population, the highest wages that ought to be given would be 8d. a-day. The fundamental evil, however, in our present system is, that wages do not rise and fall with the price of provisions."—(Rev. Mr. Martin.)—Lloyd, Ward, and O'Neill, agreed, that there would be more competition for land than there is even now if wages were raised. "I am satisfied that the competition would be increased; but yet, I think, the condition of the people would be greatly improved."

* "Bad marks," i. e. insolvents.

† "Run on him," i. e. get into arrear.

‡ "On the bog," i. e. that he must soon be forced to live in a hut built on the bog.

§ The Terry Alts.

COTTIER TENANTS. (Mr. *Wade*.)—"Perhaps what I am about to state may seem scarcely credible, yet, as exemplifying the habits and state of the labouring population, I beg some attention to it:—a man who was working for me, and whom I paid in money and food, refused, on one occasion, some exceedingly good potatoes, which were given to him for his dinner. I asked him why; and said to him, 'They are not wet, like the common potato.' 'That is just the reason,' said he; 'I would rather have the lumpers (an inferior sort); for if they don't sell for as much in the market, still they are both meat and drink to me; and I have no kitchen to eat with them.' I cannot forbear to add, that when questioned for being frequently absent from work, this man used to give the answer which, I am sorry to say, too many able-bodied men are daily forced to give,—namely, that he was *in hold*, that is, in debt for rent, or for the food of the year before; and thus he was compelled to work for under-wages whenever called on by the man to whom he was in hold."—(Rev. Mr. *Martin*.)—"The people invariably think more of the land than it is worth."—(Lloyd, Ward, and Byrne.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 3.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.
Bar. Kilconnel.

A COTTIER tenant is a man who never in any case has a lease of his holding. He is a tenant from year to year, under the condition that he shall labour for his landlord whenever required, at a certain price agreed upon. He rarely holds more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, and not so much, except on *very poor soils*.—(Mr. *Fox*.)—"All are called cottiers who agree to pay a portion of their rent in labour, and they do not in general pay grand jury cess."—(Mr. *Comyns*)—"It is considered desirable to become a cottier tenant, inasmuch as by that means they ensure a certain amount of employment; but they are frequently charged twice the value of the land, and to pay that, they bind themselves to labour at the average wages of the place, or sometimes lower; thus the farmer has a double profit,—the cottier binds himself to work for the farmer whenever required, but the latter does not covenant to find the cottier work when he cannot procure employment elsewhere; it may therefore be termed a one-sided agreement. The cottier is oftener without than with a cow, and when he has one he must find hay for it in winter; during the summer he pays £1. 10s. or £2 for its grass.

They are most commonly in arrear from half a year to two years, according to the indulgence of their landlord. The object of the landlord is to keep the cottier tenant in arrear, thereby he has power over him to make him work at a lower price. He would not press for the arrear, but he would to make them work at 5d. a-day.—(Mr. *Birmingham*.)—"That is not the case with the principal proprietors of the county, but only with the middle-men."—(Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, p. p.)

Cottiers pay their rent partly in money, and in work whenever required. They will always attend when called upon, because they are afraid of being turned off.—(Barker.)—"A landlord may have recourse to distress to enforce the payment of his rent, but it is a step seldom resorted to."—(Mr. *Trench*.)—"In my parish (Killane) they are often paid lower in harvest than they could obtain if free. I have known them to work a long harvest-day for 6d. A difference is made between the wages given in winter and in summer; in the latter 6d., and in the former $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per diem, and these rates are specified at the time of contract. By this agreement the farmer secures the labour of his cottiers in hurried times when he should pay highly to the free labourer."—(Rev. Mr. *Hughes*, p. p.)—"It is stated that Mr. Connolly fined his cottiers 2s. 6d. for the first day on which they neglected or refused to come when sent for, and 5s. for the second. He admitted that he had threatened to do so, but asserted he had never put his threat in force. He said that "no man with a heart in his breast would require his cottier to work for him when the farmer had anything to do on his own land which required his attendance." He admitted further that the farmers wished to keep the cottiers dependent upon them, and would rather have them so than as independent labourers.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

County Leitrim. In this barony cottiers are not numerous; the holdings are small, and as each tenant looks to butter for the payment of the largest portion of his rent, he has little need of permanent assistance. A cottier tenant we consider to be a man to whom a farmer gives a house and garden, or sometimes even a house without a garden, and from whom he receives in return a certain number of days' labour in the week. The cottier differs from the small landholder in being kept by the farmer merely for his labour, and getting in lieu thereof a house and garden, that being the cheapest way of paying him.—(Mr. *Crawford*.)

The labourers present were asked whether they considered it desirable to become cottiers. *Rooneen* and others replied, "We do surely; we are certain of a shelter over our heads any way, no matter what the rent is, and we can depend upon some work every week."

Mr. *Rutherford* states that "for a cabin and a rood of land a cottier usually gives about two days' work in the week; if he have less ground he will give less labour."

Mr. *Crawford* says he has "two cottiers to whom he gives a cabin, a garden, and a rood each, for two days' work in the week all the year round; if he requires them any more he must pay the ordinary wages of the neighbourhood. If their wages be taken at 6d. a-day for one half-year, and 8d. for the other half, they pay him exactly £3. 0s. 8d. a-year." If the cottier keeps a cow, he pays at the same rate as any other person.—(John Gower.)

It is always the interest of the farmer to exact his cottier rent in labour, because he gets it at a lower rate than he can procure it elsewhere; he will, however, consent to take the rent in money if the tenant be satisfied to pay, according to the common rate of wages. No increased allowance is made for the cottier's labour during harvest; indeed, that could hardly be expected, as wages do not in general rise during that period, in consequence of the superabundance of labourers, and the competition for employment.—(Rev. Mr. *Magowan*, p. p.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 9.

A COTTIER is a person who takes a cabin, with more or less ground attached, and binds himself to work a certain number of days in the year at a fixed price, independent of any casual variation in the current rate of wages. The greater part of the work of the country is performed by such people, and by servants or unmarried labourers, who reside in the house of the farmer, and are paid according to their wages. Mr. *Holtan* has two cottiers, to whom he allows 6d. a-day, long and short, and for whatever number of days they may work over their agreement he pays them at the end of the year. The Rev. Mr. *O'Farrell*, F. P., remarks that "labouring men are generally anxious to become cottiers in a place where there are so many chances against their obtaining adequate employment. They are naturally desirous of occupying a house and potato garden, being sure that the owner, for his own sake, will give them as many days' work, at least, as will cover the rent of them." It altogether depends on the employer what the condition of the cottier may be; if he be a middling farmer, he will be able to give the latter buttermilk and other indulgences, but nothing can possibly be more wretched than the condition of the cottier of a man who holds only four or five acres, and who only undertakes to accept of as much labour as will pay a high rent for a miserable cabin, without, perhaps, any ground. Cottiers seldom keep cows; if they can afford it they purchase milk, generally buttermilk, which is disposed of by the better class of small farmers, at about three quarts for 1d. Cottier tenants are more frequently in debt on account of an acre than for their holding.—Cottier rent is stipulated to be paid in labour; and, where a certain number of days in each week are not previously agreed on, the farmer has the option of calling for it whenever he likes, and he is too apt to do so in the hurried seasons, when the cottier could easily obtain employment elsewhere, and at higher wages.—(Mr. *O'Brien*.)

COTTIER TENANTS.

Connaught.
County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Mohill.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

COTTIER tenants, such as they exist in other parts of Connaught, are very rare in this barony. The several joint tenants who hold under the same lease, or otherwise, in common from the head landlord, have separately very small portions of land, seldom so much as eight acres that can be termed arable. These men, however, are sometimes tempted by the offer of a profit rent, and they sublet to others; but as the portions of land retained by themselves are so small, they never require labour from their tenants; if they should require it, they would of course prefer giving it to them, in order to set it against the rent due. Both sub-letter and sub-tenant would be equally glad to get a day's work at 6d.: as there is no duty-work, there cannot be said to be any cottier tenants.—(Mr. *Burke*, Sir S. *O'Malley*, Bart., Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P.)

In a country where there is no constant employment at any wages the cottier system is desirable to the sub-letter, because he gets an increased rent; but it is only desirable to the sub-tenant as a refuge against starvation.—(Mr. *McDonnell*.)—"I am a sub-tenant, and the advantage to me is that, if I hadn't the land, though I pay £2. 10s. an acre for it, I must go and beg."—(Mr. *Luddane*.)

The grass of a cow is not to be had during the summer five months, under from £1 to £1. 5s., and that on the side of a mountain.—(Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P.)—Sub-tenants are always in arrear.—(Mr. *Kearney*.)—If the tenant cannot pay his rent by labour, or by his grain, the farmer seizes his pig, and makes that pay, or else his wife and children beg about the country for potatoes and wool; it often happens that the son goes to England, and brings home as much as pays the father's rent. A great many went to England this year, but they have already returned, as they found no employment.—(Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P.)

It is stated, that Mr. *Garvey* is the only resident proprietor in the barony; he lets to small tenants, and makes no agreement about the giving of labour. When he has it, he prefers his own tenants. I have known many a man to work for 4d. a-day in harvest, not because he was obliged, but because he was glad to pay off that much of his rent.—(Rev. Mr. *Feeney*.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.

A COTTIER is a man who holds at will, mostly from a tenant, a cabin, and a few perches of land, for which he is bound to give a certain number of day's labour in the year: a fixed rent, from £1. 5s. to £2 is laid upon what he holds, and every day that he works is set down against his rent at so much a day; "It is common," continues Mr. *Lumey*, "to settle, that the three first or three last days in every week shall be for the landlord."—"I have a cottier," *Young Shaw* says, "who is bound to work for me every Monday in the year, and all he has is a bare cabin, without a yard of ground."—"No man would be a cottier, if he could avoid it, but where they have no fixed employment, they can't help it."—(Mr. *Lawrence Egan*.)—"The contract never contains any stipulation respecting a cow; the cottier must pay the same as other people, £1. 10s. in some places, and £2 in others, for a cow's grass during the summer six months; very few of them, however, can afford to keep a cow."—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—"A cottier tenant," observes the Rev. Mr. *Yates*, "has almost always an arrear of debt: the wages that he is allowed are below the average, so that he really pays a higher rent than he appears to do; and besides that, in harvest and other times, though he were offered 2s. by another man, he is obliged to stay with his landlord for what he has agreed on, throughout the year, which may be 6d. a-day."—"It is seldom that the cottier has the choosing of his own days, that's the farmer's privilege, and he picks out the most hurried times; if the cottier had his own way, he would like to give some days in winter when there is no work to be had for him."—(Mr. *Robert Gorman*.)—"The farmers have no other means of enforcing payment than by a distraint on the cottier's goods; the cottier is, however, very careful not to let matters go so far, lest other people should be unwilling to give him a bit of land, to which he chiefly looks for his maintenance."—(Mr. *Lumey*.)

County Sligo.

Bar. Carbery.

COTTIER TENANTS.*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.***Leinster.**
County Dublin.**Examinations**
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.**Bar. Balrothery.**

In this district the term "cottier" is synonymous with that of "cottager" in England, and merely means the occupier of a cabin, without any reference to his occupation, the size of the ground, if any, attached to his cabin, or any such circumstances. The cottier here must therefore not be confounded with the class so named in Scotland, the North of England, and other districts where they hold land from the farmer, get the food of a cow, &c., and are bound to work for him either constantly, or at certain times, or perform other services according to the custom of the district. A cottier's cabin has sometimes attached to it a small piece of land, varying from a quarter of a rood to a rood, but the greater number have none. They pay for a cabin without land, about £2 a-year, the worst being about £1. 10s., and the best from £2 to £2. 10s.. The majority of cottiers are on the lands of middle-men, and seldom have a piece of ground permanently attached to their cabins, but some of those holding under farmers, especially where regularly employed by them, have the use of perhaps half an acre of land for one crop, and, in a few cases, grass for a cow; but very few have the means of buying, or if they could buy, of retaining, a cow. Absentee, and most other landlords, very seldom suffer such tenants to be located on their lands, but expel them, and pull down the cabins on every possible opportunity. These tenants are usually charged a high price for their ground, 12s. or 15s. a rood, if it be permanently attached to their cabins, or set to them for a term. In most cases they hold permanently only a small cabbage garden behind their cabins. They then have a piece of con acre potato land in one of the farmer's fields; this is generally tilled and manured by the farmer, the cottier puts in the seed, weeds, and earths up the crop, digs, and carries it off, paying from £6 to £9 per acre for this use of the land. The rent is received in money when it can be got so, but as this is seldom the case, from the necessities of the tenant, the landlord must generally take his rent in work; there is no particular season for this work, it depends solely on mutual convenience and arrangement: no advantage is taken of the tenant by the landlord in expecting him to work under the usual rate of wages. When the landlord fails to get his rent in either money or work, he seizes the tenant's pig, dung-heap, or other property; if he has no property he dispossesses him, and if he has to deal with an obstinate refractory man, he sometimes thinks it prudent to give him money, that he may quit the premises. These rents are seldom paid satisfactorily, the tenants being generally in debt: notwithstanding the high rent paid for these cabins and gardens, they are now eagerly sought after on account of their increasing scarcity. The landed proprietors are generally averse to them, and endeavour to diminish them, considering them as affording great facilities to the rapid increase of population, and as being a means of swarming their estates with paupers.

Cows are not commonly kept by cottier tenants, few having the means of buying them, and few farmers having land enough to be able to take in the stock of others to graze. There are, however, a few cottiers, who having made a little money by keeping a small shop, by occasionally practising some trade, or by great economy and constant employment, are now able to keep a cow. Upon calculating the average quantity of butter and milk sold by them, it was found that at the rate they pay the farmer for grass, hay, and straw, the milk which they consume themselves in a family of six persons, costs them about £5 a-year. Goats, however, are kept by some labourers and small occupiers. They are fed on the road side, with their legs fastened to prevent them from jumping over the fences. They are usually tended by children. They give from four to five quarts a-day when in full milk.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 18.***County Kilkenny.****Examinations**
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.**Bar. Galmoy.**

A COTTIER is a labourer who receives a house and garden in part payment of his wages, which are fixed at a certain sum for the entire year that he engages with his employer; the latter is bound to supply him with constant work, and at the end of the year he pays him whatever surplus there may be after the amount for "rent and other accounts has been deducted."—(Messrs. *Walsh, Byrne, and Scully.*)—According to Mr. Neville, the numbers of this class are less than formerly, as farmers, through economy, prefer to have their work done by occasional labourers, to whom they are not bound. "The certainty of employment renders it desirable to become a cottier tenant."—(Mr. *Byrne.*)—The generality of cottiers do not keep cows; those who do, pay the usual price for their grass.—(Messrs. *Byrne and Neville.*)—Cottiers are almost always in debt, not so much for the rent of their holdings as for other matters, as seed potatoes, seed oats, &c.—(Messrs. *Neville and Walsh.*)—"We don't often hear of a farmer resorting to extremities with a cottier for non-payment of rent; at any rate, since there is no other way of getting payment from him except by labour, he does not like to turn him away on any account, while he owes him money; he'll try to get it out of him in labour."—(Mr. *W. Walsh.*)—"The rent is universally paid in work; it is for his labour that the cottier is engaged."—(Mr. *Neville.*)

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.***Bar. Gowran.**

A COTTIER tenant is a labourer who holds more or less land and a house from a farmer, as payment of part of his wages; he is bound to work for the farmer whenever required, and generally gets work from him every day he wishes for it. From the universal eagerness to possess a fixed abode, and as much land as will give a supply of potatoes, labouring men are usually desirous to be hired as cottiers, who constitute almost the only class of the agricultural population who enjoy permanent employment.—(Mr. *Simon Blackmore, Messrs. Keefe, Cantwell, &c.*)—The cottier holds his land on the condition of working for the farmer, at a fixed rate of wages, at all seasons of the year: this rate varies from 6d. to 8d. a-day, according to circumstances, but in the great majority of cases it is at 6d. The cottier seldom obtains a cow's grass on terms more favourable than others in the same neighbourhood; such does not form any part of his bargain. A cow's grass costs from £2 to £3 a-year.

"The cottier is generally in debt for money advanced for food or seed."—(Mr. Cantwell.)

The farmer seldom has recourse to extremes in order to enforce payment from the cottier: indeed I do not know how he could proceed, as the cottier never has much to seize. However, the cottier is, in most cases, very well disposed to clear off his debt by giving labour, as he knows that if he refuses he will not easily be engaged by another employer.—(Mr. Cantwell.)—His rent is paid in labour given at all seasons, and always at the same wages.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

A COTTIER tenant is a farmer of the smallest class. The old class of cottier tenants, holding an acre or two of land, and working out the rent, has nearly disappeared.—(Rev. Mr. Frye, and Mr. Walker.)—Every mere labourer would wish to become a cottier, his strongest desire being to possess land. The terms on which these cottiers hold their land, is the payment of a money rent. Some landlords may give them labour, but this is not a condition of their tenure. If they keep a cow, it is on their own land.

Mr. Walker says, "I think that these small tenants most usually owe arrears." Rev. Mr. Frye says, "I think that the larger farmers owe arrears quite as generally." The payment of the cottier's rent is enforced by distress on the tenant's goods and stock.

There are a few cottier tenants of the old class left, who work out the rent of a few acres, but not many.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

Of the three classes of labourers, namely, cottiers, farm-servants, and day-labourers, the first is by far the best off. For a detailed account of their condition and circumstances, reference may be had to the commencement of the Evidence on this barony, under the subject of "Earnings of Labourers." Labour is the means employed by the farmer to secure payment of his rent from the cottier.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

A COTTIER is the mere occupier of a cabin, without any reference to his employment, or to whether he holds land or not, which circumstances depend entirely on chance. On account of the scarcity of cabins, it is thought desirable to become a cottier tenant. A few cottiers, who can afford to buy a cow, and who are constantly employed by gentlemen, or large farmers, are allowed grass for a cow, with hay and standing during winter, at a charge which varies from £3 to £6, according to the disposition and means of their employers. Cottiers would usually be in debt if they could; but very little credit is given them. When the farmer has to enforce payment of the cottier's rent, he seizes his pig, his heap of manure, or any other property which may be found on the premises. The large farmers, however, often take out the rent in work, in which case it is performed at any time agreed upon, or most convenient to both parties, and at the current rate of wages; but the small farmers and tradesmen, who have no work to give, require the rent to be paid in money.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

A COTTIER means only the occupier of a cabin, which has generally little or no land attached to it, or only a garden. Whether he is employed or not by his landlord, either permanently, or to work out his rent, is purely accidental, and depends on agreement and circumstances. The few who have a rood or two of land, pay very dear for it, from 10s. to £1 a rood. This is speaking of land attached to their cabin, or permanently let to them elsewhere. The con acre potato ground, of which every labourer takes from one to four roods annually from the farmer, is quite a distinct thing, and is described elsewhere. Very few labourers have the means of keeping cows, and if they had, they would often find great difficulty in getting grass for them, as small occupiers have none to spare. They are generally, too, charged so high for the keep of a cow, that, after selling the butter, the cost of the milk consumed by the family comes to much more than they can afford to pay; and unfortunately they are not acquainted with the mode of stall-feeding a cow from the produce of a small piece of tilled ground, by means of a succession of green and root crops. The labourers constantly employed by gentlemen, or farmers, are, therefore, almost the only class among whom cows are to be found; and they frequently get the feed of a cow from their employers on cheaper terms. These cottiers go into debt as far as they can; but as they can seldom get credit, except for a few potatoes until harvest, or until their next crop is fit to take up, and their landlords generally take out the rent in labour, wherever they can, as the chief means of securing it, they have little opportunity of doing so: when the landlord has no work for the cottier, or does not employ him, he enforces payment of his rent by seizing his pig, his little heap of manure, or anything else he can find on the premises, though these two items generally form the whole catalogue of the cottier's property. It depends entirely on agreement whether the cottier's rent be paid in money or in labour; money is the more usual mode of payment, especially near towns, but where it is taken in labour, the current rate of wages is always allowed.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

A COTTIER differs from a small landholder in this, that the cottier has frequently no land, but is merely the occupier of a cabin, with or without a garden. If the cabin belongs to a farmer, the cottier has often the grass of a cow, and constant or occasional work from the farmer; but this depends on chance and agreement. From the general and increasing scarcity of cabins, the situation of a cottier tenant has become an object of request. Cottier tenants are not generally much in debt, for neither their landlords nor tradesmen will give them much credit. As already stated, it depends on agreement, and the landlord's having or not having work to

COTTIER TENANTS.

Leinster.

King's County.

Examinations taken by

W. J. Giasborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Clonlisk.

Examinations taken by

Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Philipstown.

County Louth.

Examinations taken by

John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Dundalk.

County Meath.

Bar. Kells, Upper and Lower.

Bar. Moyferagh, Lower.

COTTIER TENANTS. give, whether the cottier pays his rent in labour or in money. When his landlord does not allow him to work out his rent, or has no work to give him, he sometimes finds it necessary to distrain for his rent, when he seizes the cottier's cow, pig, dung, or any other available property he can get hold of. When the rent is paid in labour, the cottier is always allowed the current rate of wages.

Leinster.

County Meath.

Examinations

taken by

John Power, Esq.

Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Maryborough
East and West.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

A COTTIER lives on the land of the farmer, by whom he is constantly employed, and generally has some land with his cabin. It is now considered desirable to become a cottier tenant, as it ensures constant employment, which is so difficult to obtain; but when the times were better, it was not much sought after. Cottiers pay the rent of their holdings in labour to the farmer. They are charged from £1 to £2 for a cabin alone, if no land is let with it; but this is rare; the cabin is generally built by the landlord, though sometimes in part or whole by the tenant. If with an acre of land, they are charged from £3 to £4 for the cabin and the land, and have the worst ground on the farm. They have to give their labour for 6d. a day, with diet, and for 8d. without.—(All.)—In making his agricultural tour of the two baronies, the English Assistant Commissioner found that a number of resident proprietors and gentlemen farmers let from one to six acres to each of their cottiers, at the same rent, or nearly so, as would have been charged to a farmer: for instance,—a resident proprietor has built good stone and slated cabins, of three rooms, which he lets to his cottiers, with from three to six acres of land, and charges them only £1 per acre, including the cabins; but he only gives them 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet, for wages. Another proprietor charges his cottiers about the farmer's price for land, including cabins, and gives them 8d. all the year round, without diet, except skim-milk. The cottiers of a third proprietor have from one to three acres of land, for which they pay £1. 4s. per acre, and receive 8d. per day throughout the year, without diet. A fourth, of Killeen, has most comfortable cabins, containing three good rooms, and well built and thatched, for his cottiers. They have each from an acre and a half to two acres of land, for which they pay, including the cabin, at the rate of £1. 10s. per acre. Their wages are 8d. per day, without diet.

Cottiers can seldom afford a cow, but are generally allowed to keep one, if they can. The price of grass varies, but is more usually about £2, and the hay they have to buy costs them from £1. 5s. to £1. 10s. Labour is the only way in which the farmer can be paid by his cottiers, as they possess no other means of paying him their rent or anything else for which they may be indebted to him.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 42.

Bar. Portmahinch.

A "COTTIER" in this barony is a man who contracts to work constantly for the farmer, and gets from him a cabin, and from one rood to two or three acres of land, for which he pays about £2 per acre, (the cabin being frequently built and almost always repaired by the labourer); con acre potato ground at the rate of about £8 per acre, and grass for a cow, if the labourer has one, for about £2, and hay and straw for £1. 5s. to £1. 10s. more: these are all deducted from his wages. There are but few cottiers remaining in this barony, and their number is fast diminishing; but a great many of the labourers have from half an acre to two or three acres of land, which both fills up the time when they are not employed by the farmers, and adds from £1 to £4 or £5 to their income. Notwithstanding the low rate of the cottier's wages, yet from the great want of employment and the scarcity of cabins, his situation is considered a very desirable one.

Cottiers are almost always in debt to their employers; the former seldom has recourse to legal proceedings to enforce payment. If the debt be too considerable to be repaid by work he will take the cottier's pig, his heap of manure, or any other property he can find on the premises.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 46.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

A "COTTIER" is a labourer, holding a cabin and one or two acres of land from his employer, for whom he works constantly; and sometimes he is allowed by him grass for a cow, if he has the means of buying and keeping one. His situation is considered a very desirable one, on account of both the land and the employment. "From £3 to £5 a year is charged for a cabin and an acre of land, or the land alone, with permission to the tenant to build a cabin on it at his own expense."—(Mr. Brophy.)

Mr. F. W. Green considered from £2 to £3 to be the usual rent in his district. The usual charge for grass for a cow in summer, and hay and straw in winter, is from £6 to £6. 10s.; if given for less it is generally in consideration of a low rate of wages paid by the farmer. The cottiers are in many cases in debt, from being allowed to purchase more produce from the farmer than the amount of their wages, or from their rent and other debts not being regularly deducted from their earnings. The farmer seldom adopts any other means of enforcing the cottier's rent than deducting it from his wages, since he has rarely any other means or property to pay with. The wages are always fixed according to the usual rate of the country.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 49.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations

taken by

W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Corcomroe.

THE cottier tenant here does not differ in anything from what is called a small landholder: they are the lowest class of farmers. Every man who has not land wishes to obtain it; every poor man's great ambition is to hold land.

A cottier pays his rent in money like other farmers. Cottiers are sometimes allowed to keep cows at a fixed rate per year, where open mountain land joins the inland; the price of a cow's summer run varies from 12s. to £1.

All the farmers have felt the last bad years, but it cannot be said, that cottier tenants, as a body, owe arrears of rent, more than other farmers. The means employed to enforce payment from the cottier is by distress, as from any other tenant: the rent is paid in money.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 51.

A COTTIER tenant is the smallest description of farmer.—(*Fitzgerald, Sullivan.*)—A cottier tenant has usually work enough on his own land without labouring for others. All persons desire to get land, and they must be supposed to know what is best for themselves. Cottier tenants pay their rent in money like other farmers. (All the witnesses agree in these statements.) The common measure of land is a "cow-keeping," or "cow," which is about £2 10s. a-year. Most farmers, whether large or small, take their land at so much "a cow-keeping."—(*Sullivan.*)—We think the smallest tenants owe arrears more generally than larger ones.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald, Sullivan, P. Connel.*)—"I do not think they do; the landlord will not let them fall into arrear so readily as he would a larger farmer."—(*J. Connel.*)—The same legal means for enforcing payment are resorted to with cottier tenants as with larger farmers.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald.*)—Work is not often taken for rent; a landlord sometimes lets a small tenant work out arrears, but very few landlords here employ many labourers.—(*J. Connel, Sullivan.*)

COTTIER TENANTS.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Iveragh.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 53.

"A COTTIER tenant is one step above a common labourer; all labourers are anxious to become cottier tenants."—(*Mr. O'Leary.*)—"In most cases they pay their rent in money: many of them would work for others, at some times, if they could procure employment. "There are some cases in which they pay a certain sum extra for the run of a cow."—(*Mr. Donald.*) Mr. Miles says, "If cottier tenants hold under middle-men, which is very often the case, they are seldom allowed to get much in arrear, as the middle-man must pay his rent to the head landlord. He would be ruined immediately if the under-tenants did not pay him; the head landlord would often be glad to take every advantage, and eject the middle-man. Landlords also know that if a cottier tenant gets into difficulties, he has no capital to fall back upon, and this must have its effect in making landlords strict with such tenants." The same means are employed to enforce payment from a cottier tenant which are used with a larger farmer. "Their rent is usually paid in money; when they work out the arrear, they always receive the common wages. They often rent under men who have no work to give them."—(*Mr. Miles.*)

Bar. Trughe-
nackmy.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 55.

A COTTIER tenant is one who holds from 3 to 10 acres of land. He pays his rent in money, and not in labour. There is the greatest competition for such holdings. It is not usual for a cottier to have any cow keeping distinct from his own land. Cottiers pay their rents as well as those who hold larger farms. They are principally under middle-men and gentry, seldom under a farmer. The rent, if not paid, is obtained by the ordinary legal means.—(*Mr. Condon, &c.*)

County Limerick.

Bar. Conello,
Lower.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 56.

THE difference between a cottier and a small landholder is, that the former holds from the middle-men, and the latter from the proprietor: all labourers are anxious to become cottiers. Cottier tenants generally pay their rent both in labour and money. They seldom have cows, and are never allowed to keep them at a fixed rate per year. They are very generally in debt. A landlord enforces payment from a cottier by distress. "The general agreement with respect to rent is to work when called on: the rate of wages is fixed, and generally lower than the rate of wages at harvest, the time at which the farmer usually requires his labour."—(*Messrs. Coote, Roche, &c.*)

Bar. Coshlea.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 58.

A MAN holding from 5 to 10 acres of land is called a cottier; he is distinguished from a labourer, who holds less, or no land. The cottier's family are better fed and clothed than those of this labourer who has no land, though the man himself may not live so well as a labourer dieted by a farmer. Cottiers seldom keep a cow; they hold their land from year to year, and are almost universally in arrear of rent. Legal measures are resorted to by the landlords for the recovery of what is due to them, and these ejectments are the great causes of the disturbances. A cottier holding 5 or 10 acres of land is never able to work out his rent or arrears: he pays his rent in money, or is expected to do so.—(*Mr. Scully.*)

County Tipperary.

Bar. Middlethird.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 60.

A COTTIER tenant is one who holds a small quantity of land, just sufficient to employ his own time.—(*Messrs. Usher, Langley, Boate.*)—There is a great anxiety to obtain small portions of land. The custom of letting land in farms of four or five acres each is not general through this barony. There are a few places where small tenants have the right of turning a cow out on the mountain, but it is not common. Many small tenants are in arrears, but the witnesses do not think that they are more so in proportion than the larger farmers. When a landlord has to enforce payment from a cottier, he takes the legal measures against him that he would against a larger farmer. The rents of cottiers are paid in money. Labourers often hold small patches of ground under farmers, for which they pay in labour; but a labourer is distinguished from a man who holds land enough, or nearly enough, to employ his own labour.

County Waterford.

Bar. Decies with-
out Drum.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 62.

"A MAN holding from four to five acres of land is called a cottier tenant."—(*Mr. Hunt, &c.*)—From the difficulty of obtaining employment, every one is most anxious to get land. Cottier tenants hold their land on the same terms that larger farmers do; they are seldom allowed the same indulgence, however, from having less capital.

Bar. Middlethird.

Cottiers are generally more free from debt than larger farmers.

Payment is enforced from them by distress. Their rent is paid in money.

M

COTTIER TENANTS.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 63.*Ulster.County Armagh.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq
James O'Hea, Esq.Bar. Fews, Lower.

THE distinction between a cottier tenant and a small landholder was thus explained: "A cottier has a house and a bit of a garden, and pays the rent to a farmer; but a small landholder pays to the chief landlord, and has cottiers under him."—(*Bernard McGarevin*).—The witnesses concurred in stating that "a cottier occupying a house, containing one bay (or apartment), and no garden, pays £1; for a house with two bays, £2; if there be a garden of half a rood in extent added to the house with two bays, the rent is £2 10s.; if the garden contains a rood, the rent amounts to £3 3s." In reply to the question, "Whether a cottier ever keeps a cow?" *Patrick Campbell* said, "Scarcely; seldom a labourer keeps a cow; we don't know any labourer keeping one." Cottier tenants are generally in debt? "They surely are," said *McGarevin*; "in summer time they are obliged to take meat (provision) on credit, and pay for it afterwards in work."—"Cottiers are never out of debt, as they pay the old, they are in to the new."—(*J. Cullen*).—In order to enforce payment of rent from the cottier, the farmer sometimes seizes the goods? "I knew the potatoes to be sold, and not one left to put in their mouths."—(*McGarevin*).—"The cottier generally pays up the rent, let what will come behind."—(*J. Cullen*).—Seizing the goods, however, seems to be a thing of rare occurrence. Cottiers, when employed by the farmers from whom they hold their cabins, are they allowed the current rate of wages in their account for rent? "They give us whatever price is going."—(*J. Cullen*).—Colonel *Close* stated "that he had several cottiers under his farmers, and that the farmers charged them in proportion a great deal more than they were charged themselves."

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 66.*County Cavan.Bars. Loughtee,
Lower and Upper.

In this county the regular class of cottiers are not to be met with as in the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, where they for certain privileges give the farmers four days' work in every week. In this part of the country a labourer sometimes gives a day in every week for his house; this, however, is not the usual custom. A labourer here takes a house from a farmer, who employs him whenever his assistance may be wanted, and allows in the rent for those days. There are, however, a great many labourers in this district who hold from two to three acres of land; labourers of this class (which is produced by the extreme subdivision of land) are very poor, being scarcely better off than day-labourers, and, notwithstanding all their exertions, are hardly able to meet the rent, which, for small holdings especially, is very high.

"When a labourer becomes old, and unable to work for the farmer, he is obliged to give up the house, and travel (beg)."—(*John Reilly*).

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 67.*County Down.Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

A COTTIER tenant differs from a small landholder in this, that "he has only a house and a small garden, and some have a rood of land, which they call the *cot-take*, and the rent he will pay is from £1 10s. to £3."—(*Martin*).—"Those are only lodgers," said *Davenport*. "The cottier has a house, garden, and flax ground; some have a cow, and ground for it, and pay for grazing £3 10s. from May to December." The cottier occupies his holding from year to year, generally at a rent of from £2 to £3. If the house has but one small room the rent is from £1 10s. to £2. A cottier is seldom out of debt; those who give him credit must wait till they get work; some landlords will give them credit, some not."—(*Davison*).—"If they don't pay the rent they seize their goods, but not many; they mostly work out the rent."—(*B. McMullen*).—"When an agreement is made that the rent should be paid in work of a certain number of days the landlord sometimes will not allow more than 1s. a-day, though the current price of wages at the time may be 1s. 6d. The work is mostly demanded in throng time, when the labourer could get more elsewhere; some will allow the labourer to get work wherever he can get a higher price." *Hugh Hillen* said, "Last year in harvest I could have got 9s. a-week, but my landlord made me work for 6s." To avoid this, in some cases, the cottiers agree to give a day in each week throughout the year.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 69.*Bar. Lecale.

WHEN a man in this part of the country has any land at all, he is not reckoned a cottier, but a small farmer. A labourer or tradesman holding a house, even without a little garden, is here considered a cottier. There is, consequently, no such thing as a cottier who keeps a cow, in the sense the word cottier is here understood, as none keep cows but those who have some land. The rent of these cottiers is generally in arrear. Mr. *Gillchrist* says that "he has a great many of them, and that some of them use every means to avoid paying their rent. Distraint, however, is seldom resorted to; they endeavour to coax as much rent as possible out of them. The rent of such cottiers is for the most part paid in work. The usual agreement is for so many days' work in harvest."—(*Mr. Seed*, large farmer.)

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 71.*Co. Fermanagh.Bar. Tyrkennedy.

THE only difference between the cottiers of this district and those of the county of Tyrone, as detailed in the Evidence of the barony of Omagh, is that "wet-takes" (as they are called when cottiers keep cows) are now extinct in this district; indeed they are very rare in Tyrone. The reasons given for the change were, that the cottier is now unable to buy a cow, and the farms have become so small that the farmer cannot afford to give up as much ground to the cottier as would feed one. It is considered that two Irish acres of the land of this district are necessary to graze a cow.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 72.

H. JACKSON explained the meaning he attached to the word "cottier" thus: "Any man who has a house and garden is a cottier; cottiers have no land but a bit of a garden." In reply to the inquiry whether they ever kept cows or goats? *Connolly* replied, "A cottier cannot afford to keep a cow or a goat." "Cottiers are always scrambling into debt, and out of debt."—(*Jackson*).—"Cottiers always pay their rent in work; the usual thing is to give a day in every week, and the cottier never refuses to work."—(*Connolly*).—The same witness, being asked whether a farmer would not forgive a cottier these days, in case of sickness for some weeks, replied, "By no means, he should make them up."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 73.

THE labourers of this barony, and, as far as the Assistant Commissioners could understand, of the entire county, may be divided into three classes: First, the farm servants, who are unmarried men, and live in the same house with the farmers: these receive, besides their living, from £5 to £7 a year, according to their skill as labourers. Secondly, the day-labourers; these generally reside in and about the towns, and appear to be the worst off, not having any thing like regular employment. And, thirdly, the cottier labourers: these are by far the most numerous class, and go on under a system which precludes the possibility of any one of them, by any exertions of his own, being able to better his condition.

"A cottier," here, is understood to be a labourer who gives the first four days' labour out of every week throughout the year to a farmer, for which he receives from the farmer the following payment. He gets a cabin, and from 15 to 20 square perches of manured land for his potatoes; he also gets as much land as will be sufficient for sowing two pecks of flax, and likewise permission to cut as much turf as two men can cut with spades in a day, which turf is brought home for him by the farmer. In some cases he gets a little ground, perhaps half a rood, for oats. All these, the cottier's privileges, are valued at £4 4s., which sum will be accepted by the farmer, if the cottier prefer paying in money,—a thing very seldom done. The cottier is dieted by the farmer on the days he works with him; in this way his wages amount to 4½d. a-day and his diet, for four days in the week: the remaining two days are considered necessary for the cultivation of his own little crop. This, then, is the condition of the Tyrone cottier. He labours two-thirds of his life to pay £4 4s., viz., the rent of a cabin, a little turf, and a spot of ground in no case exceeding two-thirds of an acre, and the remaining portion of his time is devoted to the cultivation of this spot, out of which he is to clothe himself and his family, to feed that family all the year round, and himself three days out of every seven. This difficult task he is enabled to perform chiefly by the industry of his family in the dressing and sale of his flax, and by rearing a pig. Out of this lowly condition it is evident no exertion can raise him. The Assistant Commissioners asked the farmers if they knew any instance of a cottier rising in the world; and their answer was, that they never knew one whom his own exertions raised, but that a few have risen who had grown-up families of industrious habits, and whose sons at service with farmers had saved some money, and thus enabled their father to take a little farm. It was also stated that when a cottier grows old, and unable to work as the farmer wishes, he must go out and beg, unless his family are able to pay the rent for him; and begging in their old age was said to be the lot of many cottiers.

Such is his case in health, but if he gets sick he becomes, of course, able to work, and his little crop is seized, and perhaps sold; and, even if the farmer is kind enough to leave him his crop, his labour is due for a still longer period, and he is obliged to make up the deficient time. Such is the condition of one, and the most general kind of cottiers, in the county of Tyrone. There is another description of cottiers, who hold what is termed a "wet-take," which differs from the "dry-take" just mentioned in this respect, that the man who holds a "wet take" keeps a cow on the farmer's land, for which privilege he pays, in addition, about £4 4s. a-year: the rent of a "wet-take" is generally paid in money.

COTTIER TENANTS.

Ulster.

County Monaghan.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Monaghan.

County Tyrone.

Bar. Omagh.

EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.Connaught.
County Galway.Examinations
taken by
Francis Diggins, Esq.
W. T. McCullagh, Esq.

Parish Aughrim.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 1.

DURING the summer months the women and children find some employment in binding hay or oats, weeding potatoes, footing turf, &c.—“A week is generally spent in binding; the turf occupies a week; haymaking may altogether last a month, but not one-half of the women or children even then can get such employment—it is got by favour.”—(Mr. Wade.)

The women sometimes rear fowls for sale, but may be said to make nothing by them: the wife or the daughter steals the food for the fowl; she wishes to buy a cap or a petticoat with the price of a clutch of chickens. I believe it does as much harm as good.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 3.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Kilconnel.

Earnings of
Women.

IN harvest there is some work for women, but in winter there is none.—(Captain Davis.)—They are wanted in summer to assist in making turf and hay, and also in digging and picking potatoes. *Ellen Deely* says “that she seldom got more than 3d. a-day in harvest; she has two sisters who would be glad enough to get work if they could; she is certain that not one of them ever earned 10s. by labour in any one year; she is herself now in service with a shop-keeper in Kilconnel, where she gets but 10s. a-quarter with diet, and has to clothe herself; she would not be there if she could do better by working.”

The wives of labourers very generally keep fowls; they are not in the habit of keeping bees, there are hardly any in the barony. *Martin Deely's* wife states, that “her husband holds three acres and a half of land, at £1 1s. 6d. an acre; when the times are good she manages to keep four or five hens, and as many ducks; if she had to buy them they would cost her about 1s. a-piece; if she have good feeding for them, and can keep the cabin warm, they would give her about two eggs a-day all the year round; she has never sold them better than three a-penny. When her husband had but one acre she couldn't keep any fowls, and a person having but two acres could barely afford it either; as to rearing chickens, many a year she never reared any, and at most only about three couple, and if fowls were plenty she would not get more than 6d. a couple for them.” Labourers and cottiers are particularly anxious to procure pigs, it enables them to turn to some little profit the small un-eatable potatoes, the refuse of their con acre. A man, holding eight acres of land, who was represented as being careful and industrious, said, “that he had only one pig this year, which was as much as he would venture to keep, as potatoes were likely to be dear; if distress should not come on him, he would like to keep it for a twelvemonth; it cost him 18s., and it would eat a stone of potatoes a-day, and more when grown large, that would be 1½d. or 2d. a-day if he had to buy, but they were the small potatoes of his con acre; if not obliged to meet the wants of his family, he would sell the pig about Christmas for perhaps £1 8s. or £1 10s. It would not be worth keeping pigs if one had to buy the food for them.” Spinning is no longer followed as a source of profit; the present price of yarn does not remunerate. Whatever flax is spun is consumed by the woman and her family.—(Mr. Fox.)—*Mary Flaherty* states, that no woman could spin more than half a pound of flax in the day; flax costs 6d. a pound, and she would not get more than 8d. for the yarn, “leaving her, at most, 2d. for her day's work, if she kept at it always.”

There is very little employment for children at any time of the year, except weeding the crops of their parents, and that is done most negligently.—(Connolly.)

The cultivation of turnips is very limited, so that by it is afforded no employment; and the abundance of *prassagh bui*, or wild mustard, whose yellow blossoms nearly conceal the green of many potato and corn fields, shows that weeding is but little attended to. Captain Davis, who holds 600 acres of land, and who has this year a few acres of turnips, professes “that he does not know anything about their treatment; he knows not whether a four inch hoe or one of eight inches should be made use of in their cultivation.”

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

County Leitrim.

Bar. Dromahair.

Earnings of
Women.

THERE is no employment whatever for the wives of labourers in the fields.—(Nixon.)—They are never employed a single hour even in harvest-time.—(J. Green.)—They are not in the habit of keeping bees, they don't understand the practice, and perhaps the moisture of the climate is against it.—(Nixon.)

A woman, whose husband has no land to supply her with a little corn, cannot rear fowls to any advantage; however, the generality of women manage to feed six or eight chickens in the course of the year, but they never get more than 6d. a-piece for them, as for eggs they are sold at four a-penny.—(J. Green.)—*James Carey* estimates that “a man holding two acres of land may be able to clear £1 every year in a pig; a cottier can by no means clear so much, as he has either to pay high for con acre, or to go to market for potatoes.” Since the decline of the linen trade, the production of hand-spun yarn for sale has gradually declined: within the last few weeks the raw flax has borne as high a price per pound, in the open market, as the spun yarn; large quantities of flax are now bought up, on account of the spinning-mills about Belfast.—(Nixon.)—Women now only spin as much as they want for their own consumption.—(James Carey.)—The flax trade is reviving, but the hand-spinning is done for. (Rooneen.)

Children are never employed in field labour, except on the land of their parents.

Earnings of
Children.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 8.

WOMEN are never hired for field labour, but they very generally assist their husbands or fathers in the cultivation of their own holdings. Labourers' wives are seldom permitted to rear fowl, in consequence of their frequent trespassing and damage.—(Mr. *Holtan*.)—*John McGonegal*, after observing that from the economy which a labourer is forced to practise, and from the want of any refuse grain, that he cannot keep fowl to any advantage, says, that “even a man of four or five acres cannot possibly clear more than 5s. or 6s. a-year by poultry and eggs.” The same witness estimates “the profit of a pig as the only thing a labourer has to depend on, in addition to his labour, at present prices; if he buy a pig for 12s., and keep it for six months, he can manage to sell it for £1, but that is not all clear profit. What a woman can earn by spinning is not worth talking of; she buys a pound of flax for 7d., and takes a week to spin three hanks of yarn from it, and sells them for 1s., giving her something less than 1d. a-day.”

Children are never employed for hire.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

WOMEN are hardly ever employed for hire in the barony; where labourers are to be had for 6d. and less, no one wants women.—(Mr. *McDonnell*.)—There is no employment for women but begging; in the harvest-time a few women may be employed in binding corn at 3d. or 4d. a-day, but none of them are engaged for more than 10 days in the year; I would not give 4s. for the entire earnings of any of them.—(Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P.)—A good many cabins have fowls, but where eggs are to be had at the rate of four a-penny, and there is no corn to feed the fowls on, it all having been sold for the rent in October, there can't be much profit out of poultry.—(Kearney.)—None of the witnesses estimate the earnings of a woman by the rearing of fowls, higher than 3s. a-year.

The amount to be made by a pig depends on the length of time that the poor man can afford to keep it; at the present prices it is computed that a man may clear about 5s. on a pig, kept for six months. “But many persons, after having bought a pig, are compelled by want, or by their landlords, to part with it at an unfavourable time, and at a lower price than they had given for it: the real use of a pig is to consume the refuse potatoes.”—(Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P., and *Gibbons*.)—A pound of flax costs 7½d., a woman spends two days in spinning it, and the two hanks fetch but 9d. in the market, being three farthings a-day for her labour.—(Kearney and *Gibbons*.)

No one ever thinks of employing children; there are but two acres of turnips in the whole barony, they are in the demesne of Lord Sligo; they are not hoed, but thinned by hand.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.

WHERE there are so many men seeking labour it cannot be expected that women should be often employed; when they are wanted for a few days, during haymaking or the harvest, they get 3d. or 4d. a-day.—(Mr. *Lumey*.)—The Rev. Mr. *Yates* computes that “not one woman in a hundred earns anything by labour in the fields, or in any way except by spinning on her own account. Most farmers are unwilling that their cottiers should keep poultry,—their fences are so imperfect, that they would commit much injury.”—“I think very few of them could make 5s. a-year either by eggs or fowls; I am quite sure none of them can make 10s.”—(Lawrence *Egan*.)—There are hardly any bee-hives in the barony; none of them are possessed by cottiers. “It isn't every cottier that keeps a pig, it depends on how much con acre he can get, whether he will have enough of small (refuse) potatoes to make it worth his while to have one; the chief use of a pig is to consume the potatoes that could not otherwise be used. The way they manage is, they buy sucking pigs, seven or eight weeks' old, for 5s., and after keeping them for nine months they sell them for perhaps 15s. each, or, if they be very good, for £1 or £1. 5s., but they cannot feed them well, and the pigs they sell for that money would be made worth £2 by a gentleman.”—(Lawrence *Egan*.)—When the linen trade was flourishing a woman could not earn more than 2½d. a-day; since it has begun to decline she can barely earn one halfpenny: she buys a pound of flax for 10d., and after being four days spinning it into tolerably fine yarn, she sells it for 1s.—(Mr. *Richard Yates*.)

There is no employment for children, except in weeding and attending the crops of their parents.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.

THE employment for labourers' wives is very trifling. It consists of potato-setting, gathering fruit, &c., for which they are paid from 4d. to 6d. a-day; during harvest they are employed to bind corn, but there is so little of this work that the greater number of women get none of it, and altogether its amount is so trifling as to be scarcely worth calculating. They assist their husbands and brothers in weeding, planting, and digging their con acre potatoes; but most of them have so many young children about them, and are so constantly bearing and suckling children, that, especially on their low and insufficient diet, they would be totally unable to do much out-door work. They could earn little or nothing by spinning or weaving; a few women knit, but more from custom than from anything they can earn by it; a good many labourers' wives, perhaps half of them, keep fowls, but some farmers will not permit them, considering that they go into their corn fields and injure their crops. They seldom or never keep bees, and even the small farmers, who formerly kept them, have in many cases discontinued the practice; no reason could be assigned for this, but that they thought it did not pay them. An industrious labourer's wife may earn 10s. annually by fowls, and from 5s. to 7s. by eggs; this sum is nearly as much as most labourers can afford to lay out towards clothing their whole family, of course it is totally insufficient for that purpose. If a labourer grows his

EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.

Connaught.
County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Mohill.

Earnings of
Women and
Children.

County Mayo.

Bar. Murrisk.

Earnings of
Women.

Earnings of
Children.

County Sligo.

Bar. Carbery.

Earnings of
Women.

Earnings of
Children.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

Earnings of
Women.

**EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.**Earnings of
Children.

own potatoes (as when he holds an acre) he may feed a pig on the waste of the crop, and the refuse of his house, and make a profit of about 10s., but if he must buy his potatoes he can scarcely make anything in this way. In buying potatoes for the family he buys the prime eatable ones only, if he bought for the pig they would cost as much as the pig would pay.

The employment of children is of the same nature, and as scarce as that for women.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 18.

County Kilkenny.

Examinations
taken byJohn Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Galmoy.

Earnings of
Women.

"FOR the wives of labourers that have children there is but little employment, except on their own small holdings; single women are hired for harvest, for potato-setting and digging, and they may, on an average, obtain about 40 days' work in the year."—(Mr. Scully.)—Mr. Robert Neville, is "disposed to estimate as more the gains of females." The Rev. Dr. Brennan, P. P., asserts positively that "no working girl obtains more than between two and three months' employment in the course of the year." As to the resources which a labourer's family have in the keeping of fowl and pigs, Mr. J. Cahill explains, that "in nine cases out of ten none but cottiers can keep either one or the other; the common labourer, who either buys his supply of potatoes, or depends on a small piece of an acre for them, has little or no refuse potatoes to dispose of, and besides has no ground to keep them on." This witness thinks that a cottier's wife may clear about 10s. a-year by poultry and eggs. Among the cottiers the annual profit on the pigs which they keep is about £1. 10s.; their system is to buy a "bonnuff" (or young pig) for about 5s., this they keep for six months or so on small potatoes, potato-skins, and other refuse food, and at the end of that time they are generally able to dispose of it for 15s. or £1.—(Messrs. Delany, Walsh, and Robert Neville.)—"From the low prices of worsted and thread yarn it is no longer found profitable to spin them; spinning is only practised for the supply of the family, and to a very trifling extent."—(Rev. Dr. Brennan, P. P.)

Earnings of
Children.

There is little or no employment for children.—(Mr. Walsh.)—"The quantity of turnips sown is quite inconsiderable, and children are seldom hired to weed any crop."—(Mr. Robert Neville.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

Bar. Gowran.

Earnings of
Women.

"THERE is little, if any, employment for the wives of labourers, except during one or two months of the year. The only women who get anything to earn permanently are the girls, who are hired as servants by farmers, and who live in their houses, but as soon as they get married they are thrown completely on their own resources."—(Mr. Cantwell.)—The only exceptions to this general rule, which the Assistant Commissioners met with, were the women and girls employed by resident proprietors and gentlemen about their grounds. An extensive resident proprietor employs constantly 10 women in winter, and 20 in summer, for this purpose alone. "If employment were even open to them," says Mr. Sydenham Davis, "they could not always avail themselves of it, as so much of their time is taken up with the preparation of their only article of food, viz., potatoes. After they have dug the potatoes from the pits, they have still to collect fuel, and to wash them and boil them: in fact, between setting potatoes, digging potatoes, washing potatoes, and boiling potatoes, they have hardly time to attend to anything else. They never can be clean or diligent at other matters until the nature of their food be changed."

This being a tillage country, labourers' wives are hardly ever allowed to keep poultry, in consequence of the mischief they cause.—(Mr. Keefe.)—When they are allowed to keep them, the most they make by them is as much as buys tobacco; but anything to better their condition they never make; they certainly do not clear 3d. a-week, perhaps about 10s. a-year.—(David Ryan, &c.)—There are very few cabins without one or two pigs, and the witnesses consider that a man may clear from £1. 10s. to £2 a-year by them, if he have anything at all of a garden attached to his cabin; labourers in towns, who have no garden, do not clear so much. A common way of proceeding among the poor is to buy two small pigs for £1. 10s., and after keeping them eight or nine months, and feeding them on offal and small potatoes, they are able, at present prices, to sell them for £4. 4s.; just before selling, however, they will require about 10s. worth of bran.—(Mr. Cantwell.)—"Neither knitting nor spinning is common, nothing is to be earned by either of them."—(Mr. S. Davis.)

Earnings of
Children.

The earnings of children are absolutely nothing, except for a few about the houses and grounds of gentlemen.—(Mr. S. Davis, and all the other witnesses.)

King's County.

Examinations
taken byW. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Clonlisk.

Earnings of
Women.Earnings of
Children.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

WOMEN help to plant potatoes, to make hay, to bind corn, save turf, and pick potatoes in the digging season: any woman who wishes for work may obtain it at the seasons of these operations.—(Rev. Mr. Frye and Mr. Walker.)—The labourers' wives keep fowls, but not bees. The witnesses are of opinion that their earnings by fowls and eggs amount to about 15s. per annum. By the rearing and sale of pigs they make, on an average, £1. 10s. per annum.—Mr. Walker thinks they make £2. They do not earn anything by spinning; they do not spin enough for their own clothes or stockings.

Children are employed at the same work as women. Lads of 10 years old can get work in the busy seasons, and harvest, and spring; they also obtain a little work in weeding potatoes, and, where turnips are grown, in weeding them also.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

Examinations
taken byJonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Philipstown.

Earnings of
Women.

THERE is little or no employment for labourers' wives; a young unmarried woman may earn a little. Some labourers' wives have two or three hens, which enables them to buy soap; and a few earn 5d. or 6d. in the week, by spinning. The profits a labourer derives from keeping a pig were averaged at about £1. 10s. a-year.

"There is nothing to be earned by labourers' children until they grow to 12 or 14 years of age, and then they are taken by farmers to tend cattle, or for some purpose of that kind."—
(Mr. Faucett.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

WOMEN can obtain some employment in harvest and potato digging, &c.; making, on the average, about three or four weeks' work in the entire year. The rate of their wages during harvest is sometimes nearly as much as that of men, but this depends entirely on the demand for them; when they are employed constantly, their usual wages are from 4d. to 5d. per day without diet.

The majority of labourers' wives keep fowl and ducks, but, in some places, the adjoining farmer will not permit them to do so. They keep no bees. The utmost one of them could earn on an average in the year by the sale of eggs and fowl, would be 10s. The rearing of a pig may return generally about £1. 10s. per annum, the pig costing 10s. and selling for £2. The majority of labourers keep a pig, but many of them, and even a few occupiers of one or two acres of land, have not the means of buying one. Women can now earn little or nothing by spinning; the trifling knitting and spinning still carried on is not done for profit but for durability, inasmuch as the materials cost them nearly as much as would the article ready manufactured.

The earnings of children are almost nominal, merely a few days' work at setting or taking up the potato crop.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

THERE is scarcely any employment for women; a little weeding, hay making, &c.; they are not employed, on the average, more than a few weeks in the year. The wives of labourers generally keep and rear fowls, but never have bees: some persons say a labourer's wife would earn 5s. in the year by the sale of eggs and fowl, others say 15s. to £1, but 8s. or 10s. is probably nearer the average; eggs are now so cheap that they sometimes use them themselves. The sum they make by them is not at all sufficient to clothe them; it would not supply them in shoes. "There is no money to be made now by rearing pigs; we are hardly able to rear our children, or keep ourselves." This is the labourer's account, but upon inquiry and personal observation, it was found by the Assistant Commissioners that nothing could be made by pigs, unless the labourer grew his potatoes, for when he had to buy them he had no offal, or small ones, ("chats") for the pig, and the peelings and waste of those used by the family would, alone, go but a little way in feeding it. When, however, the labourer grows potatoes enough for the consumption of his family, the profit he makes by his pig during the year, after deducting the meal he has to buy for it during the last six months, is about £1. 10s. on the average. He generally gives 10s. for it, and sells it 12 months after at from £2 to £3. (at the present price of pork), and the meal purchased to fatten him, will have cost about 10s.; although those who do not grow their potatoes often lose money by keeping pigs, yet most of them do keep them if they can, considering, as a labourer very aptly observed, that his "pig is his savings' bank, for that he was obligated to save every penny he could to feed him, and he did not so much miss it a little at a time, and it came in again "all in a lump when he sold him to pay his rent." In the way of spinning or weaving, women can now make nothing. There was a good deal of employment in this way some years ago. In Athboy, 20 years ago £3,000 worth of linen was sold at one fair, £2,000 worth at another, a year following. A woman could not now earn 1½d. a day by either spinning or weaving.

With the exception of one establishment, there is no employment for children of either sex worth speaking of, only a few days' weeding, perhaps, and even that is seldom entrusted to children. The children pick up a little corn at harvest-time by leasing or gleaning. The establishment alluded to is one in Kells, which furnishes employment to a considerable number of girls, and young women of the town and neighbourhood, and the example of which has caused the occupation to be followed by many other girls at home, and to be adopted in other districts, and even distant parts of Ireland. It is the lace manufactory, established some years ago in that town by Mrs. Colston. The lace is sent to Nottingham for sale, and it is only the cheapness of labour that enables it to withstand English competition. There are altogether in Kells near 300 girls employed at that work, whose weekly earnings vary, according to their skill and industry, from 2s. to 4s. per week; some of the girls in the country employ themselves in this way, and pedlars go round to the cabins to buy the lace of them.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

THERE is little or no wages to be earned by women, except in harvest, and at the setting and digging of potatoes; the employment they formerly obtained from the potato crop is now much diminished, in consequence of the introduction of the drill system, in which most of the work is done by horses, the seed having only to be dropped on the land, and the crop being taken up by ploughing instead of digging. The work obtained by women, even by those who are always ready to take it, does not exceed, on the average, a month in the year. But the majority of labourers' wives have so numerous a young family, that they seldom or never can go out to work at all. This employment is, therefore, confined to single women, and the few married ones who have small families, or whose children are all old enough to work, or take care of themselves. Many, indeed the majority of labourers' wives, keep fowls; all would, if they could, but many are not allowed, from the mischief done by poultry to the corn-fields; none keep bees. A labourer's wife could not, by the sale of her eggs and fowls, make nearly sufficient to clothe her family. The average number of hens kept is from four to six, from which they may, in the year, sell about 100 eggs for 4s., and about 12 chickens, at 6d., for 6s.; together, 10s. Some keep from 8 to 12 hens, but 4 or 5 is more usual. Such

**EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.**

Earnings of
Children.

County Louth.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

Earnings of
Women.

Earnings of
Children.

County Meath.

Baronies Kells,
Upper and Lower.

Earnings of
Women.

Earnings of
Children.

Bar. Moyferagh,
Lower.

Earnings of
Women.

**EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.***Leinster.*
County Meath.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Bar. Moyfenragh.

is the statement of *Thomas Gilshannan*, who was, for many years a higgler, collecting poultry and eggs from the labourers. The reason assigned for so small a number of eggs from four or six hens, is, that they so often lay away in the fields. From what the English Assistant Commissioner observed in the course of his agricultural survey, he has no doubt that is very often the case, from the want of a proper place and nest for hens to lay in. In several of the poor cabins he found the hens in the act of laying in the bed of the family, and in others he saw two or three eggs in the middle of the bed. Upon questioning the inmates of the different cabins they also admitted they occasionally eat the eggs themselves by boiling them hard for the dinner of the men, or giving them to the younger children. It is likewise more than probable that the children frequently make free with the eggs by sucking them, when they can do it without their parent's knowledge.

After much cross-examination and inquiry, both in court and in the country, the Assistant Commissioners found the net profit usually made by labourers from their pig to be about £1. 10s. It usually costs 10s., and sells, a year afterwards, for £2. When it sells for from £3 to £4, it is only by extraordinary keep; and as they have, in that case, to buy a great deal of meal, &c., for it, they have little or no more net profit from it than in the other case. Those who buy in, and sell two pigs in the year, keeping each six months, have much the same result, and make about 15s. profit by each. This, however, is supposing that the labourer grows his own potatoes, and has, therefore, the small ones for nothing to feed the pig on; for, if he had to buy potatoes for the pig he would, probably, lose money by keeping one at the present price of pork; and the peelings and waste of a family would go but a short way in feeding it.

In consequence of the cheapness of manufactured goods, spinning and weaving have almost entirely ceased. The only home manufactures now met with are the making a little coarse linen, sometimes, though very rarely, a little coarse frieze-coating, and the knitting of worsted stockings, the latter being the only work still commonly prevailing; and those manufactures are only continued because the articles thus made are found much stronger and more lasting than those bought, for the raw materials cost almost as much as the linen cloth and stockings could be purchased for. The Assistant Commissioners found, upon inquiry among the families whom they visited, that the widows, girls, and old women who generally knit for others, get 1s. 3d. for making a pair of stockings, which it takes them nearly a week to do.

Earnings of Children.

There is little or no employment for children of either sex, except gleaning during the harvest; for, from the low price of men's and women's labour, the farmers seldom or never employ children even for weeding; until, therefore, the boys are old enough to go out to service in the farmer's employ, (usually from 14 to 16) to drive and tend cattle, &c., they have little or no means of employment. The same is still more the case with the girls.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

Queen's County.

Baronies
Maryborough
East and West.

Earnings of Women.

"THERE is very little employment for women; besides, they seldom, if ever, work after they are married, having too much to do for their generally numerous families. It is only single women, or the few married women who have no children, or only one or two who can go out to work."—(Messrs. *Dexter* and *R. Downey*.)—"The wives of labourers are generally in the habit of keeping fowl, but they can earn very little by the sale of eggs or chickens. Some eat the eggs, others sell or exchange them for tobacco, soap, candles, &c."—(Mr. *Downey*, *Cullen*, and others.)—Mr. *Dexter* stated that one of his workmen told him he made from £2. 10s. to £3 a-year clear profit by pigs. *Martin M'Evoy* bought in his last pig at 8s., and sold it at the end of a year for £1. 18s. Mr. *Dexter* observed that it would not pay to buy potatoes for a pig, but it was kept on the offal and skins; and in this way some labourers fat two in the year. Little or nothing can be earned now by spinning or weaving.

Earnings of Children.

There is very little employment for children of either sex; boys and girls, from 14 to 16, or 17 years of age, sometimes get a little employment at 5d. a-day, without diet, and 3d. with it.—(Mr. *P. Lalor*.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 42.

Bar. Portnahinch.

Earnings of Women.

LABOURERS' wives, and women generally, can find very little employment except at harvest, potato setting and digging, turf-cutting, and a little weeding—not a month in the whole year. Besides, few labourers' wives can spare time to work out of doors, having enough to do at home for their husbands and children. The little work there is for women is done by grown-up daughters, and other single women in the labourers' families. Labourers' wives never keep bees, but the majority of them keep fowls, although many of them are prevented from doing so by their landlords or the neighbouring farmers, on account of the damage they do to the corn crops. Even when they do keep them the profit is very small, and is generally only sufficient to pay for the soap and candles, and sometimes a little tobacco, for which articles the eggs are generally exchanged at neighbouring shops. From the opinion of the witnesses, and other sources of information, the average profit would seem to be about 10s. a-year. It is the small occupier, and not the labourer, who keeps many fowls, and looks to it as a regular source of income.

The pig kept by a labourer usually costs him 8s. or 10s.; and, having been fed for a year on the potatoes, offal of the house, and of the con acre ground, with the addition of about 3d. to 6d. per week for bran, meal, or distillers' or brewers' grains, sells for £2 to £2. 10s., and sometimes more, leaving a profit of about £1. 10s.; but if potatoes had to be purchased to feed him, or if the value of the offal potatoes were to be deducted, there would be no profit, or, at the present price of pork, perhaps even a loss. The pig, in fact, is considered not as a source

of actual profit, but as the "savings' bank" of the family, in which their savings accumulate, to pay their rent or other urgent demands.

The only part of the barony in which weaving is still continued is in the suburbs and vicinity of this town (Mountmellick), and even here there is not one now working at it out of every hundred of those formerly employed. A woman cannot at present earn more than 2s. per week at weaving, and a man not more than 3s. 4d. One of the witnesses who had been a weaver, and been obliged to become a labourer, stated, that after deducting the expense of materials, cords, oil, &c., there was no saving in weaving at home, as one can now get any article quite as cheap, if not cheaper, in a shop. The same thing may be said of knitting; and the only advantage of either weaving or knitting at home seems to be, the greater strength and durability of the article.

There is little or no employment for either boys or girls, until they are old enough (14 or 16), to go out to service. The little weeding done is performed by men or women, boys or girls not being trusted to do it.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 46.

WOMEN may obtain about 10 days' employment during harvest, and 10 more in potato setting and taking up, but even this very many of them do not get, and the chief part of this work is done by young women and girls before they marry, the wives of labourers having usually too many young children to be able to leave home and work for farmers; "very few labourers' wives can either afford, or are allowed by their landlords or the neighbouring farmers, to keep fowls."—(Mr. Brophy and labourers.)—Mr. Dennis, the Rev. Mr. Greene, and Mr. Roche said that many labourers kept fowls in their neighbourhood. There was much contradiction among the witnesses as to the sum an industrious labourer's wife could earn by the sale of fowls and eggs—the gentlemen and farmers present thinking the profit would amount to 10s. or 15s., while the labourers and some of the farmers thought it would not exceed 5s. Mr. Brophy thought that only about one-third of the labourers kept pigs. This was confirmed by the labourers. Mr. F. W. Greene allowed that near the town (Baltinglass) not so many of the labourers kept pigs, but said that in his neighbourhood, and in the country generally, nearly all of them did. The labourers estimated their annual profit by pigs, from £1 to £1. 10s. Mr. F. W. Greene and the Rev. Mr. Greene, valued it at from 10d. to 1s. per week; labourers' wives employ themselves a little in spinning and knitting stockings, seldom however for sale, chiefly for the use of their own families. The only profit arising from it is the greater strength and durability of the articles, as the materials cost fully as much as the things ready manufactured.

There is little or no employment for children; now and then a trifle at picking stones or weeding potatoes.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 49.

WOMEN are employed in binding corn, digging potatoes, saving hay, setting potatoes, and some other agricultural works; they also assist in tilling the potato ground, which supports the family. They nearly universally keep fowls, but not bees, at least not in this barony. A labourer's wife cannot sell above 5s. worth a-year on the average; those gains are always applied to buy tobacco and salt.

There are many labourers who do not keep pigs; the generality, however, do, and thus gain, perhaps, about £1. 10s. per annum.

The women spin for their own use, but they are not in the habit of selling any of the yarn that they spin.

There is no employment for children, except in their parents' potato ground. They are never paid for their labour until they are about 14 years of age.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 51.

THERE is no employment on land for women.—(Sullivan.)—They do not often keep fowls for sale; there is no encouraging market.—(Mr. Fitzgerald.)—They have fowls in general, but sell only the eggs.—(Carroll.)—A labourer's wife earns from 5s. to 10s. a-year by eggs. "I have labourers whose wives make £1 a-year."—(Sullivan.)—A labourer's wife earns on an average, £1 a-year by rearing one pig, and few labourers keep more than one. Women spin clothing for their families, but sell no yarn.

Children are a little employed in herding cows; there may be 10 or 20 in a parish so employed.—(Sullivan.)—"I do not think there are 20 employed in any parish; one boy will herd the cattle of several farmers."—(P. Connel.)—This employment is only for the summer half year.—(Sullivan.)—The herd boys live in the farmer's house, and are about 15 years of age, earning £1 per annum.—(Fogarty.)—There is no employment in hoeing or weeding.—(Connel.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 53.

WOMEN are employed in picking and setting potatoes, and in saving corn and hay, but I could always get many more women to work than I want.—(Mr. Miles.)—"They keep fowls, but not bees. A labourer's wife could not make above 5s. or 10s. a-year by selling eggs."—(O'Keefe.)—"Perhaps she might make 15s. a-year, but that is the ready cash, which she requires to buy salt, tobacco, and other small articles with. It would not be half sufficient to clothe her family."—(Mr. O'Leary.)—"A family may earn about £2 a-year by rearing a pig, but the sum varies very much in different years."—(Mr. Miles, O'Keefe, M'Donald.)—Women spin very little for sale; they all spin more or less for their own use, but they buy much of the shirting which they use. Spinning for themselves, has gradually decreased, since calicoes became so cheap.—(M'Donald, O'Keefe.)

A few large farmers employ boys, but it is not general. A boy under 14 would very rarely get work.—(Mr. Miles, &c.)

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Examinations taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Portlathinch.

Earnings of Women and Children.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Talbotstown, Upper.

Earnings of Women and Children.

Earnings of Children.

Munster.
County Clare.

Examinations taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Corcomroe.

Earnings of Women and Children.

County Kerry.

Bar. Iveragh.

Earnings of Women.

Earnings of Children.

Bar. Trughe-nackmy.

Earnings of Women.

Earnings of Children.

EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.Munster.
County Limerick.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.Bar. Conello,
Lower.Earnings of Women
and Children.

Bar. Coshlea.

Earnings of Women
and Children.*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 55.*

"THERE is no employment for women, they do not earn 10s. a-year."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—"Labourers' wives keep fowls for sale, but not bees. The money earned by eggs and fowls, which may be £1 a-year at the utmost, is usually spent in soap, candles, and tobacco."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)—It is customary for labourers' wives to spin for their own clothing, but not for sale; they can earn about £1 a-year; they seldom keep two pigs.

Mr. Condon says, "I employ one boy to every three men;" but it is stated generally that there is no employment for boys under 12 or 14 years of age. "In harvest a boy of 14 would earn about 5s. at the utmost, but the only employment for boys is in harvest; farmers' servant boys are usually 16 years of age."—(Mr. Condon, &c.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 56.

It is said, that the "wives of labourers are generally engaged in domestic pursuits, but the daughters are employed in haymaking, weeding, making stooks, binding corn, &c." The wives keep fowls, and a woman can earn by the sale of eggs and fowls, about 11s. per annum. Bees are seldom kept by any but farmers. A labourer's wife can earn about £2 a-year, by the rearing and sale of pigs. There is very little spinning here.

There is very little employment for children, except at the haymaking season; a few are engaged by farmers for herding cattle.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 58.

County Tipperary.

Bar. Middlethird.

Earnings of Women.

THERE is no work for women. The practice of spinning wool for their own clothes, has been gradually given over. It has ceased a dozen years, probably because they could purchase manufactured articles cheaper. The wives of labourers do not keep bees, but the rearing of fowls is a source of some trifling income to them. The sum which a woman can earn by the sale of fowls and eggs in a year, is not at all sufficient to clothe her family.—William Slattery says, "The tobacco and candles eat up the eggs and fowls."

A labourer's wife might keep two pigs in the whole year, and sell them for about £3 more than they cost. This profit is entirely depended upon to pay the rent of the potato garden. Nothing can now be earned by spinning or weaving.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

"There may be said to be no employment for children under 14 years of age, and not much until they are fully grown up."—(Messrs. Scully, Walsh.)—Children are not employed in hoeing or weeding corn, turnips, or potatoes.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 60.

County Waterford.

Bar. Decies with-
out Drum.

Earnings of Women.

"ALMOST all the potatoes are planted by women. This employment is in spring. Women also assist in the hay harvest, bind the corn when shorn, and dig potatoes."—(Messrs. Usher, Langley, Boate, Hely.)—"Mr. Usher says, "When I came here first the women, in general, were constantly employed in spinning, which has now almost totally ceased." It is stated, that the wives of labourers all keep fowls, and many of them bees. Mr. Langley states, "I know a merchant who exported six tons of honey to England the other day." The money earned by selling eggs, is in general laid out in tobacco, soap, and candles; it would not be enough to clothe the family. It is thought, that by rearing pigs a labourer makes from £1. 10s. to £2 per annum. The wives spin for their families, but, in addition, they buy cotton-cloth to make their clothes.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

"There is no general employment for children under the age of 14; but boys above that age can generally obtain work in a farmer's service. Children are not much employed, except on their own potato ground."—(Messrs. Carbery, Holtan, Leany, Walsh.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 62.

Bar. Middlethird.

Earnings of Women.

WOMEN are occasionally employed in digging potatoes, weeding corn, saving hay, planting potatoes in spring, and trenching them, and in mixing manure and lime. A labourer's wife generally keeps fowls, by which she earns 8s. or 10s. a-year. By eggs she can make about 10s. a-year, and by rearing of pigs about £2 a-year. It is said, there is scarcely any spinning in this barony; it has been gradually disappearing, from the cheapness of the cotton manufactures.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

There is very little employment for children of either sex.

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 63.*Ulster.
County Armagh.Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Fewes, Lower.

Earnings of Women
and Children.

WOMEN are employed for a short time pulling flax, "for which they get 8d. a-day near towns, and 6d. in the country parts; and 6d. a-day for shearing in harvest."—(Bernard M'Garevin.)—"The labourers derive very little assistance from the employment of their wives in agriculture. Labourers' wives can sell nothing but a few eggs or chickens."—(Rev. Mr. Atkinson.)—"Some farmers," said Patrick Campbell, "will not allow them to keep fowl for fear of injuring their corn fields, but sometimes they do if they tie them up in harvest; but what a labourer's wife could make by them is not worth notice; she sometimes scrapes together an egg or two and exchanges them for a bit of soap or a grain of tea."

It was stated by B. M'Garevin, that "boys and girls of 11 or 12 years old get 5d. a-day for about a month, picking potatoes." Others denied this, and said that children would not get so much. A woman, it was said, would be glad to get 5d. a-day, and would be preferred, because children are not able to carry the baskets. Labourers' children do not obtain much employment in hoeing or weeding crop turnips or the like.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 66.

"IN this part of the country there is no employment of any consequence for the wives of labourers."—(Rev. T. Brady, P.P.)—The Assistant Commissioners visited the houses of many labourers and found no hens in them; the farmers do not allow them to keep any. Eggs have become profitable to those who can keep many fowls; but labourers' families make little or nothing in this way. It is calculated that a labourer's wife could earn 6d. a-week by the rearing and sale of pigs. Spinning has almost disappeared as a means of earning; a woman may still earn 1d. a-day at it.

There is no employment whatever for children.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 67.

SOME labourers' wives have employment in flax-time, hay-time, and harvest in shearing corn, but there is little employment of this sort for women. Some of the farmers do not allow the labourers' wives to keep fowls for fear of injuring the corn in some places, however they have them. *Mary M'Allunden*, said, "My brother is a weaver, and has three acres of land; we keep seven hens, and get 3½d. or 4d. a dozen for the eggs. Sometimes for a long time they do not lay any: we cannot afford to eat a single one of them; we are obliged to sell them to help out the rent which is very high." Upon the question as to what sum could be earned by rearing a pig? *Davison* said, "I can get a young slip of a pig about six weeks old for 6s. 6d., in six months this will be worth £1. We feed it on the refuse of our victuals. If the farmer will not let it run on the grass we are obliged to buy something for it, because as it grows up, the refuse will not be enough for it."—"I have a pig and he costs me 4d. a-week to buy bran for him."—(*M'Crome*.)—"At that rate, what would your pig be worth at the end of six months?" "Deuce a ha'p'orth, sir."—"I had a pig a short time ago," said *Hillen*, "and after feeding him for four months, I got less for him than I gave." Would you get anything for the refuse if you offered it for sale? "We never do, sir; when I have not a pig of my own, I give the refuse to some neighbour."—(*M'Crome*.)

"Some women can earn by spinning 3½d. a-day, if they are good spinners, and devote their whole time to it."—(*Martin*.)—"When a woman has a family to take care of, she cannot earn more than 1d. a-day; she will not spin more than two or three hanks in the week."—(*Finlay*.)—*Mary M'Allunden* said, "that the yarn which she held in her hand cost her in the market 1s. 2d. She spun it in a week, she had five hanks, and would get 4½d. a hank for it. A real good spinner will spin a hank a-day." Thus, according to her statement, her week's wages amounted to 8½d.

But the labourers present all said that their wives did not earn by spinning more than 1d. a day, and that the factory at Castlewellan had destroyed the spinning business for labourers' wives.

A little girl might get 8s. in the half year for herding cattle, but is sure to be sent home in the winter season; "this was the case with my little girl."—(*Finlay*.)—Children do not get anything for hoeing or weeding, except perhaps a 1d. or their dinner from a farmer; the reason of this seems to be, that the farms in this district are in general so small, that the families are able to do their own work.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 69.

WOMEN can earn something in harvest time by sheaving corn, and if the woman is not quite able to keep up with the men, her husband "takes her part," that is, works very hard, and helps to make up the deficiency. When the farmer's ground comes near the labourer's cabin, he will not allow fowls to be kept. Shopkeepers stated that "almost all the fowls and eggs are sold, not by the labourers' wives, but by the wives of farmers of from 5 to 15 acres."—*Hall*, Esq. says, "A labourer's wife can't sell more than 10s. worth of fowl and eggs in the year; and out of that she must buy some provisions for the fowl." A sucking pig will cost from 8s. to 12s., this, at the end of the year, will sell for £2 or so, according to the price of pigs in the market. "A labourer of mine gave 7s. 6d. for a pig this time last year, and sold him to me the other day for £1. 15s."—(Rev. Mr. Campbell, Rector.)—The universal opinion of those present was, that an industrious labourer's wife, devoting all the time possible to be spared from the care of her family to spinning, cannot earn more than 1d. a day.

There is scarcely any employment for children. "The farmers make their own children weed the land."—(Mr. Seed.)—Boys sometimes get a little employment picking potatoes; children obtain no employment in hoeing or weeding corn or potatoes, and there are no turnips to undergo this process.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 71.

THE employment for the wives of labourers is very trifling; in some cases they keep fowls, but the farmers do not always allow them.

In reply to the question, how much a labourer's wife can earn by spinning or weaving?—*Mr. Lindsay* replied, "If a woman has no family, she may earn a penny a-day."

When a child is 10 or 12 years old, a farmer will employ him to mind cattle, but there is no other kind of employment for children.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 72.

"THERE is very little employment for labourers' wives; and even if they could get it, when they have a family, which they mostly have, they could not work away from home."—(Rev. Mr. Duffy, R.C.C.)—"Some few cottiers may make a trifle by poultry."—(Mr. Young.)—"The labourers make nothing by eggs or fowl; it is not allowed them to keep fowl; do you think Mr. Wright here, would allow this Connolly here, to keep hens to tear up his

EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.

Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bars. Loughlee,
Upper and Lower.

Earnings of Women
and Children.

County Down.

Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

Earnings of Women.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

Bar. Lecale.
Earnings of Women.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

Co. Fermanagh.

Bar. Tyrkenney.
Earnings of Women
and Children.

Co. Monaghan.

Bar. Monaghan.
Earnings of Women.

EMPLOYMENT
OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN.

Ulster.

Co. Monaghan.

Examinations

taken by

Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Monaghan.

Earnings of Chil-
dren.

corn?"—(*Jackson.*)—"A labourer would buy a pig, when the potatoes are coming in, for 10s., and he might keep him for nine months, and then he would get from £1. 10s. to £2 for it."—(*Connolly.*)—"A labourer will not make more than from 15s. to £1 by a pig; I defy him: he has nothing to feed him with in summer, and he must buy it dear."—(*Mr. Wright.*)—"A labourer's wife could not make 1d. a-day by spinning."—(*Rev. Mr. Young.*)—"If a woman had nothing else to do, she might make 1d. in the day by spinning."—(*Connolly.*)—"It would take a half-year's work to keep the wheel in repair; but the fact is, labourers' wives were never much occupied in spinning, it was unmarried women and widows that used to spin, but they prefer to look for a day's work outside now."—(*Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C.*)—"As to women weaving, I never saw more than three women weaving in my life."—(*Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.*)—"It is often we lament that we leave the whole burthen on the poor men of supporting the children."—(*Bess Hughes.*)
"There is no work for children till they are old enough to go to service."—(*Connolly.*)—"I have a lump of a chap, and he gets a day now and then at weeding; he gets 3d. for the day, without diet."—(*Bess Hughes.*)—"Whatever weeding there is, the farmers' people do it themselves; farmers here are not that fine sort of people that you fancy at all."—(*Jackson.*)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 73.

County Tyrone.

Bar. Omagh.

Earnings of Women
and Children.

THE condition of these cottiers was not entirely so bad when women could earn 3d. or 4d. by spinning, but now 1½d. is the utmost a cottier's wife, however industrious, can make; besides, the children get no employment until they grow up to be 12 or 14 years of age, and up to that period they are a burthen to the cottier.

EXPENDITURE.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 3.

In estimating the condition of labourers as to income and expenditure, Mr. *Donnellan, Parker* and others of the witnesses, took the very common case of a man holding a cabin and an acre of land, at a rent of £2; if this man have three or four children, he will require at least two rods of con acre, rent £3 15s.; his fixed expenses are therefore £5. 15s.; to meet this he has his labour, the profit on the sale of a pig, and the produce of a few fowls, also the oats grown on one half of his land, after last year's potatoes.*

	£	s.	d.
Profit on a pig and fowls	0	15	0
Labour, 200 days, at 6d. per day	5	0	0
Six barrels of oats to the half acre, at 10s. per barrel; deduct 10s. for seed	2	10	0
	£8	5	0

Connaught.
County Galway.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Kilconnel.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

Leaving £2 10s. for clothes, milk, kitchen, &c.

The regular expenses of marriages are confined to £1. 1s., and 5s. to the bishop for a dispensation, and 10d. to the clerk. The feast which succeeds the marriage is always at the cost of the parents of the bride, and the amount expended on it varies with their means and inclination; it is nothing uncommon for a labourer to spend £3 or £4 in the purchase of bread, meat, tobacco, spirits, and lights, to celebrate the marriage of his daughter; and thus to spend in one night the savings of many years.—(Mr. *Comyn*.)—During the feast a collection is made for the benefit of the priest who officiated, and all present are anxious to give what they can afford, from 1s. upwards. "It is a matter of pride to see who will give the largest offering."—(Mr. *Trench*.)—Christenings are not usually occasions of extravagance; the priest receives 2s. 6d., the clerk 3d. The wake of an ordinary labourer is celebrated by the attendance of most of those who had been his neighbours or friends. "Now-a-day," says *Guinnessy*, "there is nothing given out but pipes and tobacco; those that are rich give whiskey, and those who can't give any, are as much ashamed as if they had done something wrong; all any one gets is a pipe, and may be he smokes that on the side of the road, if the cabin be small: the coffin will cost 7s., a few gross of pipes will be 10s. more, then there will be 6s. or 7s. worth of tobacco and lights, and the winding-sheet will be 8s. or 10s. more, and most frequently the priest gets nothing." In addition to the above enumerated sums paid to the Roman Catholic clergyman for the performance of various ceremonies, it is usual for the better class of small farmers to give from 1s. to 2s. 6d. at Christmas and Easter; 1s. is also given by those who go to confession. Many poor people, however, stated that they were never required to pay either of these latter items. If a family be taken as consisting of five individuals, two stones of potatoes, at least, must be allowed for them per day. On the first day of the inquiry, potatoes were sold at 2d. a stone, and before it had closed, they had risen to 3½d. There are but few labourers that lay out anything at the grocer's shop; they never have tea, except at Christmas, and some of them do not know the taste of it; they do not drink milk for more than three months in the year; in short, they never have "kitchen," except in winter and spring, when they buy a few herrings.—(Mr. *Comyn*.)—In lieu of candles, rushes are used, after being dipped in melted butter; others make use of splinters of bog timber, but candles are rare with all.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 5.

ON reference to the evidence taken at a previous part of the examination, it will be found that the average income of an ordinary labourer, from wages, was estimated at £5. 5s. The Rev. *Thomas Maguire*, P. P., who was not then present, says, he would by no means make so high an estimate; speaking from his knowledge of his own parish, Innismagrath, containing 10,000 inhabitants, he should say no man earns more than £3. 10s. a-year by labour. A labourer's account would stand as follows:—

County Leitrim.

Bar. *Dromahair*.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

EARNINGS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To wages, two days in the week	3	10	0	Rent of con acre for potatoes	4	0	0
To profit on a pig, at the highest	1	0	0	Salt	0	1	0
To sale of eggs and fowls	0	5	0	Herrings, and other "kitchen"	0	5	0
To sale of flax and yarn	0	13	0	Skimmed milk, at three quarts for 1d.	0	10	0
	5	8	0		4	16	0
If near a town, and allowed to sell turf, he would make about	1	0	0	Balance for contingencies	0	12	0
	£6	8	0		£5	8	0

These estimates refer to the actual income of the labourer himself and his wife: as soon as his children arrive at the age of 12, or even sooner, they are, if possible, placed in the service of a farmer, and are paid from 8s. to 15s. Of those wages a large portion is remitted to their parents, and from it they are enabled to purchase clothes and other necessities, which they could not otherwise obtain.—(Rutherford.)—The fee payable in the several parishes in this barony, on marriage, is £1. Many that are poor are married gratuitously; from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. is payable for christening, and churching the mother. As for funeral offerings, the people have made a retrograde movement in these matters; we now seldom get more than 7s. on such occasions; the lay expenses of a poor man's funeral, are not so heavy as formerly; we have succeeded in putting a stop to whiskey-drinking in a great measure; but still the poorest

* The supposition that the holder of an acre is able to have half of his land under grain is rather too favourable; many such persons were found to have not more than six or seven perches.

EXPENDITURE.

Connaught.
County Leitrim.

Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Dromahair.

man cannot be buried under 15s. A very small quantity of exciseable articles enters into the consumption of a labourer's family. On Christmas day and on Easter Sunday, after 40 days fast, he treats himself and his family to a couple of dozens of eggs and a cup of tea, and then returns to potatoes and milk; as for tobacco, I should say that $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a-day is as much as is spent by the majority of them.—(Rev. Mr. *McGuire*, P. P.)—*A. Nixon* says “ $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a-day would be nearer the mark.” Rev. Mr. *Maguire*, P. P., replies, “That is an exaggeration: they would expend it if they had it, but I have known 50 cases where, from inability to purchase tobacco, common turf has been smoked by labourers.” *Paul Wilson*, a labouring man, adds, “that he has been smoking these 25 years, and has never laid out more than $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a-day.” The higher class of farmers pay from 1s. 3d. to 2s. at Easter and Christmas, the poorer class pay less; my parish contains 1,400 families, and, on an average of many years, I have not received from 700 of that number; a few more certainly are able to pay, and when they are collected in the shebeen house, they have been heard to boast that they had *done* the priest.”—(Rev. Mr. *Maguire*, P. P.)—The labourer spends his unemployed time hanging over his fire, half asleep, and going about gossiping from one neighbour's house to another; and those who are badly disposed, and live near a river, take to poaching for salmon in the winter season, when the laws forbid the taking that fish.—(*Nixon*.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 8.

Bar. Mohill.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

AFTER much conflicting testimony on the subject, the following estimate of the average income of an ordinary labourer, (including the earnings of all the members of his family), was taken from the statement of Mr. *Francis O'Beirne*, a farmer, whose circumstances afforded him much knowledge of the class.

	£	s.	d.
Labour, averaged at four days a-week, at 6d.	5	4	0
Profit on pigs	1	10	0
Fowls, if he be permitted to keep them	0	5	0
Earnings of his wife and children by spinning, being 1d. per diem at the most	0	16	4
	£7	15	4

Of this sum the same witness states, that more than one half goes to the single item of con acre, which is usually let at £8 per acre.

A labourer's expenditure would be :—

	£	s.	d.
To rent of a cabin	1	0	0
To half an acre of con acre	4	0	0
To fixed dues to the clergy, 1s. at Christmas, and 1s. at Easter	0	2	0
To “kitchen,” consisting chiefly of buttermilk at three quarts for 1d., salt, and sometimes herrings, for all of which say 8d. per week	1	14	8
	6	16	8
Balance laid out on clothes, tobacco, meal in summer, &c. &c.	0	18	8
	£7	13	4

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 10.

County Mayo.

Bar. Murrisk.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

It has been already stated that permanently employed labourers are only to be met with in the neighbourhood of Westport, and in very small numbers. Mr. *McDonnell* explains that “the labouring class, or those who actually till the soil, are densely settled nearly altogether along the coast-line of the barony; here they occupy small portions of land varying from two to five acres, averaging about three. To each holding is attached a piece of contiguous mountain, as much for a holding of three acres as would feed a cow scantily during a few months in the year, and two or three sheep.” However a large number of such occupiers have not the means of purchasing either cows or sheep, and therefore their heathy pasture, together with that part of their arable land which has become exhausted by repeated crops (amounting to at least one-fourth) is to them unproductive. A three-acre tenant will have something less than an acre of potatoes, and about the same quantity of oats; from the latter alone does he expect any profit, it is almost invariably applied to the payment of his rent; if it be sufficient for that purpose he deems himself fortunate; if not the balance is made up by the sale of a pig or a sheep. He seldom has any surplus potatoes, and of late years he is not accustomed to dispose of the worsted and thread yarn produced by his family, the price having fallen so low. With respect to wages, the Assistant Commissioners met with several men within five miles of Westport, who asserted that “literally they had never earned a day's wages in their lives; they had, occasionally, given their labour to other men who had worked for them in return, but no money had passed between them.” The only fixed annual payments to the Roman Catholic Clergy are at Easter and at Christmas, 1s. 1d. each time; the fees payable on marriages vary according to the ability to pay them, from £1 to £1. 5s., including the expense of the bishop's dispensation; christenings are 2s. 6d.; funerals nothing, churching of women nothing. The Rev. Mr. *Dwyer*, P. P. says, “Notwithstanding those nominal charges I venture to say that if the truth were known, there are more pounds due on the priest's books, than there are shillings on the landlord's rental.” This statement was uncontradicted; several of the witnesses exclaimed “it was true for them.” In years which give an average crop the small tenants do not calculate on buying any potatoes; they expect that their ground shall produce what will last until the succeeding crop. It often happens, however, that they are obliged to buy potatoes during the two months which precede the maturity of the new crop. During that time (if they are so fortunate as to avoid taking potatoes on time, agreeing to pay double the

market price) a family of five persons cannot do with less than two stones a-day, and at the present moment potatoes are at 3d. a-stone. *Thomas Malley*, a tenant of three acres, estimates his own outlay, and that of others like him, at 1d. a-week for soap and ¼d. a-week for salt. He never buys candles except at Christmas; he makes use of splinters of bog-deal, like other people: he doesn't know any one in his village that drinks tea or uses sugar, except now and then, perhaps twice a year. "The labourer must be totally idle during a large portion of his time."—(*Sir S. O. Malley, Bart.*)

*For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 12.

It was found extremely difficult to obtain an average account of income applying to any large proportion of the labouring classes. The item of wages received for labour was that which approached most to equality in a certain number of cases, after deducting Sundays and wet days. Mr. *Dodwell* stated that not even those who were considered as permanently employed, could calculate on more than 240 days' hire in the year. *Laurence Egan* added that "the most of those living about him were men holding from five to ten acres, and none of them required more than 10 or 15 days' assistance in the course of the year. The portions of income derived from other sources than labour, though small in every instance, varied much; the possessor of one rood of ground was so far better than another who owned but half a rood, that he could afford to keep a pig because of his having a sufficient quantity of refuse potatoes. It has been already mentioned that not every labourer is permitted to keep poultry; and again, some of those who live near bogs, or on the sea-shore, can employ some of their days in the idle time of the year in drawing turf and sea-manure for sale. *George Waters*, a middle-aged man, having a family of a wife and four children, was taken as an individual whom the witnesses considered to get a fair share of employment during the year. His statement of income during the preceding 12 months was:—

	£	s.	d.
To breaking stones, at 1d. per barrel	2	5	0
To labour in the fields, chiefly in spring and harvest	1	0	0
To profit on a pig, bought at 5s. and sold at 18s.	0	13	0
To profit on poultry	0	2	6
To sale of two barrels of surplus potatoes	1	0	0
To sale of turf	0	10	0
Ditto ½ cwt. of butter	1	10	0
To value of wife's spinning.	0	6	0
	£7	6	6

His expenditure he gave as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To rent of cabin and rood of ground	1	15	0
To rent of one rood of con acre manured and ploughed	1	15	0
To rent of bog	0	10	0
To grass of cow from May to May	1	10	0
To fee to the parish priest at Christmas (he was not able to pay at Easter, and that gale stands against him)	0	1	0
To baptism of his child and churching of his wife.	0	2	6
To candles at various times 3s., soap 2s. 6d., tobacco 10s.; kitchen, consisting of salt herrings, 3s. 6d.	0	19	0
	£6	12	6

From these details it appears that the total clear gain of *Waters* and his family by labour, and other modes, consisted, 1st, of the potatoes raised from his ground (and all, with the exception of two barrels sold, consumed in his own house); 2dly, of the articles contained in the last item of his expenditure, value 19s.; and, 3dly, of the difference between his income and expenditure, applied to purchase clothes, amounting to 14s. Allowing for himself, his wife, and four children 2½ stones, of potatoes in the day, at 2d. per stone, their year's food would be £7. 12s. 1d. The entire value, therefore, of the exertions of a labouring man and of his wife may be set down as, £0 19s. 0d.

0 14 0
7 12 1

£9 5 1

or very nearly 6d. per day, being at the rate of 1d. per diem for each member of the family. With respect to clothing, *Waters* stated, that "he had purchased but one article (a coat) during the preceding two years, and that remained still unpaid for." Messrs. *Lumey* and *Barber*, and other farmers, said "that the above might be looked upon as a fair specimen of a labourer's accounts, being rather over than under the mark, as there were many of that class who had not a pig, and were not allowed to keep poultry." The expenses of marriages are in general defrayed by the bride's father, and are in general so excessive, as to cause much subsequent distress; the merest labourer considers himself bound to give a feast. Mr. *Dodwell* says, that "at a man's wedding in *Ardtrasma* last winter he never saw finer eating and drinking; the sport began on Friday, and they kept it up till the following Wednesday; on the three first days the man entertained his neighbours and friends, and on the three latter they treated him." Mr. *Lumey* observes, that "it is usual for the friends to bear part of the expense, and those who are invited sometimes bring butter, whiskey, fowls, &c., for the dinner." For performing the marriage ceremony the priest usually receives £1. 1s., of which 5s. are paid over to the bishop of the diocese.; if the priest receives less than £1. 1s., as from poor couples, it is stated by the Rev. Mr. *Brennan*, p.p. that the portion due to the bishop is

EXPENDITURE.

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County Mayo.

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taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
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Bar. Murrish,

County Sligo.

Bar. Carbery.

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bourers.

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County Mayo.Examinations
taken by
Rev. Charles Clarke,
E. B. Molloy, Esq.*Bar. Carbery.*

proportionably reduced. For baptism 2s. 6d. are paid; for churching the mother there is no charge, neither is there for the funeral service, but it is customary with those who may be present at the interment to deposit something on a plate as they leave the burial-place. "Some years ago, in the parish of Grange, there was much quarrelling between the parties on the subject of this offering; one of them was desirous that it should be made in pence, the other showed itself determined that it should continue to be made in sixpences."—(Mr. Pye.)

—The fixed annual payments made by the Roman Catholics to their clergy, consist solely of 2s., payable, one at Christmas, and the other at Easter, and called wages; at the same periods voluntary "offerings" are also made, according to each one's ability or inclination. The wages alone are looked upon in the light of dues, but they are by no means generally paid. The Rev. Mr. Brennan, P. P., produced his books, and it appeared that fully as many neglected to pay as had paid; several names were in arrears for two years: it is to be recollected that the wages of 1s. are only paid by the head of a family, the other members do not pay anything. Patrick Young "wishes to inform the Assistant Commissioners that the priests refuse to perform any religious office for those who do not pay them the sums demanded." This statement is contradicted by all the other witnesses, and, Mr. Charles O'Connor explains, that "it takes its rise from an assessment laid by the Roman Catholics on themselves for the purpose of building a new chapel." To those persons whom the committee deemed capable of paying, and who nevertheless did not pay, the priest deemed himself justified in denying the gratuitous churching of their wives, but not the performance of baptism on their children, baptism being a sacrament: he knows a hundred persons in Ballintrellick who give nothing further to the clergy than a day's work in turf or harvest time, and that always counts for 1s. of the dues.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 15.

Leinster.
County Dublin.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.*Bar. Balrothery.*Habits of the La-
bourers.

THE annual income of an ordinary labourer consists of little more than the earnings of the man, as there is little work for the women and children; the average amount of their earnings has already been stated to be, as nearly as could be ascertained, by the average employment of the whole number of labourers in the barony, about £10 a-year; to this may be added about £2 for the value of the potatoes, over and above the price he pays for the use of the con acre ground and the cost of the seed, the work of planting, weeding, digging, and storing being done entirely by himself and family, and for any little earnings of his wife and children in weeding, potato setting, &c., making altogether £12 a-year, which is considered to be the full average of an ordinary labourer's income in this barony.

At the average price of potatoes and meal, since the last crops (these prices, however, particularly that of potatoes, being much lower than for a long time past), the food necessary for a man, his wife, and three young children, would cost about 3s. per week, being half a barrel (140 lbs.) at 2s. 4d. per barrel, and a stone of meal at 1s. 10d. But this quantity of food they frequently, when out of work, have not the means of purchasing, and are under the necessity first of changing the quality of it, by substituting potatoes for meal, living, for the greater part, or entirely, if necessary, on potatoes; and then, when want drives them to the last dreadful resource of diminishing the quantity of potatoes, dividing what is only sufficient for two meals into three, and sometimes even that of one into three. If they are obliged to purchase their meal and potatoes in very small quantities, at little shops, they have to pay dearer for them, the increase of price varying from 10 to 25 per cent. A labourer may expend about 7d. a-week for soap and tobacco, and 3d. for candles; but these are luxuries in which only the man in good employment, or with a small family, can afford to indulge: the only "kitchen" (seasoning or relish with his potatoes or meal) of the ordinary labourer consists usually of salt, and the "little poor buttermilk" he can buy for a few pence per week. Few of them can ever reach to a herring, butter, dripping, or other seasoning: when in full work, and they can otherwise afford it, they will, for a family of average number, spend about 1s. per week for buttermilk. To a question concerning the consumption of groceries by a labourer's family, the answer given by one of the labourers, and assented to by all, was, "As for that, we know nothing of it, except on Christmas Day or Easter Sunday; and we are lucky if we get it then."

The average sum paid to the priest is under 2s. (perhaps nearer 1s. 6d.) annually for each head of a family, or other adult person, who has the means of paying; but a large portion of the labourers are too poor to pay at all; and the incomes of the priests are generally so small, that nothing but great economy enables them to keep up a respectable appearance. The usual expense of a labourer's marriage is about 13s.; of a christening 1s. 3d.; of a wake and funeral 10s., besides 2s. 6d. paid to the rector for opening the grave. This is considered to be the necessary expense, but it varies very much according to the means and dispositions of the parties.

No part of the misery of the labourers is commonly attributed to the indolence or improvidence of their wives: they are generally provident and industrious, with, of course, some exceptions. The town labourers' wives sometimes sell the potatoes to buy tea, but there is no such thing in the country. This was the opinion of the witnesses at the examination. As far as the English Assistant Commissioner could judge, from the opportunities he had of observing the interior of their cabins, the personal appearance of themselves and children, and their domestic arrangements, he would say that, although they are no doubt as desirous to economise and make the most of their husbands' means, as the wives of the labourers in Scotland and the North of England, they do not seem to have the knowledge and habits necessary to carry that desire into effect, which, no doubt, arises from defect in education and good example when young, &c. However, the incomes of their husbands, even when constantly employed, being only sufficient to procure the bare indispensable necessities of life for the family, they have, it must be allowed, scarcely any opportunity of showing their knowledge of household management and domestic economy, even if they possess it.

To a question as to the manner in which the labourer spends his unemployed time, the answer of one of the witnesses, concurred in by the numerous labourers present, was, "Just doing nothing at all: we are ashamed to be seen idling, or known to be without work or food; and we lie down at the back of a ditch to hide ourselves." As an illustration of the prevalence among the labouring classes of this feeling of shame at being destitute, and their unwillingness to let even their neighbours know their privations, Mr. O'Reilly stated that he knew a poor woman, who, although in the deepest distress, and receiving charity privately, was so anxious to conceal it from her neighbours, for fear of being considered a beggar and a dependent, that she was in the habit of displaying two cups and a tea-pot, on a stool near the door, that persons passing by might think she had tea, although the pot contained only hot water. Mr. O'Reilly, in calling one day to relieve her wants, detected the little artifice, and she was obliged to acknowledge her motives.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 18.

THE marriage fee varies according to the circumstances of the labourer, from 10s. to £1; altogether the labourer spends, on his marriage, at an average, about £1. 10s.—(Mr. Coyne.)—The christening fee is, in general, 2s. 6d.; for the funeral service the clergyman receives 5s., and the other expenses of coffin, shroud, &c., amount, on an average, to about 17s.—(Rev. Mr. Power, p. p.)—The same witness adds that the extravagance formerly indulged in at the funerals of the poor, has been materially checked by the prohibition issued to the Roman Catholic clergy to officiate in any house where whiskey is introduced. "The expense of tobacco to a labourer comes next to that of potatoes and clothes; candles cost them hardly anything, as they make use of rushes dipped in grease; soap costs them very little, as they endeavour to wash without it."—(Mr. Coyne.)—"In truth, the tobacco comes next to the potatoes and clothes; for less than half a quarter of a pound in the week (or 6d. worth) won't do a man that works hard, and has little other comfort."—(Michael Hoolahan.)—"A majority of labourers use for kitchen only salt, and even that they endeavour to economize, by dissolving it in water, in which they dip their potatoes."*—(Mr. Coyne.)—Labourers don't use groceries, except on festivals; "you may see a tea-pot on a cottier's dresser," observes Mr. Scully, "but you may be sure that he does not make use of it more than twice a-year."—"The fixed payments to the Roman Catholic clergy are made at Christmas and Easter, about 1s. or 1s. 6d. each time; but, in my parish, out of 100 poor families, not five are able to pay anything."—(Rev. Mr. Power, p. p.)—Mr. Coyne remarks, "The same thing, to a great extent, takes place in the parish in which I live; and there are a large number who, unable to pay in money, give the priest the value of his dues in labour." Much of the want of comfort in their cabins is to be attributed to the ignorance of a system of good housekeeping among their wives; and this ignorance may, I think, be traced to the neglect of the upper classes.—(Rev. Mr. Power, p. p. and Mr. Coyne.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 20.

	£.	s.	d.
A cottier works on an average about 260 days in the year, at 6d. per day	6	10	0
The occasional earnings of his wife and grown-up children may amount to	0	10	0
His profit on pigs, at the most (his profit on surplus con acre potatoes, if any, is included in this)	2	0	0
Total income of constant labourer	£9	0	0

The income of an occasional labourer, one of the class which is most numerous in and near country towns, cannot be estimated so high. He will not get any more than 180 days' employment at the best.

	£.	s.	d.
Which, at an average of 7d. per day, is equal to	5	5	0
His wife and children may, from having more leisure and better opportunities, earn more than the family of the cottier in the country, say	1	0	0
But, not having a garden attached to his cabin, he will not be able to keep as many pigs, nor on as good terms, as the other; he will not clear more than 15s. or £1 at most	0	15	0
Total income of occasional labourer	£7	0	0

These estimates were made by Mr. Cantwell and Mr. S. Davis.

A cottier, who alone can afford to spend money on the articles of soap, candles, tobacco, or kitchen, would lay out about 1½d. a week for soap, three halfpenny candles would be made to

* The poorer inhabitants of the town of Johnstown, in this barony, labour under a distressing want of water. In reference to this matter Mr. Fitzpatrick, a builder, stated, that "the town and all the country around it, are the property of Mr. Hely, and there is not a spring of water within a mile of us on any side. A number of years ago some of the inhabitants entered into a subscription for the purpose of sinking a draw-well, but their money was exhausted before the water was reached. A lease of the unfinished well was afterwards made by Mr. Hely to Mr. Heron for £8 a-year; Mr. Heron finished it, and has let it at a profit rent to the widow Kennedy, who keeps a man, at 4d. a-day, to retail the water for ½d. a bucket to the poor; each bucket contains about five gallons. The richer inhabitants compound for from £1 to £2 a-year; the very poor are obliged to resort to the river, which is a good mile from town, or else to put up with the water which lodges after rains."—"They suffer most," observes Mr. Hopper, "in summer, both in washing and drinking. In winter they consider themselves well off, for the pools and ditches are full."

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Dublin.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Balrothery.

County Kilkenny.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Galmoy.

Habits of the Labourers.

Bar. Gowran.

Habits of the Labourers.

EXPENDITURE.*Leinster.*

County Kilkenny.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
E. B. Molloy, Esq.

Bar. Gowran.

answer for that time, and about 3d. worth of tobacco, unless his wife smokes, making in all 6d.; another 6d. will go for milk, salt, and now and then herrings. Mr. J. Ryan says, "As for common labourers, I have had to do with 300 of them at a time on the roads, and I could state that half of them eat their potatoes dry." "They literally never use groceries, except on occasions of rejoicing, or at Christmas or Easter."—(Rev. Mr. Cody, P. P.)—A good deal of the misery of the labourers is attributable to the improvidence of their wives, which results from their ignorance, but they (the wives) are not indolent, except as to cleanliness.—(Mr. S. Davis.)—"Dirtiness they could certainly avoid, but much of it undoubtedly arises from the dampness of the climate, and the want of fuel, which make them worse than the poor are in other countries."—(Rev. Mr. Cody, P. P.)—The creatures are satisfied if they have the floor swept, and the vessels clean out of which they drink their milk, when they have any. Every thing looks so squalid that they have no spirit to improve their cabins.—(Rev. Mr. Ryan, R. C. C.)

Labourers have no knowledge of spending the time usefully in which they are not earning wages.—(Mr. S. Davis.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 23.

King's County.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Clonlisk.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

A LABOURER, permanently employed, would earn in the year, by wages, about £7 10s., his wife, by eggs and fowl, 15s., and by a pig £1. 10s.; his total income, thus calculated by the Rev. Mr. Frye, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Gleeson, would amount to £9. 15s., but many labourers do not make above £5 per annum in wages.

A labourer having a moderately-sized family would pay about £5 for his potato ground. That root is his chief food.

	s.	d.
Soap would cost him about	8	6 per annum
Candles (bog-wood is much used)	1	0
Tobacco	15	0
"Kitchen"	15	0

Some labourers' wives use a little tea and sugar on Sundays, and meat at Christmas and Easter, which may cost about 5s. or 7s. 6d. per annum.

	£.	s.	d.
The fee paid to the priest for marriage is	1	5	0
For churching and christening	0	2	6
Funeral	0	6	0
Dues at Easter and Christmas	0	3	0

The labourers' wives take quite as great care, in every way, as the men do; they must take great pains to make ends meet.

The labourers, when they are not employed in working for others, may be often seen loitering about; sometimes they saunter down to the whiskey houses, where they often collect together, and talk and joke for company's sake. Mr. Walker says, that labourers are much inclined to make holidays when any good excuse presents itself. That, on days when the weather has interrupted work, he has offered men bog-wood for their own burning, and an axe to cut it up, but they would not set to work at it then, and apparently only because they thought they had a right to give themselves a holiday, when their regular work was interrupted.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 24.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Philipstown.

— *Riddle*, a labourer, states that a labourer's family expends for soap and candles and "kitchen" about 6d. a week, and that labourers are too poor to purchase groceries. Their payments to the priest, according to *Simon Bolling*, are "mostly nothing." Mr. Odium describes the unemployed labourers as "loitering about doing no good; this," he adds: "is one of the evils arising out of the want of employment—an evil which is greatly to be deplored."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 26.

County Louth.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.Habits of the La-
bourers.

THE following Tables will furnish the best information on this subject; they apply to a family, consisting of a labourer, his wife, and three or four young children. The sum allowed for clothes, tobacco, soap, and candles, in the expenditure of the man constantly employed, and for these items, and also for turf and "kitchen," in the expenditure of the labourer only occasionally employed, is, of course, very inadequate, but it is all that can be spared from the more pressing necessities of life. The labourers endeavour to supply the deficiency of candles by substituting tow or hemp dipped in rosin, and that of soap by using rain-water; and those who are more industriously inclined manage to collect sufficient manure for the whole of their potato land, and thus save £1 10s. in the rent of that ground, which sum is so much added to their means. The labourers who have not constant employment frequently work out a part, and even the whole, of the rent of their potato ground and cabin, which not being included in the account of labour given in another part of the evidence on this barony, under the head of "Earnings of Labourers," and quoted in the tables, is an additional source of income to them. There is no doubt that such a family as the one here supposed would, and do, where they can afford it, consume more than a barrel of potatoes a-week; but, as that quantity is considered sufficient with very good management, and they can very seldom afford to use more, it has been adopted as a fair average of the whole year, including the greater consumption of autumn and winter, when potatoes are plentiful, and the smaller one of spring and summer, when they are becoming, or have become, scarce. If the family is much larger the children's earnings amount to a proportionably larger sum; and some of the elder ones go out to service, and assist their family with what they can spare of their wages: when the family is young and helpless, as well as large, as not unfrequently happens, it is next to impossible to discover how they live, and they seem to know as little themselves. They must either

be privately assisted by kind neighbours, or the wife and children must occasionally go out to beg. Though the latter sometimes happens, it is never but in the last extremity, and as a last resource, in which case they always go as far as they can from home, to avoid being seen by those who know them: the former the Assistant Commissioners have every reason to believe is very prevalent. This, however, is not always easy to learn, and scarcely ever, to their honour be it said, from the parties who give this assistance. Notwithstanding the wretchedness of so many of the labouring classes, there is a deeply rooted aversion to let others know their privations, and they generally suffer in silent resignation, unless the benevolent mind of a neighbour suspects, or his searching eye discovers, the want which is concealed within the walls of the cabin. If he has a potato himself, relief, but secret, immediately follows, and the amount given in this way by farmers, small occupiers, and as often by labourers themselves, is incredible.

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Louth.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Dundalk,
Upper.

	£.	s.	d.
Produce of half an acre of con acre potato ground, 30 barrels (of 20 stone, 14 lbs. per stone to the barrel) of eating potatoes, at 3s. 6d.	5	5	0
Besides the above there are 10 barrels of small potatoes, used for the pig and for seed for the following year:			
Profit on pig	1	10	0
	£6	15	0
Deduct rent of one and a half rood of potato ground, tilled and manured by farmer, at £2 per rood, £3. The remaining half-rood is got for half price, being manured by the labourer from the manure of his pig, 10s.	3	10	0
	£3	5	0
Total profit on potato ground, the work upon it being done by the labourer and his family when they would otherwise be unemployed	3	5	0
Net produce of fowls in eggs and chickens	0	10	0
Earnings of wife and children by field work, manufacturing, gleaning, &c.	0	10	0
	£4	5	0

Gains common to both classes of labourers, those constantly and those occasionally employed.

LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as described above	4	5	0	52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 6d. per barrel	9	2	0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in the Evidence on "Earnings of Labourers."	9	15	0	Milk, butter, &c., called "kitchen," at 6d. per week	1	6	0
				Turf for fuel	0	10	0
				Rent of cabin	2	0	0
				Left for clothes, tobacco, soap, candles, &c.	1	2	0
	£14	0	0		£14	0	0

LABOURERS OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as described above	4	5	0	52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 6d. per barrel	9	2	0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in the Evidence on "Earnings of Labourers."	7	7	10	Rent of cabin	2	0	0
				Left for turf, "kitchen," clothes, tobacco, soap, candles, &c. &c.	0	10	10
	£11	12	10		£11	12	10

The expenses of a marriage amount to from 10s. to £1; a christening from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; a wake or funeral from 10s. to 15s. The average sum paid as dues to the priest is 1s. each, annually, from all adult persons who work for themselves, but many are too poor to give anything.

Labourers never use any groceries but on Christmas and Easter days.

The labourers and farmers say that labourers' wives are generally very industrious and careful, but it is thought by others that this is not always the case, and that, however small their means, they might be much more cleanly and orderly in their domestic arrangements. The labourer commonly spends his time, when he can get no wages to earn, in seeking for work, or in working at home, if he has any work to do there; seldom or never in going to public houses, which very few have the means of doing.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 29.

THE Tables subjoined, which have been drawn up with great care, and after the most minute inquiry by the Assistant Commissioners, will furnish the best answer to the question with regard to the annual income of an ordinary labourer, specifying every source from which he and his family derive any profit in wages, produce of manufactures, sale of surplus food, &c., &c., as well as to others concerning the labourer's expenditure. In the expenditure of labourers constantly employed, 5s. only are allowed for soap and candles, and nothing at all for these articles in the expenditure of the three classes of labourers who have but occasional employment. The reason for this is, that they neither can afford such things, nor would these articles probably be the first to the purchase of which they would apply an increase of means, as they

County Meath.

Bars. Kells, Upper
and Lower.

Habits of the Labourers.

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Kells, Upper
and Lower.

dispense with soap by using rain-water, and generally substitute hemp dipped in rosin for candles, for the little light they want. How the deficiency of means to purchase fuel, "kitchen," and clothes, in the expenditure of the second or third classes of the labourers occasionally employed, is to be supplied, can only be answered by saying that for their own security, and often as the only means of getting their rent, the proprietors of cabins, and the farmers, frequently allow the labourers to work out the rent of the cabins, and part, or in a few cases even the whole, of that of the con acre land, which work not being included in the account of labour given in a former part of this Report, and quoted in the Tables below, forms an additional source of income for the labourer, and his only means of meeting the deficiency which these accounts exhibit. The income and expenditure described in the Tables are those of a man, wife, and four young children, and it is for this reason that the wife and children's earnings are put at so low a sum. There is no doubt that such a family would, and do, when they can afford it, consume more than a barrel of potatoes per week; but as that quantity is considered sufficient with very good management, and they can very seldom afford to use more, it has been adopted as a fair average of the whole year, including the greater consumption of the autumn and winter, when potatoes are plentiful, and the smaller consumption of the spring and summer, when they are becoming, or become, scarcer. If the family be much larger than the number supposed, the children's earnings will, of course, amount to a proportionably larger sum, and some of the elder ones would, probably, go out to service, and assist their family with what they could spare of their wages. When the family is young and helpless, as well as large, as not unfrequently happens, it is next to impossible to discover how they live, and they seem to know as little themselves. They must either be privately assisted by a kind neighbour, or the wife and children must occasionally go out to beg. Though the latter happens in and near towns, yet it seldom or never does with country labourers except as a last and only resource, in which case they always go to beg as far from home as possible, not to be seen by those who knew them. Private assistance from neighbours the Assistant Commissioners have every reason to believe is very prevalent. This, however, is not always easy to learn, and scarcely ever, to their honour be it said, from the parties who give this assistance. Notwithstanding the wretchedness of the majority of the working classes, there is a deeply-rooted aversion to let others know their privations, and they generally suffer in secret and silent resignation unless the benevolent mind of a neighbour suspects, or his searching eye discovers, the want which lies concealed within the walls of the cabin. If he has a potato himself, relief, but secret, immediately follows. The amount given in this way by farmers, small occupiers, and often by labourers themselves, is incredible. The political and sectarian animosity, the absenteeism, and the other causes which have so unfortunately estranged the upper and lower classes from each other, and which too often shut the portals of the rich against the poor, have undoubtedly in the same proportion drawn closer the ties between the Roman Catholic clergy, the farmers, the small occupiers, and the labourers; numerous proofs of the kindly and benevolent feeling generally existing between them were every day met with by the Assistant Commissioners. Nothing is said in these tables of lace-making, and other similar employment for girls, because these occupations are almost entirely confined to towns, and the number who work at them is so small as not to be worth mentioning in a general statement like the present.

CON ACRE.

	£	s.	d.
Produce of three roods of con acre potatoes, 45 barrels of eating potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel, besides 15 barrels of small potatoes used for the pig, and for seed the following year	7	10	0
Profit on pig	1	10	0
	9	0	0
Deduct rent of 2½ roods of con acre potato ground, tilled and manured by farmer, at £7 per acre	4	7	6
	4	12	6
The remaining half-rood the labourer has rent free, being manured by him from the manure of his pig, mixed with ditch earth, bog stuff, &c.			
Add net produce of fowls in eggs and chickens	0	10	0
Earnings of wife and children by field-work, manufacturing, gleanings, &c. &c.	0	10	0
	£5	12	6

LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s.		£	s.
Sundry gains, as described above	5	12	52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel . .	8	13
Deduct for labour in planting and digging potatoes, which, being constantly employed, he is obliged to get a neighbour to assist him and his family in doing	1	0	Oatmeal	1	15
	4	12	Turf	0	10
Earnings of man in wages, as stated in a former part of the evidence on these baronies	12	0	Milk, butter, &c., called "kitchen," at 6d. per week	1	6
	£16	12	Tobacco	0	10
			Soap and candles	0	5
			Rent of cabin	2	0
			Clothes	1	13
				£16	12

FIRST CLASS OF LABOURERS OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.*

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as above	5	12	6
Earnings of men in wages, as stated in the evidence on "Earnings of Labourers" on these baronies	6	15	0
	£12	7	6

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel	8	13	0
Meal for a few weeks at harvest	0	8	0
Turf	0	10	0
"Kitchen," at 3d. per week	0	13	0
Rent of cabin	1	10	0
Left for clothes, &c.	0	13	6
	£12	7	6

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bars. Kells, Upper
and Lower.

SECOND CLASS OF LABOURERS OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as above	5	12	6
Earnings of a man in wages, as stated in the evidence on "Earnings of Labourers"	5	5	10
	£10	18	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel	8	13	0
Rent of cabin	1	10	0
Left for fuel, "kitchen," and clothes	0	15	4
	£10	18	4

THIRD CLASS OF LABOURERS OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.	£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as above	5	12	6
Earnings of men in wages, as stated in a former part of this Evidence	3	6	4
	£8	18	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel	8	13	0
Left for rent of cabin, fuel, "kitchen," and clothes	0	5	10
	£8	18	10

To a question concerning groceries, as consumed by labourers and their families, the answer given was, "As for that, they know nothing of it at all." It appears that if, by chance, they taste any on Christmas or Easter day, they think themselves very lucky.

The expenses ordinarily incurred by labourers at marriages are—fee to priest from 7s. 6d. to 15s.; feasting, from 2s. to 5s.; christening, 1s. 3d. to clergy, and about 1s. or 2s. for eating and drinking; wake and funeral, 1s. to clergy, 6s. for coffin, 1s. for candles, 2s. for winding-sheet, and 2s. 6d. for tobacco.

The head of each labouring family pays the priest 1s. annually, when he is able, which in many cases he is not.

The wives of labourers are generally very provident, and none of their misery is fairly attributable to them; a bad wife is a very rare thing in the country. It often occurs in towns that the labourer's wife sells the potatoes to buy tea or whiskey; such a thing, however, never occurs in the country. This is the labourers' own account of their wives, but, from what the Assistant Commissioners could learn, they have in general no fault but ignorance, for want of both example and instruction when young. It is nevertheless certain that, unless they have more means, knowledge of household management would not be of much use to them, as they have now little or nothing to exercise it upon. The labourers spend their unemployed time most commonly in looking and inquiring for work, but, as idleness is generally the parent of mischief, so it sometimes leads them to dissipation and riot, though their usual utter want of means to procure liquor prevents much of this.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 33.

THE answers given by the labourers themselves to inquiries concerning the whole amount of their income, as derived from every source, were so vague and contradictory, that it would be worse than useless to give them. The Assistant Commissioners, therefore, examined many of them upon the separate items of which their incomes are composed, and with the information previously obtained upon several of these items they have drawn up the following Tables; which having been done with great care, and after minute inquiries and personal observation, will give the best information as to both their income and their expenditure. In the expenditure of the labourer constantly employed only 5s. are allowed for soap and candles, and nothing at all in that of the labourers who have only occasional employment, because they cannot afford such articles, and they dispense with soap by means of rain-water, and generally use hemp dipped in rosin for the little light they use. For their own security, and often as the only means of getting their rents, the proprietors of the cabins, and the farmers, frequently allow the labourers to work out the rent of their cabins, and a part or sometimes the whole of the rent of their con acre land, which work not being included in the account of labour given under the first head of this Evidence, and quoted as one of the items in the Table of Income below, forms an additional source of income for the labourer occasionally employed. The income and expenditure described below are those of a man, his wife, and four young children. There is no doubt that such a family would, and do, when they can afford it, consume more than a barrel of potatoes per week; but as that quantity is considered sufficient with very good management, and they can very seldom afford to use more, it has been adopted as a fair average of the whole year, including the greater consumption of autumn and winter, when potatoes are plentiful, and the smaller one of spring and summer, when they are becoming, or have become, scarce. If the family is much larger, the children's earnings of course amount to a proportionally greater sum, and some of the elder ones go out to ser-

Bar. Moyfenragh,
Lower.

Habits of the La-
bourers.

* See under head of "Rates of Wages" in the commencement of the evidence on these baronies.

EXPENDITURE.*Leinster.**County Meath.**Examinations**taken by**John Power, Esq.*
*Francis Sadleir, Esq.**Bar. Moyferagh,*
Lower.

vice, and assist their family with what they can spare of their wages; where the family is young and helpless, as well as large, as not unfrequently happens, it is next to impossible to discover how they live, and they seem to know as little themselves. They must either be privately assisted by kind neighbours, or the wife and children must occasionally go out to beg; though the latter sometimes happens (but never except in the last extremity, in which case they always go as far as they can from home, not to be seen by those who know them), yet the former, the Assistant Commissioners have every reason to believe, is very prevalent. This, however, is not always easy to learn, and scarcely ever, to their honour be it spoken, from the parties who gave this assistance. Notwithstanding the wretchedness of so many of the working classes, there is a deeply-rooted aversion to let others know their privations, and they generally suffer in silent resignation, unless the benevolent mind of a neighbour suspects, or his searching eye discovers, the want which is concealed within the walls of the cabin. If he has a potato himself, relief, but secret, immediately follows, and the amount given in this way by farmers, small occupiers, and often by labourers themselves, is incredible. The political and sectarian animosity, the absenteeism, and other causes which have so unfortunately estranged the upper and lower classes from each other, and which too generally shut the portals of the rich against the poor, have undoubtedly, in the same proportion, drawn closer the ties between the Roman Catholic clergy, the farmers, the small occupiers, and the labourers. Numerous proofs of the kindly and benevolent feelings generally existing between them were every day met with by the Assistant Commissioners. In the neighbourhood of bogs, the labourers frequently manure the whole of their potato ground with bog stuff (peat), by which means they get it either rent-free, or at one-half or a quarter of the usual rent; but, as this is not sufficiently prevalent to form the general rule, half a rood has been selected as the more usual quantity of ground which a labourer can manure. Only 10s. are allowed for the earnings of the wife and children, because, the case supposed being that of a woman with four young children, she is likely to have very little opportunity of doing much, even if she could get it to do.

	£.	s.	d.
Produce of three roods of con acre potato ground, 45 barrels of eating potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel, besides 15 barrels of small potatoes used for pig and seed the following year	7	10	0
Profit on pig	1	10	0
	9	0	0
Deduct rent of 2½ roods of potato ground, tilled and manured by farmer, at £7 per acre; the remaining half-rood is got rent-free, being manured by the labourer from the manure of his pig	4	7	6
Total profit on potato ground, the work being done by the labourer and his family	4	12	6
Net produce of fowls in eggs and chickens	0	10	0
Earnings of wife and children by field-labour, manufacturing, glean- ing, &c.	0	10	0
	£5	12	6

Being gains common to both classes of labourers, those constantly and those occasionally employed.

LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.				
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as before specified	5	12	6	52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel . .	8	13	0
Deduct for labour in planting and digging potatoes, which, being constantly employed, this class of labourers is obliged to get neighbours to assist them and their family in doing	1	0	0	Oatmeal	1	10	0
	4	12	6	Turf for fuel	0	10	0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a former part of this Evidence	11	10	0	Milk, butter, &c., called "kitchen," at 6d. per week	1	6	0
				Soap and candles	0	5	0
				Tobacco	0	10	0
				Rent of cabin	1	15	0
				Clothes, &c.	1	13	6
Total income of a labourer constantly employed	£16	2	6	Total expenditure of a labourer constantly employed	£16	2	6

LABOURERS OCCASIONALLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sundry gains, as described above	5	12	6	52 barrels of potatoes, at 3s. 4d. per barrel . .	8	13	0
Earnings of man in wages	7	10	0	Meal for man, a few weeks at harvest and potato-digging	0	13	0
				Turf	0	10	0
				"Kitchen," 3d. per week	0	13	0
				Rent of cabin	1	10	0
				Clothes	1	3	6
Total income	£13	2	6	Total expenditure	£13	2	6

The expenses of marriages amount to from 15s. to £1. 5s.; but many of the poor cannot pay fees, and are married gratuitously: christenings, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; wakes and funerals from 7s. 6d. to 15s.

Some of the town labourers' wives occasionally treat themselves to a cup of tea; but grocery

of any description never enters the door of a country cabin, except on Christmas and Easter days; and labourers think themselves lucky if they get any then.

The usual contribution towards the support of the priest is 1s. from each family; but, for the last few years, such has been the general poverty of the labouring classes, that nine-tenths of them have not been able to give anything.

In answer to a question "Whether any part of the misery of the labouring classes is attributable to the indolence or improvidence of their wives?" the farmers and labourers say "No," and that they are generally industrious, careful, and provident. The English Assistant Commissioner has no doubt but they are as desirous of doing the best they can for their families as English and Scotch women; but from various circumstances which he observed, he doubts whether they always know how to carry their wishes into operation in the most effectual manner. This arises obviously from the want of instruction and example; but it is undeniable that, whatever might be their knowledge and habits, they could find but little field to exercise them as long as their families are so numerous, and their means so small, as is the case at present.

The labourer, when unemployed, generally spends his time in tilling his garden and potato ground, cutting and drying his turf in the bog (if he is near one), and bringing it home; or, if he has nothing to do at home, he goes about seeking work, often to a great distance, and only sits at home idle when he has given up all hope of getting it. Very few country labourers frequent public houses much when out of work; want of means, indeed, would be sufficient to prevent it.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 37.

THE yearly amount of a labourer's wages, in constant employment, is stated in the early part of the evidence on this barony to amount to £8 6s. 4d. without diet. The total earnings of one only occasionally employed vary so exceedingly, as is shown in the Table at the commencement of the Evidence that no general average can be made; but their amount upon any of the townlands can easily be calculated at the rate of wages given in the evidence on "Rates of Wages." The other items, forming the labourer's income, are profit on pig, the average of which seems to be £1. 10s. a-year,—produce of a few hens about 10s., earnings of wife and children about 10s. As to the profit of land and con acre, a great difference exists among the labourers, who may in this respect be divided into three classes. The first, who form the majority of country labourers, have from half an acre to three or four acres of land, their profit upon which varies from £1 to £5 or £6, or more, according to the extent, quality, and rent of their ground, their skill and industry in cultivating it, the number, age, and habits of their family, and other local and personal circumstances. The second class consists of labourers who take con-acre potato land, and also get other ground rent-free for the season, as far as they can manure it: of the former they take from one to three roods, and of the latter they are generally able to manure from half a rood to a rood by collecting bog stuff and road-scrappings, &c., and mixing these with the manure of the pig, and ashes, and other refuse of the house. The profit upon these two descriptions of ground, generally consists of the small potatoes for the pig, and for the seed of the next year, and sometimes of a little more, such as their getting the eating potatoes at from 10s. to £1 less than they would have paid for them at market. The third class of labourers is composed of men who live in and near towns where con acre is scarce, and where, as they obtain but little work, the farmers will seldom let con acre to them, from the difficulty of getting paid for it, and the chance of the crop being thrown upon their hands if it should not turn out abundant, or potatoes should be very low in price. These labourers have no resource but that of selling their manure, for which they get from 10s. to 13s., unless they can procure land rent-free for a potato crop, as far as their manure will go. The latter, however, many farmers refuse them, in order to be able to buy the manure from them at a low price, and also many of these labourers, who would get land for this purpose, have not the means of paying for carting out their manure to the farmer's land, which is frequently situated at the distance of a mile or two, or more, from the town.

The ecclesiastical fees to the priest, for the marriages of labourers, are about 10s. if called, and £1 if not called; for christenings, 2s. 6d.; for funerals, from 5s. to 10s.; but the poorest families pay little or nothing. Where he can afford it the labourer spends about £1 in marriage festivities. Besides the ecclesiastical dues, the other expenses attending labourers' funerals are, coffin about 6s.; candles, tobacco, &c., for wake, from 5s. to 10s.; where whiskey is drunk at wakes it is paid for by those who attend, and not by the party at whose house the wake takes place. This was the account given by the witnesses.

The labourer's food is now entirely confined at all seasons to potatoes, however bad they may be, except a few men, who have constant employment and small families, or no children at all, and who consume a little meal during summer.—(Mr. Wray, Martin, Carter, and Onions.)

The usual consumption of a man, his wife, four young children, and a pig, is about one barrel (24 stone) of potatoes per week, where they can afford it; but the labourers in and near towns, and other populous neighbourhoods, are often reduced to half that quantity (or even less, when out of employment), and they do not get con acre. Many of these families are reduced to this shortened allowance during full half the year; that is, from November, after the potato digging has terminated, until March or April, when potato setting commences, and from June, when the latter is finished, until harvest begins, in the month of August. When no pig is kept, about four stones per week less than the quantity above mentioned are usually consumed.

The present price of potatoes is about 1½d. per stone, and the price for the last 12 months has been under 2d. per stone, or 4s. per barrel; but it is usually higher, and during the summer of last year it rose to above 4d. per stone.

Most of the labourers who form the third class above mentioned get so little employment

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Meath.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Moyferagh,
Lower.

Queen's County.

Baronies
Maryborough,
East and West.

Habits of the
Labourers.

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
Queen's County.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Baronies
Maryborough,
East and West.

(as will be seen in the Table at the commencement of the evidence on "Earnings of Labourers" in these baronies, by referring to the townlands of Great and Little Borris, corporation of Maryborough, Kilmear, and Clonina, and town of Mountrath), that notwithstanding the reduced allowance of food to which they limit themselves while out of work, the wives and children of most of them are also obliged to beg during that time. The preceding information is taken from what was stated in court by *James Sinnot, John Mansell, Cullen*, and several other labourers, and confirmed by the observations and inquiries of the Assistant Commissioners in inspecting the cabins. Few of the labourers can afford to use soap; they wash in rain-water, and put into it ashes and urine to soften it. Near towns most of the labourers use candles in winter, of which they consume 1½d. to 3d. worth per week, according to their means; but in the country they burn rushes dipped in fat. Those who smoke buy a halfpenny-worth of tobacco per day, and when the men take to it they will have it, though they and their families starve to get it. The poorest labourers cannot afford "kitchen," and are glad enough to get dry potatoes. The more comfortable labourers may pay from 3d. to 8d. per week for milk, butter, and other items constituting "kitchen."—(*John Mansell, James Sinnot, and labourers.*)

Mr. *Wilson* thinks that most of the labourers' expenses are, rent of cabin, clothes, and turf. The amount of the two first have already been stated in former parts of the Evidence; that of the last varies from little to nothing among the poorer families, who burn wood picked up in the hedges, dried cow and horse manure, stubble, weeds, &c.—Messrs. *Onions, Mosse*, and *James Sinnot* said, that the usual annual contribution of the labourers to the priest was 2s. for the men, and 1s. for women; but *John Mansell* added that many were now so poor that they could not, and did not, pay anything at all to the priest.

No portion of the misery of the labouring classes is in general to be attributed to the indolence or improvidence of their wives.—(*All*).—Messrs. *Mosse* and *Wilson* think, however, that some drink tea, and Mr. *Wray* has also frequently seen some of them taking a glass of whiskey when they come into towns.

The labourer usually spends the time during which he is not employed by the farmer, in endeavouring to obtain employment, or in cutting heath to make brooms, or in any other trifling occupation which his local circumstances afford.

No groceries whatever are consumed by a labourer's family, except perhaps on Christmas Day or Easter Sunday.

Bar. Portnahinch.

Habits of the
Labourers.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 42.

THE following Tables have been drawn up with great care from personal inquiries made by the Assistant Commissioners, in addition to the evidence received in court, and returns obtained in answer to circulars from every townland in the barony. They will furnish the best information concerning the income and expenditure of the labourers; they apply to a family consisting of a labourer, his wife, and four young children.

It is stated, among the sundry gains, that the labourer gets half a rood of his potato land rent-free, in consequence of his finding manure for it; this is always the case in the country, but near towns they often pay from £4 to £5 per acre for such lands.

Except during the month or six weeks intervening between the going out of the old crop of potatoes, and the taking up of the new, little or no oatmeal is used by the labourer; but even this does not add to his expenditure as stated in the Tables, for, potatoes being allowed for the whole year, the meal merely supplies their place, and the portion used is generally so scanty as not to increase the expense.

The sum allowed for turf, clothes, soap, and tobacco, in the account of the expenditure of the first class of occasional labourers, and for these items, and also for "kitchen," in the second and third classes, is, of course, very inadequate; and their only resource is to endeavour to curtail, or do without those articles, by using substitutes for them. Thus, for instance, they wash with rain-water, in lieu of soap; they make use of bogwood or rushes dipt in fat, instead of candles; and the poorer families endeavour to supply themselves with fuel, in part or in whole, by collecting dung, weeds, stubble, &c. As to "kitchen," some go entirely without it; and those who can afford it spend from 1d. to 6d. per week upon this item, according to their means.

The expense of tobacco is often considerable, in proportion to their small means. The great majority of labourers smoke; and, where the man is (as is often the case) a determined smoker, he is obliged to curtail the more necessary articles of clothing, fuel, "kitchen," &c., to purchase tobacco, on which he expends from 2d. to 6d. a week, according to the extent to which he indulges in this habit.

The labourer's expenditure upon clothes will be found fully explained under the head of "Clothing of the Peasantry," in Appendix E.

The only additional sources of income to the labourer, and his only means of meeting the deficiency exhibited in the Tables, are,—1st. That many of the cabins are built by the labourers themselves, which reduces their rent by from 10s. to £1 per annum. 2d. That for their own security, and often as their only means of getting their rent, the proprietors of cabins, and the farmers, frequently allow them to work out the rent of their cabins, and part, and even sometimes the whole, of that of their con acre land, which work is not included in the account of labour stated under the head of "Earnings of Labourers," and quoted in the following tables. 3d. Some few of the labourers, and their wives and children, who are more industriously inclined, endeavour to collect manure, bog stuff, stubble, road-sweepings, ditch earth, &c., for the greater part, or the whole, of their potato land; by which means the amount of its rent is so much saved and added to their income.

The quantity of potatoes allowed for the consumption of the constant labourer, and the first class of occasional labourers and their families, is amply sufficient. In the second class of

occasional labourers, the quantity is sufficient, with strict economy. In the third class the family undergo great privation and distress during the time when potatoes are scarce and dear, unless, as is very generally the case among that class, their wives and children become regular beggars for the time, or the kindness of their charitable neighbours relieves their wants.

The average price of potatoes, for the last three or four years, has been that stated in the Table, 4s. per barrel; but as they have, for the last twelvemonth, been below that price, (from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per barrel,) the situation of the labourer has been, during that time, by so much better than it is stated in the Tables. In years of partial failure of the potato crop, and their consequent scarcity and rise in price, the misery of the poor is, of course, proportionally increased and aggravated, and its horrors scarcely admit of description. It then also extends to those classes who, in ordinary years, seldom suffer from absolute scarcity of food.

These Tables are only intended to apply to those labourers who hold no land. A large proportion, however, of the labourers of this barony have from half an acre to two or three acres of land; but as the profit derived from this ground depends upon its extent, the rent charged, and the skill and industry of the labourer, all of which vary exceedingly, it would be impossible to draw up any Table which would present a correct idea of the whole of that class; and it is sufficient to state that, after deducting the additional rent, they make from the produce of their little land a clear profit of from £1 to £4 or £5 beyond the incomes assigned in the Tables to the different classes of labourers, which additional means will be divided among the articles of clothes, turf, "kitchen," &c., and render that class comparatively comfortable.

A labourer, with a wife and four young children, will plant about half an acre of potatoes, half of which he gets rent-free from the farmer, being able to manure it himself by means of the manure of his pig, and the ashes and the other refuse of his house, mixed with bog stuff, (peat) road-scrappings, ditch-earth, &c. This half acre will produce him 25 barrels (of 24 stone per barrel) of eating potatoes, and 7½ barrels of small ones, used for the pig, and for the seed of the next crop: the work of this potato ground costs him little or nothing, being done by himself and family, when they would be otherwise unemployed.

LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Profit on pig	1	10 0	Rent of one rood of con acre potato land, tilled and manured by farmer, at the rate of £10 per acre	2	10 0
Profit on fowls in eggs and chickens	0	10 0	20 barrels of eating potatoes at 4s. per barrel, which, together with those grown on ground manured by himself, are sufficient for the consumption of himself, family, and pig	4	0 0
Earnings of wife and children by field-work, gleaming, &c.	0	10 0	Rent of cabin	2	0 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a previous part of this Evidence—on "Earnings of Labourers"	9	10 0	Turf	0	12 6
	£12	0 0	Milk, butter, &c., called "kitchen," at 4d. per week	0	17 4
			Clothes	1	5 2
			Tobacco, Soap, and Candles	0	15 0
				£12	0 0

FIRST CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Profit on pig	1	10 0	Rent of one rood of con acre, tilled and manured by the farmer	2	10 0
Profit on fowls, in eggs and chickens	0	10 0	20 barrels of potatoes at 4s. per barrel	4	0 0
Earnings of wife and children by field-work	0	10 0	Rent of cabin	1	15 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in former part of the Evidence	8	1 4	Turf	0	10 0
	£10	11 4	"Kitchen," 3d. per week	0	12 6
			Left for clothes, tobacco, soap, and candles	1	3 10
				£10	11 4

SECOND CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Profit on pig	1	10 0	Rent of one rood of con acre, tilled and manured by the farmer	2	10 0
Profit on fowls, in eggs and chickens	0	10 0	16 barrels of potatoes at 4s. per barrel	3	4 0
Earnings of wife and children	0	10 0	Rent of cabin	1	10 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a former part of the Evidence on this barony	5	19 8	Left for turf, "kitchen," clothes, tobacco, soap, and candles	1	5 8
	£8	9 8		8	9 8

THIRD CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Profit on pig	1	10 0	Rent of one rood of con acre land	2	10 0
Profit on fowls, in eggs and chickens	0	10 0	10 barrels of potatoes at 4s. per barrel	2	0 0
Earnings of wife and children	0	10 0	Rent of cabin	1	5 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a former part of this Evidence	4	6 4	Left for clothes, turf, "kitchen," tobacco, soap, and candles	1	1 4
	£6	16 4		£6	16 4

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.

Queen's County.

Examinations taken by

John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Portmahinch.

EXPENDITURE.*Leinster.*
Queen's County.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.*Bar. Portmahinch.*

The ecclesiastical fees for marriage are from 10s. to £1, usually 12s. or 15s.; for christenings, 2s. or 2s. 6d.; for funerals, from 5s. to 10s. There are also other ceremonies and charges, which it is said some labourers indulge in, such as masses for the dead, &c., but of which it is almost impossible to learn the amount. The cost of festivities and other expenses is, for a marriage, from 10s. to £1, for a christening, from 5s. to 10s., and for a wake and funeral, from £1 to £1. 10s., being about 8s. or 10s. for a coffin, and from 10s. to £1 for snuff, tobacco, and spirits.

Labourers' families never use such things as groceries except on holidays and festivals, such as Christmas and Easter days, marriages, &c.

The Rev. Mr. *Healy* states, that those labourers who pay dues to the priest give 1s. at Easter, and another shilling at Christmas for themselves and families, but one-third or more of the labourers do not pay anything.

All the witnesses thought that, among the labourers' wives, there was, at any rate, no want of willingness to assist their husbands, either by earning or by good management, but only of precept and good example when young; although, of late years, they are much improved.

Another great cause of their deficiency in management they consider to be want of means which verifies the proverb, that "empty walls make bad housekeepers."

The witnesses thought that, although there were exceptions from individual disposition, yet the majority of labourers seldom spent their time in frequenting public houses and spirit shops, except sometimes on Sundays, holidays, and fair days, but occupied the time during which they were unemployed by others, in tilling their own garden or land, in collecting manure, in gathering heath to make brooms, &c. They also thought, that although the labourer did not turn his ground to as much advantage as he might do, it did not arise from indolence or apathy, but from the want of proper precept and example, and his consequent ignorance of a better system.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 46.

County Wicklow.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.Habits of the
Labourers.

THE following Tables have been drawn up with great care from personal inquiries made by the Assistant Commissioners, in addition to the evidence received in court, and the returns made from every townland in the barony. They will furnish the best information respecting the income and expenditure of labourers; they apply to a family consisting of a labourer, his wife, and four young children. It is stated among the sundry gains, that the labourer gets half a rood of his potato land rent-free, in consequence of his finding the manure for it. This is always the case in the country, but near towns they often pay from £2 to £3 an acre for such land. Except during the month or six weeks intervening between the going out of the old crop of potatoes, and the taking up of the new, little or no oatmeal is used by the labourer, and whatever is used does not add to his expenditure, for potatoes being allowed in the following calculations for the whole year, the meal merely supplies their place, and the portion used is generally so small as not to increase the expense. The sum allowed for turf, clothes, soap, and tobacco, in the account of the expenditure of the first class of occasional labourers, is, of course, very inadequate, and their only resource is to endeavour to curtail or do without those articles by using substitutes for them. Thus, for instance, they wash with rain water instead of soap, they use rushes dipped in fat instead of candles; the poorer families endeavour to supply themselves with fuel, in part or whole, by cutting heath and furze on the hills, and collecting dung, weeds, stubble, &c., which they dry on a frame or hurdle fixed up over the fire-place, as described in another place. As to "kitchen," some go entirely without it, and those who can afford it spend from 1d. to 6d. per week upon this item, according to their means. The expense of tobacco is often considerable in proportion to their small means; the great majority of labourers smoke, and when the man is (as is often the case) a determined smoker, he is obliged to curtail the more necessary articles of clothing, fuel, kitchen, &c., to purchase tobacco, upon which he expends from 2d. to 6d. a week, according to the extent to which he indulges in this habit. The only additional sources of income for the labourer, and his only means of meeting the deficiency exhibited in the following Tables, are, 1st, that many of the cabins are built by the labourers themselves, which reduces their rent 10s. per annum; 2d, that for their own security, and often as the only means of getting their rent, the proprietors of cabins and the farmers frequently allow the labourers to work out the rent of them, and part, and even sometimes the whole, of their con acre rent, which work is not included in the account of labour given in a previous part of this Evidence, and quoted in the Tables; 3d, some few of the labourers, and their wives and children, who are more industriously inclined, endeavour to collect manure for a great part or the whole of their potato ground, by which means the amount of rent they would have paid for it is so much added to their income.

The quantity of potatoes allowed for the consumption of the constant labourer and his family is amply sufficient. In the first class of occasional labourers the quantity is sufficient with strict economy. In the second class the family undergo more or less privation and distress during the time when potatoes are scarce and dear; but in the third class the most dreadful misery prevails from the almost total want of employment, unless, as is very generally the case in and near Baltinglass, their wives and children "take to the road," or, in other words, become regular beggars for the time; where, however, their minds and former habits and condition revolt at this alternative, they suffer (though often in silence) want the most pinching and severe, often getting but one scanty meal a day, and eking out their miserable quantity of potatoes, or handful of meal, by boiling *prassagh* (wild mustard) and other weeds with them, to furnish even the semblance of a repast, and they would frequently fall victims to absolute starvation, did not some kind neighbour suspect the want which is consuming them, and convey to them, often secretly, the relief which he perhaps can but ill afford to spare. The quantity given in this way by farmers, small occupiers, and often by labourers themselves, is incredible.

If the family be much larger than the number supposed above, the children's earnings, of course, amount to a proportionably larger sum, and some of the elder ones go out to service, and assist their family with what they can spare of their wages: when the family is young and helpless, as well as large, as not unfrequently happens, it is next to impossible to discover how they live, and they seem to know as little themselves; the only mode of their being able to obtain a subsistence appears to be (as before stated) by their "taking to the road," or being assisted by kind neighbours.

As further illustrative of the distress which prevails in many parts of this barony, several gentlemen in two of the most extensive parishes, in order to serve as a check upon the evidence given in court, and the other means of inquiry used by the Assistant Commissioners, and also to ascertain, for their own satisfaction, the state of their parishes, employed a most respectable and intelligent farmer to go round personally and ascertain the condition of the labourers; the result of his inquiry was, that he found in the two parishes 105 families of labourers in a state of great poverty and wretchedness.

EXPENDITURE.

Leinster.
County Wicklow.

Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.

Bar. Talbotstown,
Upper.

SUNDAY GAINS.

Produce of half an acre of con acre potato ground,—	£. s. d.
25 barrels (of 24 stone per barrel) of eating potatoes, at 4s. per barrel	5 0 0
7½ barrels of small potatoes used for the pig, and for seed of following year, profit on pig	1 10 0
	£6 10 0
Deduct rent of 1½ roods of potato ground tilled and manured by farmer } at £2. 15s. per rood, or at the enormous rent of £11 per acre . . }	4 2 6
The remaining half rood is got rent-free, being manured by labourer from manure of his pig.	
Total profit on potato ground, the work upon it being done by labourer and his family when they would otherwise be unemployed	2 7 6
Profit on fowls in eggs and chickens	0 10 0
Earnings of wife and children by field work, manufacturing, gleanings, &c.	0 10 0
	£3 7 6

Being gains common to all classes of labourers.

LABOURERS CONSTANTLY EMPLOYED.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sundry gains, as described above	3 7 6	40 barrels of potatoes, at 4s. per barrel	8 0 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a former part of the evidence	9 17 11	Rent of cabin	2 0 0
		Turf	0 10 0
		"Kitchen," at 4d. per week	0 17 4
Total income	13 5 5	Clothes	1 8 0
		Tobacco, soap, and candles	0 10 1
		Total expenditure	13 5 5

FIRST CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS EMPLOYED 180 DAYS IN THE YEAR.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sundry gains, as described above	3 7 6	37 barrels of potatoes, at 4s.	7 8 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in a former part of this Evidence	7 14 0	Rent	1 15 0
		"Kitchen," at 3d. per week	0 13 6
Total income	11 1 6	Left for turf, clothes, soap, and tobacco	1 5 0
		Total expenditure	11 1 6

SECOND CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS EMPLOYED 130 DAYS IN THE YEAR

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sundry gains, as described above	3 7 6	34 barrels of potatoes, at 4s. per barrel	6 16 0
Earnings of man by wages, as stated in the evidence on "Earnings of Labourers"	5 11 8	Rent	1 10 0
		Left for "kitchen," turf, clothes, soap, and tobacco	0 13 2
Total income	8 19 2	Total expenditure	8 19 2

THIRD CLASS OF OCCASIONAL LABOURERS, EMPLOYED 90 DAYS IN THE YEAR.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Sundry gains, as described above	3 7 6	26 barrels of potatoes, at 4s.	5 4 0
Wages of man, as stated in a former part of the evidence as aforesaid	3 17 0	Rent	1 5 0
		Left for "kitchen," turf, soap, clothes, and tobacco	0 15 6
Total income	7 4 6	Total expenditure	7 4 6

Groceries are never used by labourers' families but on Christmas and Easter days, and by many not even then.

The whole expenses of marriages amount to from 5s. to £1, being from 2s. 6d. to 10s. for ecclesiastical dues, and 2s. 6d. to 10s. for rejoicing. Christening usually 2s., of which 1s. goes to the priest, and the other shilling for drinking: wakes and funerals from 12s. to £1 5s., being from 2s. to 5s. for the priest, and from 10s. to £1 for the expenses of the wake and funeral.

EXPENDITURE.**Leinster.**
County Wicklow.Examinations
taken by
John Power, Esq.
Francis Sadleir, Esq.**Bar. Talbotstown,**
Upper.

Those who choose, and can afford it, usually pay 1s. per annum to the priest; but the Rev. Mr. *Lalor*, p. r., stated that so many gave nothing, that the contribution did not amount to more than 2d. per head upon the total number of labourers.

The farmers and labourers all deny that any portion of the misery of the labouring classes is to be attributed to the indolence or improvidence of their wives, and say that they do all they can with the little means they have at their disposal. These means are certainly so small that there is little to be done with them; but the English Assistant Commissioner remarked, almost universally, a lamentable inattention to cleanliness, and what is considered in other countries common decency of appearance in their houses and persons, in the clothes of their husbands and children, &c.; which state of things is shown by the exceptions he met with in some cabins (where, although equally poor, everything was neat, clean, and orderly) not to be a necessary accompaniment of poverty. It would nevertheless be doing these poor women a great injustice not to add that the want of education or training, and of proper precept and example either from their parents when young, or afterwards, when grown up, from their own class, and too often from their superiors, is quite sufficient to account, added to the differences of means, for their inferiority to the wives of labourers in England and Scotland.

The labourer, when not employed at wages, spends his time in walking about to seek work if he has no garden or potato ground to cultivate, or collecting weeds, stubble, dung off roads, &c., for manure or for fuel, or doing anything else by which he may increase his little means of subsistence. He does not go to public houses, against which his want of means is the best guarantee.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 49.

Munster.
County Clare.Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.**Barony Corcomroe.****Habits of the**
Labourers.

THE annual income of an ordinary labourer, including every source from which he and his family derive any profit, may be estimated as follows;—if constantly employed, he might be expected to work 240 days.

	£.	s.	d.
240 days, at 8d. a-day, without food	8	0	0
Profit on eggs	0	5	0
Profit on pig	1	10	0
Total annual income	£9	15	0

THE marriage fee is £1, but many labourers are married under that sum, and a few for nothing. The churching fee is 2s. 6d. Labourers pay nothing for funerals, and seldom can afford to pay for a mass for the dead. The labourer in general grows his potatoes on con acre, which he rents at about £5. 10s. per acre, and a common-sized family will require that quantity of land. A labourer spends in soap, according to one of the witnesses, about 12s. 6d. per annum; but *Lysaght* said he thought "that sum too much by one-half." Bog deal, in general, serves in the place of candles: his tobacco costs him about £1. 10s. Herrings are bought in winter by some labourers, and milk in summer, but the Assistant Commissioners could not ascertain the amount; their eggs are always sold.

The labourer makes no annual offering at Easter and Christmas; in place of that he sometimes gives the priest a few days' work.

In general the wives of labourers cannot be called improvident; they suffer at least themselves as much as any member of the family.

The manner in which the labourer usually spends his time in which he is not employed is often lolling about and doing nothing, but it seems they do not at such times go much to the whiskey-houses.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 51.

County Kerry.**Barony Iveragh.****Habits of the**
Labourers.

THE annual income of an employed labourer may be stated as follows:—£5 for 200 days' work, 10s. for eggs, and £1 for a pig; this is £6 10s. per annum.—(*Sullivan, Connel, Fitzgerald*).

The usual fee on marriage is £1 1s.; the Bishop's licence (sometimes remitted) is 10s.; the christening fee is 2s. 6d. A shilling is given at Easter, and one at Christmas, but nothing at funerals. An annual donation is made to the priest by farmers, but rarely by mere labourers. (*Mr. Fitzgerald*.)

"A labourer grows his own potatoes, which are his principal food; he seldom grows quite enough of potatoes for the whole year, and he generally has to purchase when they are dear in summer."—(*Connel*).—He burns bog deal, which he collects himself, in the place of candles; he expends for soap (say 3 lbs.) about 1s. a year; 3s. or 4s. for fish in winter, and a little flesh at feasts; some get milk for nothing from the farmers during the summer; others pay 2d. per week, or 4s. 6d. per annum; salt 6d. per annum. The egg-money pays for the tobacco, but the money spent in that depends on the man's taste and means.—(*Sullivan, J. Connel, Mr. Fitzgerald*).—No groceries are used in a labourer's family except a very little at Christmas.—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*). As to the effect of the character of the women on the condition of the labouring classes, it is said "We think the greater part of the labourers' wives do all they can for the comfort of their husbands and families."—(*Connel, Sullivan*).—"I think they might be more cleanly, and do many things about the house and potato garden which they neglect."—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*).—"A labourer, when he cannot get other work, usually employs himself in his potato ground, in cutting turf and bog deal, in preparing the next year's garden, and in fishing off the rocks."—(*Sullivan, Connel*).—"He might do all these jobs in half the time he spends on them, but if he had other employment I believe he would not thus spend more time than was necessary."—(*Mr. Fitzgerald*).

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 53.

VERY few labourers get constant employment. The following calculation may show nearly the income of one who does. Supposing him to work 200 days, his wages, at 8d. per day,

	£.	s.	d.
Will amount to	6	13	4
A pig brings, in an ordinary year, a profit of . .	1	10	0
Eggs	0	15	0
	£8	18	4

(Messrs. O'Leary, Twiss, Roche.)—"I think they make nothing by eggs in Castle Island parish."—(Mr. Powell.)—"The usual fee for marriage is £1 1s.; the Bishop's licence 10s.; both are sometimes remitted. In Castle Island, within the last six months, 40 were married, and of 7 the fees were remitted. The baptismal fee is 2s., but it is not paid in half the instances. There are no fees at funerals except 2s. 6d. for a mass. The labouring classes pay no offerings in chapel, and about one-third of them pay the confessional dues of 1s. each at Christmas and Easter."—(Mr. O'Leary.)—"A labourer very rarely buys his potatoes; he grows a quantity sufficient, or nearly so, for the supply of his family, by renting half or three quarters of an acre of score ground for about £3 a-year; he spends about two months' labour in tilling it; and it may be calculated that his own labour in about half the year will cultivate and pay the rent of the ground necessary to grow potatoes sufficient for his family. He has not always enough to last him until the new crop is ready, but if he occupies above half an acre of score ground he ought to have."—(Mr. O'Leary.)

Amongst the regular expenses of a labourer are the following:—

	£.	s.	d.
Soap	0	4	4 per annum.
Tobacco	0	17	0 ,,
Kitchen	0	15	0 ,,
	£1	16	4 ,,

"Bogwood is used instead of candles. They spend nothing in groceries. At Christmas, Easter, Shrovetide, and once or twice a-year beside, they eat a little meat."—(Mr. O'Leary.)—"I do not think that misery or distress is to be attributed to the general improvidence of their wives."—(Mr. O'Leary.)—"There is a most striking improvement in the moral habits of the peasantry generally in the last 12 years; they are less riotous and less drunken, and in every respect better; the want of employment has not produced any strong effect on them."—(Messrs. O'Leary, Chute, and Powell.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 55.

THE following statement is given of the annual income of a labourer:—"I suppose a labourer, who has common employment with a farmer, to work 200 days, at 6d. a-day and his food: this will be £5 a-year; he will make about £1 15s. profit by his pig; his whole income will be £6 15s. He does not usually make anything from any other source."—(Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.)

"The fee to the clergyman at marriage is £1 5s.; at baptism or churching 2s. 6d.; at funerals 5s.: this is generally paid. Nothing at Easter or at Christmas."—(Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.)

The labourers, almost universally, grow their own potatoes, which are almost their only food; they may pay about £3 or £4 rent for the ground on which they grow them, and they also feed a pig with the produce. The weekly expenditure of a labourer for soap, candles, tobacco, and what is termed "kitchen," is very trifling. We think the following a fair average per annum: for soap 10s.; for candles 4s.; for salt 1s.; for milk 10s. Tobacco cannot be calculated, as it depends on the habits and means of the labourer.—(Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.)

Groceries are not consumed by a labourer's family, except a little at Christmas.

The labourer usually gives the priest a day's labour in the year, besides the regular fees.

"I do not think any portion of the misery of the labouring classes is attributable to the indolence or improvidence of their wives; they assist in the labour of the potato garden, but they have no opportunity to earn much."—(Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.)—"I think that the women might do much more than they do; I have labourers whose wives sell their food to buy their own tobacco."—(Mr. Condon.)

A labourer has his own potato ground to work, which may sometimes engage him when he is unable to obtain employment.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 56.

THE annual income of a labourer, supposing him to be employed 240 days in the year, would be as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
240 days' wages, at 7d. per day	7	0	0
Profit on pigs, about	2	0	0
Total, per annum	£9	0	0

The usual fees to the priest are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Marriage	1	0	0
Christening and churching	0	2	6
Funerals	0	5	0
	£1	7	6

EXPENDITURE.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Trugenackmy.

Habits of the
Labourers.

County Limerick.

Barony Conello,
Lower.

Habits of the
Labourers.

Bar. Coshlea.

Habits of the
Labourers.

EXPENDITURE.

Munster.
County Kerry.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Coshlea.

In addition they sometimes give a day's work or two, but no other sum is paid to the priest. A labourer grows the potatoes necessary for his family on one acre, which he takes from a farmer at from £6 to £10 per acre.

The following are items of his annual expenditure:—

	£.	s.	d.
Soap	0	6	6
Candles	0	6	3
Tobacco	1	10	5
Kitchen	0	16	0
	£2	19	2

He expends nothing on groceries, and only about 6s. per annum on meat.

The wives of labourers, it is said, "are as hardworking and industrious (if not more so) than their husbands."

With respect to the manner in which a labourer spends his time when unemployed it is said, "If he has a garden he spends as much time in it as the garden requires; those who have not work in their gardens spend much time in thorough idleness; they do not then go much to whiskey-houses, or join in country games."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 58.

County Tipperary. As to a labourer's income in the year, 250 days of labour, at 8d. per day, make up £8. 6s. 8d., which may be called a full average. He earns a little by eggs; about £3 by pigs; anything more must be from accident, which cannot be computed.—(Messrs. Scully, Ryan, and Slattery.)

Bar. Middlethird.

Habits of the
Labourers.

The marriage fee to the Roman Catholic clergyman is £1. 5s.; some, however, are married for nothing. Christening money is not paid in half the cases of baptism; strictly speaking no fee is paid for christening, but 2s. 6d. for churching the mother. The fee to the priest at a labourer's funeral, for blessing the clay and saying a mass, is 5s., but this is not demanded in above half the cases that occur. A shilling each at Christmas and at Easter is expected to be paid at confession, but the payment depends on the generosity of the labourer.—(Rev. Mr. Ryan, P. P.)

As to the annual expense of food, a labourer grows his own potatoes, which are almost the sole food of his family. He himself is probably fed by his employer.

Milk is used by not more than one-half of the labourers; when used, the cost may be estimated at 6d. per week for half a year. It is often given by the employer to a labourer's family. The greatest expenditure on tobacco is 6d. per week; candles 3d. per week for six months; from £1. 10s. to £2. 10s. per annum on what is called "kitchen" and tobacco is the nearest calculation that can be made. Labourers do not consume any description of groceries.

It is agreed that the misery of the working classes is not in any degree attributable to the indolence or improvidence of their wives.

Of the time during which a labourer is not hired he spends part in cultivating his garden, and part in cutting his turf; but after these operations are performed he is generally for a long time unemployed.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 60.

County Waterford. AN ordinary labourer getting 220 days' work in the year, at 6d. per day and his food,

Bar. Decies with-
out Drum.

Habits of the
Labourers.

	£.	s.	d.
Earns	5	10	0
He makes profit by his pig	2	0	0
By eggs and fowls	0	10	0
Total annual income	£8	0	0

The marriage fee to the priest is £1 5s.; about one couple in ten are married *gratis*. The fee for churching the mother is 2s. Nothing is paid at funerals, nor (except in a few cases) at Christmas or Easter.

The labourer in general rents an acre of dairy ground, at £4 10s., on which to grow potatoes.

The following are some items of a labourer's annual expenditure:—

	£.	s.	d.
Soap	0	2	6
Candles	0	4	0
Tobacco	1	6	0
Kitchen and salt	1	1	0
	£2	13	6

He also expends about 10s. on meat and bread at Christmas and Easter.

Labourers sometimes give a day's labour to help the priest to cut his turf, or till his potatoes. A great deal of the comfort of a labourer's family depends on his wife; there is a great difference to be perceived between the house of a labourer who has a tidy industrious wife, and that of one who has not; in general the wife could do much more than is done.—(Messrs. Usher, Langley, and Boate.)—In winter, when there is little employment, the labourer occupies himself in collecting manure, or in doing little jobs about his cabin and garden. Having no money, he does not go much to public houses.—(Mr. Hudson.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 62.

THE annual income of a labourer is estimated as follows :—

A man who works 200 days (not receiving diet from the employer) will

	£.	s.	d.
Earn	7	10	0
Profit on a pig	2	0	0
Eggs	0	10	0

£10 0 0

A man who gets breakfast and dinner from his employer, and works 250 days,

	£.	s.	d.
Earns	6	5	0
Profit on a pig	2	0	0
Eggs	0	10	0

£8 15 0

A labourer does not obtain profit from any source except those mentioned. It is stated that the regular fee on marriage is £1, and the Bishop's licence is 5s.; some (about one-tenth of the whole number) are married *gratis*. At churching the mother, the fee is 2s. 6d.; this is very badly paid. The usual fee at funerals is 10s.; this is not paid by mere labourers in one-fifth of the cases. In Tramore parish a labourer pays nothing at Easter or Christmas. All, or the greater part of the potatoes consumed by a labourer's family, are grown on dairy-ground, which he rents from the farmer at £6 for three-fourths of an acre. That quantity is sufficient for an ordinary family. In most cases the wife and children get about as much work from the farmer as is sufficient to pay for 1d. worth of milk per day for three or four months in the year. A labourer's family also expends, for—

	£.	s.	d.
Herrings in winter	0	5	0
Salt, per annum	0	2	0
Soap, ditto	0	7	0
Candles, ditto	0	3	0
Tobacco, ditto	1	10	0

£2 7 0

A labourer spends nothing on groceries; he eats meat generally at Christmas, Shrovetide, and Easter, which may cost him about 3s. He gives no annual contribution to the priest. The witnesses think, "that the wives of labourers perform their part, in their care of the family, as well as can be expected." It is stated, that "when a labourer is not regularly employed, he in general finds some little job about his potato ground and cabin; he does not saunter down to a public house, or stand idle at home."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 63.

To the inquiry, what the annual income of a labourer amounts to, Tomlinson replied, "About half work, or 3s. a week, and my wife gets about four weeks at harvest, and one week, or may be two, at pulling flax at 8d. a day; the children do not make anything." On inquiring the expenses of marriages, christenings, wakes and funerals, Barney Hally replied, "Well, I'll tell you that, for I collect for the priest in our place; a marriage costs from 7s. to 10s., and from that to £1, besides 3s. 4d. for the licence; a christening has a gathering, and there are five or six quarts of whiskey, and 2s. 6d. for the clergy; wakes for an old *residentifier* have whiskey and tobacco, but a labourer will only have tobacco; it is an ancient rule, but they don't use tobacco so much as formerly among the best sort of farmers." John Cullen remarked, "Yes, Barney, but how could you see a man taking out his pipe and putting his own tobacco in it, don't you know there is always a plate of tobacco ready?"—"Ay, and not paid for, may be, till that day twelvemonth."—(Patrick Campbell).—Captain Atkinson gave the Assistant Commissioners the following statement of the expenses of food, per week, to a labourer's family, consisting of a man, his wife, and four children: two cwt. of potatoes 2s. 6d., milk 1s., herrings 6d."—Campbell said, "Tobacco costs 3d. a week at the lowest, many use 5d. worth."—"All labourers do not smoke."—(John Cullen).—"Soap and salt cost a labourer about 6d."—(Captain Atkinson).—Patrick Campbell being asked what quantity of groceries a labourer's family consumes, replied, "Not much groceries used here by the labouring people, not more than 2d. worth in the week in the labourer's family; he is very well off if he gets *praties* and a drop of milk."—"Ay, and blue milk too, that if you threw it against the wall it would not colour it."—(Tomlinson.)

The sum paid to the priest was thus stated :—2s. a year from a labourer, 1s. at Easter, and 1s. at Christmas, or only 6d. if he can't afford it."—(Barney Hally).—The indolence or improvidence of the women is not admitted to be a cause of the poverty of the labouring classes. "The labourers' wives," said John Cullen, "would be industrious enough if they had anything to induster on."—"Aye, and the labourers too; you would not have so many here to-day, Sir, if the labourers could get a day's work."—(Mr. Black).—To the inquiry, how a labourer usually spends his time in which he is not employed, John Cullen replied, "What have they to do but go about looking for something to do."—"The number that read," said Campbell, "are very few, but there's 500 that reads now, for one in our time. The Earl of Gosford has a school for them for nothing, and any way it is only 1½d. a week."

The Rev. Dr. Blacker has built two school houses, defraying the expense himself, and Colonel Close has built and supports three schools at his own expense.

EXPENDITURE.

Munster.
County Waterford.

Examinations
taken by
W. J. Gisborne, Esq.
T. N. Vaughan, Esq.

Bar. Middlethird.

Habits of the
Labourers.

Ulster.
County Armagh.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bar. Feys, Lower.

Habits of the
Labourers.

EXPENDITURE.

Ulster.
County Cavan.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hea, Esq.

Bars. Loughtee,
Upper and Lower.

Habits of the
Labourers.

County Down.

Bar. Iveagh,
Upper.

Habits of the
Labourers.

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 66.

THE expenses of the food of a labourer's family vary according to the price of provisions; they live for a considerable period of the year on the con acre. The use of tobacco was said to be greatly increased; a labourer buys at least a halfpenny worth of it in the day. "I sell it to them, and to my knowledge, far more of them use a pennyworth, then a halfpennyworth."—(Mr. Mulvey.)—There are no groceries consumed by the labourer's family. The sum paid to the priest by labourers is 1s. at Easter, and 1s. at Christmas. The labourers' wives must necessarily be idlers from the want of employment. The labourers usually spend their unemployed time "in going among their neighbours, smoking and talking about any news that may be going on."—(Michael Flagherty.)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 67.

"If a labourer was employed every day he would have, I suppose, £18 a year, but then he is not employed half his time; he is employed about three days in the week at 1s. per day; the outside is not more than 6d. a-day all the year round; his wife having four children, could not do more than keep the house and family clean; she could not make as much as would buy soap to wash the children's clothes; the children gather manure and firing, and also assist in the preparation of the potato garden; those labourers who are also weavers, can make something when farm labour is scarce."—(M^cCrome, all the rest concurring.)—This would only amount to £9. 2s. 6d. The following was the account given of their expenditure: for half an acre of Irish measure, ploughed, and manured ready for seeding, £4; they generally have the seed from the year before, the potatoes which they use for this purpose being too small for their own eating; seeding, moulding (*i. e.* earthing up) and digging out require 28 days' work, £1. 8s.; the weeding and cleaning is done by the children; this amounts altogether to £5. 8s.: a fair average produce will be four tons of potatoes to the half acre; potatoes average here about 1s. 4d. per cwt., so that the produce of the half acre would be under the expense, amounting only to £5 6s. 8d. When asked why they preferred paying for the half acre, to buying potatoes in the market, which would appear to be cheaper, they gave as their reasons, that the time they laboured at their potato garden was when they had no other employment; besides, if they agreed to pay for the ground in labour (no uncommon practice), they were sure of so many days' work, and moreover, they had some small potatoes beside for the pig.

The next item of expense, after the ground for potatoes, is the "kitchen" they use with them, which consists mostly of buttermilk at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a quart, three quarts in the day answering for a family, consisting of a man, wife, and four children; this will amount to £2 5s. 7d.; soap, at half a pound a week, will be 8s. 8d. ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.); tobacco $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day, 15s. 2d.; tea and sugar (taken only at Christmas and Easter) 2s. in the year; labourers who are protestants or presbyterians pay no dues. The Rev. Mr. Boland, P. P., stated that a labourer's family paid him, upon an average, 3s. a year.

	£.	s.	d.
The above expenditure amounts to	9	2	5
Clothing, before stated to be	5	11	10
Rent of cabin	1	10	0
Total expenditure	16	4	3
Total income, as stated above	9	2	6
Balance against labourer	7	1	9

It must be remarked that their calculations for clothing seems too high, and to be made rather from what they conceive a labourer's clothing ought to be, than from what it really is. When the difference between the expenditure and income was shewn to them, they stated still that it was correct, but said they made up the difference by means of a pig, by some little spinning, and sometimes the husband went over at harvest time to England or Scotland, and earned as much as released the potatoes. "The labourer spends his unemployed time in gathering manure, mending his clothes, and sometimes in reading."—(M^cCrome.)—Do many read? "Yes, many."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 69.

Bar. Lecale.

Habits of the
Labourers.

THE labourers do not consider that they have any certain source of income but the man's labour; this, as stated above, does not exceed 4s. a week, which is £10 8s. per annum. In addition to this, there may be £1 or £1 10s. profit on a pig, and about 10s. for the woman's labour, making a total of from £11 18s. to £12 8s. annual income. The Assistant Commissioners found it impossible to ascertain the total expense usually incurred for marriages, christenings, wakes, funerals, &c., the statements varied so much that nothing was to be relied on. The expense of food for a family, and the rate at which it is retailed, are about the same as in Upper Iveagh. The general weekly expenditure of a family for soap is stated at 4d. or 5d.; candles are seldom used. The expense of tobacco is thus stated, "About $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a-day does us during the week, and 1d. on Sunday; we smoke more when we are idle."—(John Keown.)

In this barony a good deal of what is called "kitchen" consists of groceries; all the labourers in this district consume groceries. If a man keeps himself at all sober, he spends from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per week in groceries; they use a good deal of oaten bread; they consider milk dearer than tea, in short, think that the latter is the cheapest "kitchen." The sum paid to the priest is stated to be about 3s. annually, but if the labourer be very poor the payment is reduced, or perhaps not demanded at all.—(Rev. Mr. Kearney, P. P.)—The conduct of the women in general seems to be approved of. "There are two good wives for one good husband."—(Mr. Smyth.)—In Lecale not much mischief is attributed to the improvidence of wives. The behaviour of labourers who are out of employment is thus stated:—"They walk

about looking for something to do, or if they have a rood of land they collect manure for it, and a very few of them read the bible."—(*John Keown.*)—"They are doing something about the house."—(*Hugh M'Garry.*)

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 71.

THE amount of the income and expenditure of a day-labourer in ordinary employment has already been particularly detailed at the commencement of the evidence on this barony, under the head of "Earnings of Labourers."

M'Quade being asked the manner in which the labourer usually spends his time, when he is not employed, replied, "Doing something about his own little place."

For the Names of those who attended the Examination, vide p. 72.

THE labourer was stated to have no resource but his own labour that he can reckon on, and that is not better than three days in the week, at 10*d.* on an average of the year. "The con acre is his main support."—(*Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C.*) The expense of food for a family was stated to be always changing. "Potatoes have been very cheap of late."—(*Rev. Mr. Duffy, R. C. C.*)—"A labourer spends about 2*d.* a week for soap and candles."—(*Connolly.*)—"As to tobacco, it was stated that $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a day will do a man for tobacco, "but sometimes his wife smokes."—(*Alice Kelly.*)—This witness being asked, "Do you smoke?" replied, "I do Sir, and my mother that's hanging on us smokes; she is worse than either of us, she will cry if we can't get her tobacco." When asked what quantity of groceries a labourer's family consumed, *Bess Hughes* replied, "We can't afford groceries." With regard to the sum paid to the priest, *Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. R.*, said, "My dues are 1*s.* at Christmas, and 1*s.* at Easter, and if the labourer's family are in distress, which is too often the case, of course I cannot expect anything." Being asked in what manner the labourer usually spends his time in which he is not employed, *Michael Philips*, a labourer, replied, "Walking about dragging sorrow after his heels."

EXPENDITURE.

Ulster.

Co. Fermanagh.

Examinations
taken by
Jonathan Binns, Esq.
James O'Hara, Esq.

Bar. Tyrkennedy.

Habits of the
Labourers.

County Monaghan.

Bar. Monaghan.

Habits of the
Labourers.

AN

NUMBER on the QUESTIONS as sent out.	
	PARISH, AND POPULATION IN 1831 . . .
	RESPONDENT
6.	1. How many labourers are in your parish? How many in constant? how many in occa- sional employment?
7.	2. How are they maintained when out of em- ployment?
8.	3. What is the ordinary diet, and condition with respect to clothing, of the labouring classes in your parish?
9.	4. What are the daily wages of labourers, with or without diet, (specify winter and summer,) in your parish?
10.	5. At what periods of the year are they least employed?
11.	6. Are women and children usually employed in labour, and at what rate of wages?
12.	7. Is task-work general in your neighbour- hood?
13.	8. What in the whole might an <i>average</i> labourer, obtaining an <i>average</i> amount of employment, both in day-work and task-work, earn in the year, including harvest-work and the value of all his other advantages and means of living?
14.	9. What in the whole might his wife and four children, all of an age to work (the eldest not more than 16 years of age) earn within the year, obtaining, as in the preceding case, an average amount of employment?
15.	10. What would be the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions, during each of the last three years?
24.	11. Are wages for labour usually paid in money, or provisions, or by con acres? or in what other way?
25.	12. Upon what terms are herds usually hired in your parish?

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CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Arran and Ballymoe (half).

Arran . . . Pop. 3,191	Arran . . . Pop. 3,191.	Ballinakill . . Pop. 4,315.	Donamon, Ballinakill, and Kilcroan. Pop. 7,083.
Rev. M. Gibbons, P. P.	P. O'Flaherty, Esq.	Rev. John Griffin, P. P.	Rev. George Knox.
All labourers. No employment, except occasionally for themselves, the herring-fishery and kelp-making having failed, which were their chief employment.	Of those persons who do not hold land from the landlord, some work the crop on half the produce, the owner finding half the seed; the remainder take patches of potato-soil, not measured, at different prices.	Return of the census of 1831, above the age of 20, viz. males 1,700; all of whom may be considered labourers, few excepted, say 20. About 40 in constant employment, 40 in occasional.	According to the enumerators' returns, there are in Donamon 207, Ballinakill 965, and Kilcroan 402, who, with few exceptions, labour on their own holdings.
By whatever they can make of other trifling fisheries, and the poor produce of the land.	—	They save some potatoes, which, with some fish they kill occasionally, is the only maintenance they have.	—
Diet, potatoes, fish, and milk; as to clothing, it is generally bad for the want of means.	The ordinary diet, in three cases out of four, is dry potatoes, except when a man takes fish: the clothing, in general, is good; there are some exceptions; the landlord sends annually a supply for the most destitute.	Potatoes, and sometimes fish: the clothing of the very poor is not sufficient to cover their nakedness.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, and milk occasionally; the clothing is but very indifferent.
No employment if they offered their services for one penny per day.	—	8d. in summer for a full-grown man, and 6d. in winter, without diet, and 4d. for the woman.	The daily wages of a labourer is, generally speaking, without diet, 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer.
In the winter season.	—	They are never employed in my parish, except in two instances, in my memory, on the Government line of road.	From December to February.
No employment.	—	Women and children were employed by the Government at as above, at the rate of 4d. per day.	Scarcely ever employed.
None.	—	No.	Not very general, with the exception of turf-cutting.
Having no employment, we cannot tell.	—	I should think about £8 or £10, if continually employed, together with what employment his own affairs may give him.	I understand about £6.
The same as the above; we don't know.	—	At 4d. per day, in constant employment, about £25: as employed at present, they earn little or nothing.	—
Having no people employed, we cannot ascertain.	I am of opinion that £2 10s. would procure him a sufficiency of potatoes, which is his only food, except at times when he fishes and uses some.	At the average price of potatoes, 2d. a-stone, the only food here, it might amount to (as they now are fed) £4 or £5 yearly; but anything like	Between £5 and £6. good food might come to £10.
—	—	The Government pays in money or in goods; the landlord, in some cases, in provisions.	Chiefly paid by con acres and provisions.
For a plot or garden, and no instance of same but two on the three islands, owing to the poverty of the people.	There are but two persons in the island who keep herds; they give £3 a-year, an acre and a half of garden, and grazing of six sheep to each herd.	By giving some arable land and pasture.	According to extent of farms they have to take care of: a herd has usually two acres of land and grass to two cows for care of 150 acres, and so in proportion.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Ballymoe (half) and Tuam.

Kilcroan . . Pop. 1,111.	Templetoher & Buiounah. Pop. 9,742.	Tuam (6 Parishes.) Pop. about 29,000.	Ballynakill, Pop. —
<i>T. N. Bagot, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Bourke, P. P.</i>	<i>James Kirwan, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Clarke, P. P.</i>
Not being informed upon the subject of the query, I cannot answer it.	1,800 at least constantly employed at home in the cultivation of their respective farms. I know none whom I could call unemployed in the strict sense of the word, as those who spend the summer and harvest in England and Leinster, assist their relatives in the winter and spring, or hire themselves at low wages until the season of migration returns.	I think there are 10,000 men in the union capable of manual labour; about 1,000 of them depending on daily hire, the remainder employed in cultivation of land for their own subsistence.	About 1,000 labourers. None in constant employ; some few in occasional employment.
By the produce of their holdings, or con acre land, or purchased provisions.	—	Such of them as trust to daily employment, depending on Providence; such as work for their landlord, subsisting on the produce of their holdings.	Cannot exactly say; live at their own little places, or with friends, for whom they work occasionally.
Potatoes and milk; some, potatoes alone; clothing of coarse and low-priced materials.	Very bad potatoes; they never taste of their pigs or poultry; the eggs go for soap, salt, and tobacco, the corn for the rent and tithe, whilst milk and butter, particularly during winter and spring, are luxuries known only to the very few snug and comfortable amongst them; animal food, except on Christmas day, and perhaps a cock on St. Martin's, they never taste: the clothing of either sex is most wretched; I can safely aver, that not more than three-fifths of the adults have covering to attend the Divine Service on Sundays, whilst there are many of either sex, hale and healthy, (where the family is not numerous, and therefore no round of the rags,) who, from Christmas to Christmas cannot present themselves at church.	Potatoes generally, together with a small quantity of buttermilk, occasionally an egg, occasionally a herring: meat on Christmas and Easter days; happy if they can procure it on those days.	Diet, potatoes; sometimes with, oftener without milk: clothing, frieze, corduroy, or cotton.
The labourers don't work without diet except for their landlords; the wages in this case is 6d. a-day, winter and summer; they get 6d. and diet from other employers in summer, but no employment in winter.	There is no market here for labour; the cottiers or tenants are obliged to labour for their masters, without diet, at 5d. per day in winter, and 7d. in summer: this employment is frequently injurious to him who gets it, as he is obliged to leave his own work undone at the proper season.	6d. in the country, 8d. in the town of Tuam. Labourers are seldom dieted, except in spring and harvest, in Tuam; even at those periods not generally.	No wages that I know; any that are, get 6d. and diet.
From Christmas to 1st of February.	—	In summer and winter; in fact, they have no general employment, except in spring and autumn.	Winter and summer.
Women at 4d. a-day, children from 3d. to 4d.	Women and children are frequently at all kinds of work in the field, assisting their husbands and parents, or taking their place when with the master in England or in Leinster.	Seldom, if employed, at half price: in fact, there is no employment for persons of that description.	None, except they work a little for themselves.
I think task-work is pretty general, especially in turf-cutting, and sowing, mowing, ploughing, draining, gravelling of land, quarrying and building walls.	I know of no work done by task.	Labourers seldom work by task; tradesmen generally.	No.
About £8.	I have already observed that there is no market here for labour: an able-bodied labourer is easily found to hire himself for out-labour the entire year round, for from £3 10s. to £4, and the family diet.	I think £6 in the country, and (supposing him to get general employment) £8 in the town, would be a fair average.	Labourers having no constant, and very little occasional employment in this district, cannot well say.
In this case I should think the wife would have quite enough to do in attending to the house concerns; as to the remainder of the query, the employment is so uncertain and casual that I cannot take upon myself to answer.	—	There is scarcely any employment for hire, for persons of that description, in this parish: in the country they are generally employed about their own little holdings; in the town, they generally go a begging about the country parts of the parish.	Cannot ascertain.
I think about £6 10s.	The average price of potatoes for the last five years has been 2d. per stone; and I have heard that a stone would not be sufficient for the daily food of a labourer.	That entirely depends on the species of food; if the ordinary one, (potatoes and buttermilk,) I think £6 a-year: I would here beg leave to observe, that there are many thousands in this union living altogether on potatoes alone.	Cannot well say.
Wages are usually paid in rent of holdings and by con acre; but some cases in provisions and money.	In any or every way but in money.	In the town, in cash; in the country, generally by allowance in the rent; seldom by con acre, except in the case of public works.	Sometimes in provision, generally in money.
Herds have a house, two acres of land, and grass for two cows, for taking care of the stock, &c., of a farm of 100 acres; and pretty much in that proportion for a larger farm.	At an acre or two, according to the extent of the farm; the grass of one or two cows; and to quit at a moment's warning.	They generally get an acre of land, and the grazing of a cow or horse, for the care of 100 acres, and so on in proportion.	No herds but those that take care of mountain districts; they get a cabin, garden, and grass for cattle.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Ballymoe, Tuam, Ballinahinch, and Moycullen.

Ballynakill, Pop. about 7,183.	Ballynakill Union, Pop. about 37,000.	Ballynakill, &c. Pop. about 37,000.	Omev and Ballindoon. Pop. 11,514.
Henry Blake, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Anthony Thomas.	Rev. Anthony Thomas.	Rev. Peter Fitzmaurice, P. P.
I cannot answer this question. The population have plenty of employment on their own farms; and all have land who seek it: the herring-fishery occupies part of their time, and they are maintained by what they raise on their own farms.	There are very few of what are generally called labourers. Most hold some land, and work, when required by others, as day-labourers.	It is not easy to say the exact number of labourers, as all small farmers labour in the seasons for hire. mountain, and waste to a considerable extent: the tilling of their small farms gives them employment for a very short time; there is no constant employment for them, or for those who have no holdings.	I cannot say how many labourers are in the parish. The heads of families are in general holders of small farms, averaging five acres arable, with some acres
—	Upon the produce of their own land, as mostly all endeavour to have more or less of potatoes tilled.	When out of employment they use the potatoes they tilled themselves.	The only resource is the potato-crop, and sometimes a fishery.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and fish: the clothing of the adults tolerably good; certainly improving: the children are sometimes very ragged during the summer.	Potatoes and milk, fish, and potatoes often without any accompaniment: some, as to clothing, decent; some, middling; and many, particularly the women and children, nearly half naked.	Potatoes, sometimes with milk, sometimes fish: clothing, I believe, as in other parts of Ireland—some good, some very bad; some almost naked, particularly the children.	Potatoes, fish, and occasionally, on festivals, bacon: their clothing is frieze, and for the fishermen blue jackets and trousers; the females, flannel-cotton, but generally only a few of each family can make their appearance on Sundays.
Wages, 6d. to 8d. per day; or £4 per annum, with diet and lodging.	Wages in the country parts, in winter 6d., and in summer mostly the same; in Clifden it varies from 8d. to 10d.	6d. in the country, both summer and winter; from 8d. to 10d. in Clifden, the only town in this district of several square miles: I should remark there are two little towns now springing up. Roundstone to the south, and Reagh to the north, of Clifden.	For the little employment that is, the wages, without food, is 6d. in winter; in summer, 8d. per day.
In the summer. be very profitably employed at those periods in collecting manures, of which there is abundance, and in draining the bog-lands, &c.	In winter, and part of the summer, before the crops come in: the people are idly disposed at those times, or most of them might	Before the harvest sets in, and after the cessation of potato-digging in November.	During the months of June, July, and August, November, December, and January; during the latter months the small farmers could do much in draining, reclaiming, and enclosing, if they had capital.
The women knit stockings, make flannel-yarn, and help in manuring the farm, making nets, &c.	The women and children are not generally much employed here; I constantly, in the seasons, employ them myself, at from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Women and children are not much employed; wages from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Women and children are seldom employed.
There is no one to give employment; and task-work, except on the roads, is avoided by the people; and, when taken, is almost uniformly ill done: the contractors under the Government engineer have	Task-work is not usual here: I have partially introduced it myself, to save me from the gross imposition of the day-labourer, or rather loiterer. greatly disappointed the people in their payments.	Task-work is not general: I have myself endeavoured to introduce it, to avoid the incorrigible idleness of the labourers.	Task-work is not usual here.
An average labourer, occupying two acres of average ground, could, by the application of half a year's labour, produce 10 tons of potatoes and 25 cwt. of oats, together worth about £21: his rent and taxes would amount to £4; he would therefore have £17 for the labour of himself and family for six months, exclusive of turf, knitting, fishing, or casual labour.	This is a question not easily answered with precision; I should think £10 a-year a fair average for all classes under the head "labourer."	About £10.	A labourer might earn £8 a-year by having constant employment.
It would be difficult to say what might be earned by steady application: I am confident the produce of the land could be increased a third, and the comforts of the people doubled.	Not being generally employed, I cannot give a correct idea of the earning here.	I cannot give an accurate or satisfactory answer to this.	I know of no employment for the wife and children, save on their own farm: the females knit stockings in this country; the price for them is so low that they do not earn more than three-halfpence per day.
Certainly under £5; I am told, but I can scarcely credit that a hired man does not cost £2 10s. to feed in the small farm-houses.	I think 6d. per day would feed a labourer well here.	6d. a day would feed a labourer in this country with good, wholesome, strong food.	Fed as the poor farmers are in Ireland, £6 sterling.
In every way that can be devised; certainly not usually in money.	Sometimes in cash, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes in rent.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, but more generally in rent.	Usually paid in money or allowed in rent.
One or two acres of tillage land, and the grass of from one to five head of cattle.	Herds have a certain portion of land given them, together with what is called a run for a certain number of cattle.	Herds usually have a garden for potatoes and corn, with grass on the lands under their care for a certain number of cattle.	Very few herds in these parishes.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Ballinahinch, Clare, Clonmacnoon, Dunmore.

Omey, Ballindoon, and Ballinakill . . Pop. 18,697.	Kilclooney . Pop. 8,404.	Union Kilkilvery and Headford Pop. 2,771.	Tuam . . Pop. 14,219.
<i>John D'Arcy, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Earl Clancarty.</i>	<i>Charles Blake, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Archbishop of Tuam.</i>
I cannot state. I do not believe there are any who have not some portion of land.	Cannot answer.	Cannot answer as to numbers; there is, however, a good deal of work in the neighbourhood of Headford by private individuals, and with their respective landlords.	—
Having some land, they generally have enough of potatoes.	Cannot answer.	They maintain themselves generally upon potatoes; or, if very poor, the man goes to a neighbouring town to endeavour to get work, and the wife and children fasten up their house, and beg till their potatoes again come in, when they return.	The poor man has generally a small stock or store of provisions, on which he lives when out of employment; when that is exhausted, he is obliged to have recourse to the usurer, or pawn-office, to be paid when next employed.
They in general have milk, butter, or fish with their potatoes; and, as they are occasionally fishermen, are comfortably clad with jackets and trowsers. The women wear home-made red flannel, and on Sundays generally cotton gowns.	Principally potatoes, butter, oatmeal, eggs, and milk. Clothing generally sufficient.	The labouring classes are generally persons who have not more than from one to two acres of land. They are very bad as to their clothing.	The ordinary diet of the labouring poor is potatoes, of the worst description, called lumpers, and seldom a little milk or herring with them. They are in general badly clothed, in woollen manufactures prepared by themselves.
Without diet, 8d. in summer, 7d. in winter. In harvest and spring they sometimes get 10d.	I pay 10d. English currency, in summer; 8d. same currency, in winter, without diet. Cannot answer as to the rest of the parish.	The landlord always employs his own tenants; he has not work for others; and their prices vary on different estates. There is but one estate that gives 7d. in winter and 8d. in summer. The usual	Where a labourer gets constant work his hire is seldom more than 6d. per day, but no diet, throughout the year; but where he is only partially employed he generally gets his dinner, and frequently breakfast and dinner, and sometimes 8d. per day.
price of landlords is from 6½d. to 7d. through the year; and any other person requiring work will pay 1d. more; excepting at spring or harvest, when it is raised to 1s., without diet.			
In the months of May, June, July, and August, since the manufacture of kelp was done away with; before then, these months were occupied in that manufacture.	My labourers are employed all the year round.	Winter.	The labourer is seldom employed during the months of December, January, February, June, and July.
Women and children are not employed.	Women and children are employed by me; women and boys at 6d. in summer, and 5d. in winter; when girls are employed, they are paid 4d., all English currency.	Never, except at spring and harvest; women at 4d., and girls of about 12 years at 3d., and under at 2d. per day, without diet.	Women and children are seldom employed in out-door work, except during the harvest, at from 3d. to 5d. a day.
Task-work is not general.	Task-work, except for mowing, I should say, was not general in my neighbourhood.	Not at all.	Task-work is not general, except in meadow, turf, &c.
£10.	I must refer for answer to what has been said above, under Nos. 4, 5, 6.	I cannot answer.	The most an industrious labourer could spare at the end of a year would be about £2.
The women and children are not hired; yet, where there is such a quantity of improvable land, and such a facility of procuring sea manure, the wife and children could find sufficient employment, though I cannot say to what amount.	The same answer as to last question.	I cannot answer.	The women and children under 16 years of age earn very little in this parish, for they seldom get regular employment.
I should think about £6 a year.	Refer to answer under No. 3; the average price of potatoes being about 2d. per stone, and of meal about 10s. per cwt.	I cannot answer.	The expense of an able-bodied labourer is about £4 10s. wages per annum, and about double that sum for his support, potatoes averaging from 2d. to 3d. per stone.
In money.	My labourers are all paid weekly, in money. Further cannot answer.	The landlord's work is always paid by a set-off against the rent, or perhaps con acres; never in money when either of these is due. It is the same with the middle-man.	Labourers are paid in every way it suits their employer's convenience.
They generally get a piece of land for tillage, and the grass of a certain number of cattle.	Herds are usually paid part of their wages in money, and part in house and lands, with occasionally grass for a cow, and potato soil.	Two acres of good land, sometimes three with a house; grass for a cow, sometimes for two, and for a horse: but these arrangements depend on the work to be done.	The usual allowance to herds upon farms is two acres of land, and the grazing of three collops, that is to say, two cows and a horse, and so in proportion. The herd is seldom allowed by his master to keep sheep.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Clonmacnoen, Clare, Killeconnel.

Kilclooney and Creagh. (Part of Ballinasloe.) Pop. 11,268.	Kilclooney . . Pop. 8,404.	Ahascragh . . Pop. 5,221.	Aughrim, Killalaghton, Kilgerill, and Killinor Daly. Pop. about 7,000.
Rev. L. Dillon, P. P.	Rev. Patrick Pouden.	Rev. Henry Hunt.	Rev. Henry Martin.
About 400 labourers: 120 in constant employment; 270 in occasional employment.	The number is considerable, but I cannot ascertain with accuracy the proportions.	I cannot answer this question with any accuracy, but there certainly is a want of full employment.	I cannot answer this query.
Some are supported by conacre, others by the industry of their wives.	Partly by the savings of their earnings, partly by obtaining credit for food, partly by pawning their goods, and sometimes by soliciting gratuitous aid.	Most of the labourers have small holdings, and grow potatoes, which support them; perhaps two or three acres each.	By means acquired while in employment, and too frequently by purchasing provisions on credit at exorbitant prices.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, sometimes dry potatoes, and at other times a salt herring.	Potatoes and milk; this latter is a luxury, potatoes alone being oftener the diet of the poor. Their clothing is generally bad.	Potatoes is ordinary; on certain days they manage to have a goose or a piece of bacon. The clothing in this parish is generally good.	Potatoes. Condition, with respect to clothing, indifferent, and yet comparatively good.
The daily wages are from 10d. to 1s. in summer, and from 8d. to 10d. in winter, without diet; and a very few instances of dieting labourers.	Without diet, in summer, 10d. per day; in winter, 8d.; diet rarely given in the neighbourhood, but with it the wages would probably be 7d. in summer, 5d. in winter.	Labourers in constant occupation with a gentleman get 8d. per day in summer, and in some cases 6d. in winter, but for a day now and then it is 10d.	8d. summer, 6d. winter, without diet; but where employers give work every day throughout the year, 5d. or 6d. without diet, in which case they hold an acre of ground at 40s. per acre; with diet, in proportion less.
In winter.	December, January, and February.	The present season, until spring.	From November 1st to March or April.
Women are usually employed in harvest, saving hay, binding corn, and, in winter, picking potatoes.	Not often; but, when employed, 4d. to 6d. the wages.	Young women in harvest and at the potatoes, for 4d. per diem.	Women, at 4d., children grown, 3d., without diet.
Task-work is not very general.	No.	No; because generally ill executed.	Not general, but by no means unusual.
On that I cannot calculate.	About £10. £10 per annum; I make no difference between the wages, winter and summer; this is to be considered as a labourer well off; this may be considered general in this parish, at least with gentlemen's labourers.	A labourer with me has about queries 4 and 5; his average I should not think to exceed £10; and in stating so high a sum I include mowing, and such like works, to which all are not competent.	I cannot return a satisfactory reply to this query. What he might obtain may be ascertained from calculations deduced from reply to queries 4 and 5; his average I should not think to exceed £10; and in stating so high a sum I include mowing, and such like works, to which all are not competent.
I cannot calculate what they would earn within the year.	Wife and eldest child together, about £10; the rest would probably earn altogether about £6 or £7; I suppose each might on an average earn 1s. in the week.	I do not consider, in this country, where there exists no manufacture, that the wife and children's employment is to be valued at much; the woman generally purchases a little wool, and makes flannel or frieze; the children are most commonly unemployed, except at their own farm work, and in some cases at school.	Very little; females employed in binding corn, picking potatoes, and hay-making.
This I cannot directly answer, the price of food varying so much.	It would take 4d. per day to supply him with potatoes and buttermilk alone, not taking into account lodging and other necessary expenses.	I would say about 5d. per diem.	The general food being potatoes and milk, and in some cases not milk, any person can make a good calculation from the data furnished; I think it would take 2s. per week to support him.
Wages for labour is usually paid in money.	In this parish they are paid in money; in remoter places in kind.	Too many pay labourers in any way but money; and I find most complaints where provisions, rents, &c. are given as payment, which system, I am sorry to say, prevails.	—
The general terms are an acre and a half of land, and the grass of a cow.	They are allowed a house and two acres of ground for tillage, and the grass of two cows free of expense; according to each 100 acres in the farm.	A herd generally gets a free house, garden, and two or three acres of land, and sometimes the grass of three collops (a collop means a cow, or two calves, or three sheep); about £20 per annum, but he is answerable for losses from bog, dog, or thief.	House and garden, grass for three or more cows, in accordance with the extent of charge.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Kilconnel, Killyan.

Kilconnel and Aughrim. Pop. 4,115.	Killalaghton . Pop. 2,882.	Kiltullagh and Killiaure. Pop. 4,634.	Killyan and Kilroan. Pop. 10,178.
Rev. J. O'Connor, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Lawless, P. P.	Rev. Nicholas Walsh, P. P.	Rev. Dennis Kelly.
About 1,200 labourers; 800 in constant, and 400 in occasional employment.	I cannot give the exact number. I look on all the peasantry as workmen, who, if they have not sufficient employment on their own little farms, are willing to work for hire. These are few, or none, in constant employment, unless where the workmen may be more or less, according to the season; he requires more in spring and harvest than at any other period, and it frequently happens that a workman would consider it a great indulgence were he allowed by his landlord to remain at home, to attend to his own spring or harvest business.	Very few; but the one or two resident landlords generally give employment to a great number of their own tenants. landlord is resident; his number of more in spring and harvest than at any other period, and it frequently happens that a workman would consider it a great indulgence were he allowed by his landlord to remain at home, to attend to his own spring or harvest business.	The principal part of the population occasionally work as agricultural labourers; but what proportions are in constant or occasional employment I cannot state; very many are employed.
Generally having a few acres of land each, they live upon their produce, with, in many instances, the assistance of con acre.	They are maintained by the produce of their own holdings, or by con acre.	Such as have no gardens of their own generally sow con acre.	By the produce of their farms and con acre.
Potatoes, milk, occasionally herrings and meal; the latter often bought on credit, and of course on very unfavourable terms. The clothing—frieze and corduroy; except on Sundays the more comfortable even don't appear well clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, sometimes milk, or potatoes and eggs, or fish; a great number of them have no milk, as they have not means to have a cow. My parishioners, when assembled on Sundays, appear very well clad; but there are many instances of great destitution with respect to clothing. There are a great many whose absence from Divine Service can be ascribed to no other cause than their want of even tolerable clothing.	Potatoes with and without milk, and they are in general tolerably well clad in frieze.	Potatoes the ordinary diet; they are generally well clad.
Gentlemen's or farmers' tenants, or cottiers, from 6d. to 8d. in summer, generally without diet; from 4d. to 6d. in winter, varying according to the rents they (the cottiers) pay. Persons having no tenants pay 6d. the year round with diet, or from 8d. to 10d. without diet.	The wages of workmen are in general 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer; the resident landlords, who employ their tenants, never diet them; the holders of from 20 to 200 acres of land, who occasionally require some workmen, give them the same wages, with diet.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet.	The ordinary rate between landlord and cottier is 6d. per day, summer and winter; when working with one another 10d. or 12d. per day, and diet in summer or spring.
Fully employed in spring and harvest, of course including the potato and hay harvest; you can then judge when least.	In winter.	During the winter quarter.	In the winter months.
Employed at hay-making and binding corn, picking potatoes, &c.	Women are employed in spring and harvest, in general at 4d. per day; children are seldom employed.	During the harvest time women and boys are sometimes employed, at the rate of from 3d. to 5d. a day.	During harvest they are; women at 6d. per day, children at 5d.
Not very general.	It is not.	Not very general.	Not very general.
An average labourer will earn at most, say £9 or £10 per annum, including diet; his other profits must be calculated according to the value of his holding, if any.	If a labourer gets constant work, allowing him 8d. per day one half-year, and 6d. the other half, he will earn about £9. His attention to his own spring or harvest, and bad weather, may prevent him from earning wages one half the year. I could not give an estimate of all his other advantages and means of living.	This can be answered by referring to the answer given to query 4.	Perhaps from £18 to £20; with task-work his earnings might amount to £30; but I have not the means of answering this question with much accuracy.
If obtaining average employment, and being employed at home, their labour should be worth as much as the man's.	If they get constant work, allowing the wife 4d., the eldest son 5d., and the other three 3d., that is 1d. each, they will earn about £18. I don't know an instance of so many employed, unless for a short time in wages in proportion to his age or	This also can be answered by referring to the answer given to query 6.	Perhaps about £10.
Say from £4 to £5 a-year to the employer; less, were the labourer to provide himself; but, in the latter case, it is likely his diet would not be so good.	£7 12s. would, I think, supply a labourer with the usual food of workmen, that is, potatoes and milk, allowing him 5d. per day.	The diet of the labouring classes being generally potatoes, with and without milk, the expense of food for a labouring man would be about 6d. a day, but if better food were given it would be in proportion.	About £5 4s., allowing him milk and butter with his potatoes.
Wages paid by each of those modes, but in rent by the principal employers.	Wages for labour are paid in money, provisions, and by con acre.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money, sometimes by provisions and con acre.	Usually allowed in rent, and the overplus in money.
They generally get for each 100 acres an acre of good tillage ground, the grass of a cow, and some meadow, besides some little perquisites. One or two gentlemen only pay in money. They are generally amongst the more comfortable of the humbler classes.	Hards have freedoms in proportion to the extent of the farms they are in care of; they are tenants at will.		A house and garden, with a certain number of cattle allowed to graze on the land.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Killyan, Kiltarton, Leitrim.

Killyan and Kilronan. Pop. 10,178.	Beagh . . . Pop. 5,343.	Kilmacduagh, Kiltarton, and Kilbeconty. Pop. 11,254.	Ballinakill. Pop. 13,103.
Rev. Pat. M'Dermott, P. P.	Walter Butler, Esq. J. P.	The Very Rev. R. Hood, LL.D. Dean of Kilmacduagh.	Captain Brunskill, J. P.
1,500 labourers; about 400 in constant, and about 500 in occasional employment.	I cannot ascertain the number of labourers in this parish; they are very numerous; and but few, in proportion, in constant or occasional employment.	Cannot ascertain.	I cannot answer this question accurately, but should suppose there might be between 3,000 and 4,000 employed in summer, and half that number in winter.
With what they have earned when employed.	They generally maintain themselves in tilling whatever quantity of ground they have annexed to their houses, and con acres.	There are few labourers here who have not small farms of their own, which they cultivate when out of employment.	Principally by themselves or their parents, except servant boys with farmers, all having small pieces of land, in which they plant potatoes, and sow with wheat or oats.
Potatoes. Some half naked, more a little better.	Potatoes are the ordinary diet, and, amongst many, without milk. Their clothing, in general, tolerably comfortable; but many very badly clothed.	Potatoes, milk, butter, eggs, and oaten meal. They are generally clothed warmly with frieze. during the winter months on dry potatoes. Clothing—frieze, manufactured by the peasantry themselves, and the women flannel, of their own make; cloth mantles and cloaks, and calico gowns, on Sundays.	Potatoes and milk in summer; potatoes, herrings, and eggs in winter. Some farmers, holding from 15 to 20 acres of land, have bacon occasionally; while some of the poorer class subsist principally
No diet; but from 6d. to 8d., winter and summer.	10d. a-day is the general wages in the summer, without diet, and less in the winter.	10d. a-day in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet; but dieting labourers in the country seldom alters the wages.	8d. per day in summer and 6d. per day in winter, without diet. During the harvest months men receive 8d. per day and diet.
The winter season.	In winter.	June, July, and part of August; December and January.	During the months of December, January, and February.
Very few, at half price.	Women and children have little or no employment except in the harvest season, generally at 4d. a-day wages.	Children are seldom employed, and women only in the harvest and spring, at 6d. per day. October. But few women are employed in this parish.	Children not generally employed; but women employed by respectable people receive 4d. per day, without diet, during the months of July, August, September, and
Very little.	Task-work is not general in my neighbourhood.	No.	Task-work not general in this parish, except making ditches; and that very seldom.
In or about £15 a-year.	I think an average labourer might earn from £7 to £8 in the year, including harvest work, and all his other advantages.	—	I am of opinion, provided the labourer continue all the year round in good health, and gets constant employment, he will not earn more than from £6 10s. to £7 per annum, after deducting holidays and wet days, his wages being 8d. per day in summer and 6d. in winter—I make no deduction for funeral attendance, by which many days are lost in this country—he supporting himself out of the above sum.
About £7 or £9 a-year.	I cannot ascertain what his wife and four children might earn, as they get no employment to my knowledge.	—	A man's wife and children, as described in question, earn very little in this country but what they earn for themselves in the spinning of a little wool or flax for their own consumption. Some women spin odd pieces of flannel for sale, but none can do so but those who can command a capital, wool being now so dear. I think their entire earning per annum would not exceed £2 or £2 10s.
About £8 a-year.	I cannot ascertain the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer at full work; but, I think, his earning would support him tolerably well by getting constant employment.	About £5 4s.	I am of opinion that an able-bodied labourer can be supported in this parish for £7 12s., their diet being generally potatoes, milk, and herrings, as answer to No. 3 question.
Both in cash and value.	Wages for labour are usually paid by the proprietors of the land in money, and by others according to agreement.	Wages are usually paid in money, in provisions, and by con acre.	They are paid by some in money, by some with con acre rent, and by some in supplying the labourers with provisions in the summer months.
From two to three acres of land, together with the grass of one or two cows rent free.	Herds are usually hired in this parish by giving them a house, some land, the grazing of one or more cattle, according to the extent of their charge.	Usually by the year; at a house, an acre of arable ground, the milk of a cow, and sometimes wages in addition.	If a farm consisted of about 80 or 100 acres, the herd generally gets a house, with two acres of land, and the grass of two cows, and more or less, according to the size of the farm.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Leitrim, Loughrea, Longford.

Clonrusk. Pop. 3,084.	Leitrim. Pop. 1,688.	Leitrim, Kilcooley, and Kilmeen. Pop. 2,956.	Abbeygormigan and Killoran. Pop. 4,233.
<i>John Burke, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>W. Le Poer Trench, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Mr. L. Egan.</i>	<i>Rev. John Griffin, P. P.</i>
There are a great many labourers in this parish, suppose 100 or upwards; very few get constant employment, unless by the writer.	I don't know; but a very great majority of them, and they are numerous, are without constant employment.	There are 200 or 300 labourers, all in occasional employment merely.	In general they are labourers seldom employed by others.
There is no provision to maintain any man here. Every man endeavours to maintain himself and family as well as he can; and miserable is their maintenance at most times, living generally on potatoes.	Some of them hold land, and live upon the produce; others seek employment in harvest time in Leinster, and live upon their savings there, together with occasional employment at home.	When out of employment they are wretchedly maintained by their own limited economy.	They hold small divisions of land, on which they are obliged to maintain themselves.
Potatoes and salt, or herrings or eggs. Their clothing frieze in general. Potatoes, potatoes, potatoes!	Mostly potatoes. Some have a little meat, or a little butter, and many have milk; but altogether they are very poor. Their clothing generally, but not universally, is sufficient.	Their diet as well as their clothing is very wretched and miserable indeed—dry potatoes generally; they may sometimes have an egg or a herring.	Dry potatoes, and the worst of clothing.
Daily labourers' wages vary from 6d. to 8d. per day, with or without diet.	In harvest men get 10d. per day; at other times—in summer, if employed, from 7d. to 8d. per day; and in winter 6½d. per day.	Their wages are, in general, 6d. with, and 8d. without diet, in summer, or rather in spring and harvest.	When employed, 6d. is the average price per day. See question 1.
Winter, when the river Shannon rises and inundates this country.	In winter.	In winter and summer they are least employed.	Winter and summer.
Both are employed at odd times of the year at 4d. per day.	They are employed, and get 4d. per day in harvest, and 3d. per day when employed at other times of the year.	Children are never employed, but women are occasionally employed at the rate of 4d. per day.	In harvest women and boys may get 4d. per day; nothing at any other time.
It is very difficult to induce a labourer to work by task here. They prefer day-work; however, sometimes they do work by task, but very seldom.	No.	Task-work is not general here.	No.
I cannot say.	I am not able to answer this question.	Stating the uncertainty of work in this district, as before, I would not venture to state what might be the average amount of earning in this or the following case.	If employed, from £5 to £6 per annum.
Same as above.	I am not able to answer this question.	—	See question 6.
Very little, as they are satisfied to live (when working out) on potatoes and milk, or butter.	I think about £2 10s. to be 2½d. per stone, were this labourer to subsist on dry potatoes alone, his food expense would amount to £3 16s. 0½d. at the year's end; but, for the following year, it would be very easy to compute the expense of his food for hard labour.	Considering the average price of potatoes for the last three years	When employed they are provided for by their employers; out of employment they are obliged to live on their own divisions.
Generally paid either by cash or con acre.	Answered in the foregoing answers.	Wages for labour are often paid in money, often by giving provision, but generally by land let unto the labourers; but not in the con acre way.	Seldom paid in cash.
There are none here unless the writer's, who is paid by house and garden, grass of two cows, wet and dry, and money to purchase a coat and trousers and hat annually.	Generally by giving them a house and a few acres of ground, and the grass of some cows.	Herds are tenants at will, and they occupy in proportion to the charge given them.	They get land for tillage and grass of cattle as wages.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Barony Longford.

Clonfert . . . Pop. 5,915.	Clonfert, Clontuskart, and Kilmalinogue. Pop. about 10,000.	Dononaughta . Pop. 2,337.	Killimore and Tynerseragh. Pop. 5,399.
<i>Hubert Moore, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. T. Strange Bulson.</i>	<i>John Allman, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. F. Coghlan.</i>
Nine-tenths of the population are labourers; perhaps one-third have constant employment, the remainder occasional employment.	The number of mere labourers is scarcely to be ascertained, distinguishing them from small landholders, most of whom occasionally work for hire.	About 300; 100 in occasional employment.	I could not specify the number of labourers in the parishes with anything like exactness, but think they must amount to between 200 and 300. The greater number of these employed occasionally by the resident gentry and small farmers in spring and harvest.
The labourers have, generally, a piece of land with their houses, which gives them employment.	They who have neither land nor employment, have no visible means of subsistence. At periods of the year some seek work in other counties, or in England, while their wives and children are left to a precarious support by what they can beg or borrow from their friends.	On dry potatoes, and perhaps not near enough.	They lay in a supply of potatoes in the harvest, and subsist on them through the year; when short of these, they procure oatmeal on credit, at an exorbitant price.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk. The clothing is of a coarse description, called frieze, manufactured by the women of the family.	Potatoes, meal, milk. Clothing of men, coarse frieze; of women, cotton, with woollen cloaks; both, for the most part, are decently dressed, and few are without shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and milk, and sometimes salt herrings.	Potatoes, generally without milk. Clothing, the coarsest description of frieze.
Without diet, 8d. per day for nine months; and 6d. per day for three months.	In winter labourers are little hired; nor does the time of year make much difference in the wages, which, without diet, are usually from 10d. to 1s.; with diet, from 8d. to 10d., though in harvest there is a small increase.	8d., without diet.	The small farmers give 8d. per day, with diet, in summer; 6d. in winter. The gentry generally give 8d., without diet, through the year. In the hurried period of harvest 2d. per day additional is given.
During the winter quarter.	During the winter months.	The winter months, and June and July.	In winter, and the beginning of spring.
Women and girls are employed at farm-work, and preparing turf for fuel; their wages are 4d. per day.	Employed in hay-making, binding corn, weeding, picking and planting potatoes, footing turf, &c.,—women, 6d. per day; children, according to age, from 3d. to 4d.	A few women are employed binding corn and picking potatoes, at 6d., without diet.	Not generally employed, except in harvest, at 4d. per day.
Very little done by task-work in this parish.	Not general; more so in mowing than in any other work.	No.	I only know two or three persons in the parishes who give employment by task.
From £6 to £8 per year.	The answer here must, in a great measure, depend upon individual advantages and local situation, in which there is much disparity. A well-conducted man, with an acre or two of tolerable ground at a low rent, might earn from £20 to £25 a-year.	If constantly employed, he might earn £7 11s. 8d., deducting Sundays and wet days.	I think, everything considered, he might earn about £7 or £8.
The wife and children of a labourer are chiefly employed about the house spinning wool or flax, and earn very little, perhaps from £4 to £5, if they are industrious.	Difficult to answer this, so much depending on the circumstances of the family; mothers may be obliged to remain at home, in case of younger children and domestic matters, while some of the elder children are required to work on the bit of ground for their parents.	About £5.	Scarcely any labourer here can procure an average amount of work. The wife and children, as before stated, can obtain 4d. per day during the harvest; at other periods they are generally unemployed.
From £2 10s. to £3 per year would supply the food they usually make use of,—potatoes and milk.	A stone of potatoes per day, at 2d. per stone, £3 1s. 8d.; a quart of milk per day, at 2d. per quart, £3 1s. 8d., would be £6 3s. 4d.; allow £3 16s. 8d. for better food at harvest, or other hard work, and it may be said a labourer might be supplied (though poorly enough indeed) for about £10.	About £10.	I do not feel competent to answer this question.
Labourers that have a cabin and land from a farmer generally pay their rents in labour; they occasionally get provisions, which they also pay in labour.	Small farmers often pay in provision, or by con acre; and, though persons of higher order sometimes do the same, labour is generally paid in money.	In money and con acre.	Wages for labour are paid in each of the three modes specified.
They generally get a cottage and some land, with grass for a cow or two.	By the occupation of a house, a bit of land, and permission to graze a cow, or other collop, rent free.	About £8 or £10 per acre.	There are very few herds in these parishes; those that are get an acre or two of a garden, with the grass of a couple of cows, in lieu of hire.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Longford, Loughrea.

Kilquaine. Pop. 1,674.	Portumna and Kilnabronogue. Pop. 6,392.	Tyaeraseragh. Pop. 1,093.	Union of Killinan. Pop. 9,149.
<i>Thomas Blackstock, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Peter Galvin, P. P.</i>	<i>Major Kelly, J. P.</i>	<i>Capt. Rathbourne, J. P.</i>
Not many labourers; any in that capacity are those who hold small pieces of ground, and work for the landlords when required. Major Burke and Mr. Trotter are the only landlords who give employment to the poor on their estates.	There is a considerable number of labourers; very few, except those in the employment of the Marquis of Clanricarde, in constant employment; others are but occasionally employed.	There are about 45 constant labourers employed by the four farmers mentioned in query 24, App. F.; the small farmers give a helping hand in spring and harvest, but get no additional hire.	Cannot say what number of labourers are in the parish. All those who labour for hire are residents, and, in general, are anxious for employment.
They have mostly small holdings, and work them when unemployed.	They must do the best they can when unemployed.	There are some of the poor people living on the bog side (and who shall be described hereafter) that have not constant employment.	Engaged about their own domestic concerns.
Their diet is potatoes; their clothing generally bad.	For breakfast, potatoes and milk, sometimes herrings; for dinner, potatoes and milk, sometimes butter and eggs. Their clothing, in general, poor enough.	The diet of the small farmers is potatoes and milk for about seven months in the year; in spring, when milk gets scarce and Lent commences, they have salt herrings with their potatoes: the poor people on the bog side seldom have either milk or herrings. The men are tolerably well clothed, but the women are nearly all without shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and salt in winter, and in spring, summer, and autumn, when labour is most taken, occasionally eggs, a small quantity of milk.
The wages are generally 6d. a-day, summer and winter; in hay-time and harvest they get diet, if not a rise of wages.	Wages, in winter, 6d. a day, with diet; without diet, 8d.; in summer, without diet, 10d.; with diet, 8d.	Three of the farmers mentioned above pay their labourers 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, the other pays 6d. all the year round, without diet.	6d. with diet, and 8d. or 9d. without.
In the three months of winter; few of them will work, owing to the want of warm clothing.	Less employment in summer and winter.	In winter and the middle of summer they are least employed.	The winter months.
Very few of the children are employed except in hay-time; they assist at home, in their little farms, in the absence of their father, when he is at work elsewhere, or with his landlord. The women do not work.	I know of but one instance where a few women and children are employed: the women, without diet, at 4d. per day; the children, according to their ages, from 2½d. to 3½d. a-day.	They are employed for a short time in spring spreading potatoes, and in harvest saving hay, binding corn, and picking potatoes. The wages for women are 4d., and children 2d. or 3d.	Women and children are very seldom employed, except in the harvest season; the wages from 4d. to 6d. a-day.
Task-work very unusual, except on Mr. Trotter's property.	Task-work not general in this neighbourhood.	I know of no task-work in this neighbourhood.	Task-work not general.
Do not know, as they have mostly small holdings.	Task-work not being general here, I cannot say.	About £7 a year.	Probably from £8 to £10 a-year, if constantly employed.
Do not know, as in the preceding case.	I know of no instance where a wife and four children, able to work, have employment; I mentioned, in my answer to the 6th query, one, where some women are employed at 4d. a-day, and occasionally a few children, according to their ages, at from 2½d. to 3½d. per day.	Considering the few days they can get employment, £2 is the most they could earn amongst them all.	Impossible for me to say.
For potatoes and milk it will require 6d. a day to feed him, if he bought the food; but they have both potatoes and a cow, which enable them to feed their families at a cheaper rate.	The yearly expense of food must mainly depend on the quality of the food.	Potatoes, on an average, were 2½d. a stone for the last three years; an able-bodied labourer would consume one stone a-day; allow 1½d. for milk or herrings, and that amounts to £6 1s. 8d. a-year.	Not less than £14 a-year.
The most of wages are paid for in allowance in rent, as the labourers almost all hold from two to five acres of land.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money and sometimes by con acre.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money or by con acre, seldom in provisions.	The labourer in this parish is not usually paid in money. It is generally the practice to have his labour paid by giving him credit for the sum earned in his rent account, but very often is paid by con acre.
Herds are generally hired during pleasure. The wages usually given are house and firing, two acres of ground, and the grass and winterage of two cows; for every 100 acres they take care of on large farms they are allowed the keep of a horse in addition.	Herds in general are yearly tenants, with grass for one, two, or three cows, and a horse, and some land.	Herds usually get from two to three acres of ground rent free, and both grass and hay for two or three head of cattle, according to the size of the farm.	

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Loughrea, Leitrim, Moycullen.

Killinadeema and Ayle. Pop. 2,647.	Loughrea . . . Pop. 7,797.	Union of Loughrea. Pop. 7,797.	Kilcummin . . Pop. 9,848.
Rev. Michael Coen, P. P.	Right Rev. Dr. Coen.	Rev. Samuel Medlicott.	Rev. John Wilson.
In or about 200; 100 in constant, and 100 in occasional employment.	There are about 500 labourers in the parish; very few have constant employment.	The number of labourers is immense.	It would require a length of time to answer this query. The labourers of the resident gentry have holdings of land under them. There are very few, if any, labourers in constant employment in this parish.
Living merely on the previous earnings.	Very many live in the greatest misery, on one meal a day: they constantly apply for private charity to procure a scanty subsistence for themselves and famishing children.	Some have small farms, the rent of which they pay by their labour, and are supported by the produce. The great majority have no ground; and, having little employment, are either stealing, begging, or starving, the greater part of the year.	They are maintained by the produce of their con acre potato soils, and of their gardens, and by the price of their pigs.
Potatoes and milk; and frieze with respect to clothing.	Generally on dry potatoes; sometimes they may contrive to procure a little milk or a salt herring. Clothing, in general, very bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt; sometimes buttermilk or salt herrings. Both bed and body clothing most wretched.	Potatoes, with occasionally some buttermilk, constitute the principal food of the lower classes. Their clothing is of coarse home-made cloth, called frieze.
6d. with, and 8d. without diet, at an average, both winter and summer.	In summer and harvest they get 10d. without meat or drink; in winter few are employed, and such as are think themselves well off if they get 8d. or even 6d. per day, without meat or drink.	From 10d. to 1s. per day in summer, without diet; and from 6d. to 8d. with diet. In winter, indeed two-thirds of the year, the highest wages are 8d. without diet, and 4d. or 5d. with it.	The daily wages are from 6d. to 8d. without diet, and 6d. with diet, in winter and summer.
In winter.	In winter.	Winter, from November until April.	In winter.
In harvest, chiefly at 4d., without diet.	Women are sometimes employed in summer and harvest time.	Generally speaking, children have no employment, and women usually get half men's wages.	Women and children are seldom employed. In harvest the women get 6d. a day for binding corn.
It is.	Seldom or ever any task-work in the parish.	Not much.	There is very little task-work in this neighbourhood.
About £7 12s. 1d.; that is 5d. per day, at an average.	From a variety of combining circumstances I cannot give an adequate answer to this query.	I doubt, if all the wages earned in this union were divided, share and share alike, amongst the labourers, that each would have £4 per year.	An average labourer might, including harvest work and all other advantages attending it, earn from £9 to £10.
No more than their diet and lodging.	Since the depression of the linen trade the women and children earn very little, except in summer or harvest time. Some few, indeed, endeavour to assist in supporting their children by huckstering eggs, herrings, apples, &c.	About 10s. more.	The wife and four children, if employed, might earn from £5 to £6 within the year.
About £9 2s. 6d.	As much depends on the quality and quantity of food taken, I find myself inadequate to form a calculation. to buy milk and eggs: the yearly expense of such food would amount	About £6 per year, according to the diet that labourers here generally use. require one stone per day; that is, 365	According to the average price of potatoes during the last three years, which was 2d. per stone, an able-bodied labourer would require one stone per annum, and 1½d. per day
Chiefly by con acre and provisions.	Sometimes by one, and sometimes by the other. If the employer has potatoes to spare, he sometimes gives them to the labourer for work.	Very seldom in money; almost always in provision or con acre.	Wages for labour are paid in money and by con acre rent.
By tillage, gardens, and grass for cattle.	Herds are tenants at will; they generally get grass for a cow, together with a small portion of land. We have very few at present in this parish.	A house and an acre or two of ground, according to their charge.	Herds get from one to two acres of land, with a cow's grass, for herding and taking care of a farm.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Moycullen, Ross, Tyaquin.

Killanin and Kilcummin. Pop. 17,787.	Cong . . Pop. 8,378.	Ross . . Pop. 4,361.	Union of Moylough. Pop. 6,794.
Robert Martin, Esq.	Rev. Cecil Crampton.	Rev. M. J. Heraghty.	Rev. B. Fitzpatrick, P. P.
There are about 1,000 labourers employed occasionally. Not more than 100 employed constantly as labourers.	With the exception of the gentry and a few small farmers, the whole population are labourers. Only those who labour for the gentry get constant employment.	The greater number of inhabitants do not exactly come under the head of persons who live solely by hiring themselves as labourers, but hold small tracts, from a rood to an acre or more, of land, on which, with any occasional labour, they live and pay the rent.	The population of the union is about 9,000 souls; the great mass of the people are labourers. There are about 200 persons only in constant employment.
They hold small farms, and are occupied by them.	Each family usually sows as much potatoes as will serve them till the next crop.	Answered in query 1.	Maintained by the produce of their small holdings, hardly sufficient to provide them with potatoes.
Potatoes, oatmeal, eggs, butter, milk, and fish; they are, generally speaking, well clothed.	The ordinary diet is potatoes among the very lowest class, some of whom have nothing else; their clothing is very indifferent.	Potatoes, with sometimes a salt herring; the better description have milk, eggs, and butter, part of the year; no bread or flesh: the poorer sort are wretchedly clad, so much so that many of them remain years away, through shame, from their places of worship.	Half the year their diet is the dry potato; their clothing miserable.
8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter.	6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, is the average rate; some landlords give only 4d. to their own tenants.	Without diet—5d. winter, 6d. summer.	Their daily wages half the year are only 8d. per day, and the winter season only 6d. without diet, when they can procure labour, which is very seldom.
In the months of June, July, December, and January.	After the potatoes are dug there is very little employment till the period of sowing them again, that is, from the 1st of December till the middle of March.	From 1st November to 1st April.	Winter season.
They are only employed in harvest; women get 8d., and children 4d. a-day.	Women and children are only employed in spreading and picking potatoes, and binding corn.	Women and children are employed in helping the heads of families to till their piece of ground, but are not employed on hire, as there are few or none to employ them.	In the harvest and spring season women and children are employed for a few weeks at from 3d. to 5d. per day.
I am the only person, I believe, in these parishes who employs men constantly at task-work.	It is not.	Task-work is almost unknown in this parish; when the roads were making some years ago by Mr. Nimmo, some of the higher description took contracts, and employed the poor at as low a rate as possible; but I know no such thing as task-work, except on such occasions.	No.
About £9 a-year by labour for hire, and about £15 by a small farm, out of which he will have to pay rent and tithe, and county charges, say about £5.	About £7 a-year.	Allowing wages to be 6d. per day on an average, a labourer, if in constant employment, would earn about £6 per annum, after deducting Sundays and bad weather; but his chance of getting employment is very precarious, and the profits of his little farm are equally so; if he has a sufficiency of potatoes, after paying his rent, he considers himself very fortunate.	I cannot ascertain.
The females manufacture woollen clothing for the family, and only earn a trifle at harvest; they have no other mode of employment.	His wife could earn hardly anything, her time being taken up with the care of the family; nor would any except those able to do man's work earn anything, it being very difficult to get employment.	The women and children would earn nothing but what might be the value of their labour in cultivating the potato-garden, there being no demand for their labour.	I don't know.
About 5d. a-day, with the food I have mentioned.	About £4.	The usual food of not only the labourer, but the great bulk of the inhabitants, being potatoes, the expense of supporting an individual on such diet would be, on the average of the three last years, about 2½d. per day, or £3 16s. per annum, in which nothing is included but potatoes; a person in constant employment, and having means, would try to live better, by the addition of a little milk or butter.	From £7 to £8 a-year.
Labour is, in general, paid for in money; the rent is sometimes set off, as part payment either of the farm or con acre.	Usually in money, sometimes in con acre, and some years since in road making or repairing.	Money is paid for labour in some instances, provisions also, and con acre.	Sometimes by all these modes.
Landholders of large farms pay herds, generally, by allowing pasture for so many head of cattle, and some tillage land; and villages employ herds, and pay them in like manner.	A house and one or more acres free, and the grass of one or more cows or horses, according to the extent of the farm.	So much land as may be agreed on for tillage, with the grazing of so many head of cattle, according to the extent of labour or the respectability of the employer.	For every 100 acres the herd receives two acres from his employer, and the grass of two cows.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Galway, Leitrim—Baronies Tyaquin, Kilkennell, Carrigallen, Dromahaire.

Ballymaeward and Clonkeen. Pop. 6,802.	Castleblakeny . . Pop. —	Monivae. . . Pop. —	Ballinaglera, 3d part of Drumreilly. . Pop. about 3,000.
Rev. Patrick Duffey, P. P.	Rev. Robert Cadge.	Rev. T. McManus, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Brady, P. P.
Very few common labourers without gardens. None in constant employment.	Cannot reply to this query ; labourers, however, are ex- tremely numerous, and do not obtain more than five months' constant employment.	There are a vast number of labourers, and very few in con- stant employment. In spring and harvest they are all mostly in occasional employment.	Labourers 400 ; the employ- ment very bad. None in con- stant employment.
By the reserve they make while employed.	Wretchedly, and by their ways and means, and by con- acre at an enormous rent.	Strive to maintain themselves at home.	Their maintenance is very indifferent and unsettled.
Potatoes with milk, and many without milk ; their clothing is frieze of the worst descrip- tion.	Potatoes, and in few cases milk ; their clothing is frieze, of their own manufacture, and it is only the better sort possess these comforts.	It consists of the worst of potatoes, called lumpers.	Their ordinary diet is po- tatoes and buttermilk ; their clothing is very bad, scarcely sufficient to cover their naked- ness.
Without diet they get 6d. in summer, and 5d. in winter.	6½d. per day, without diet, in harvest and spring ; in the winter 5d., without diet.	In winter and summer scarce any employment ; in spring and harvest from 6d. to 8d. ; always without food.	Their daily wages, with diet, are from 4d. to 6d. ; without diet, 10d. per day.
From the month of Novem- ber to the month of March.	The three winter months.	Winter and summer.	In the winter and summer quarters there is no employ- ment obtained in this parish.
Women and boys during the harvest get 4d. per day.	Seldom, except when land- lords employ their tenants' families.	A very few employed ; and such as are employed in harvest, at very trifling wages.	No employment for such in this parish.
No.	No, except drainage ; and this is considered by the la- bourer as a very disadvan- tageous remuneration.	'Tis not.	No task-work in this parish.
Calculate No. 4.	About £9 per annum.	I should suppose about £6 per year.	At an average two seasons of the year a labourer may obtain £4 per year ; all his other pecuniary means are de- rived from a cabin and potato- garden.
Answered by No. 6 ; but none under 16 years are em- ployed as labourers.	About £18.	I should suppose the above amount, supposing they could get employment, as is sup- posed by query.	No employment for either the wife or children, being supported by the charitable and humane dur- ing the husband's absence whilst employed at the harvest labour in different parts of Ireland and Eng- land.
According to the diet of the poorest classes about £7 10s. ; if good diet be allowed, it would be considerably more.	About £9.	If this query is meant to apply to the labourer as he now subsists in his own cabin, I should say that £3 would suf- fice for his food.	The prices being unstable, I cannot ascertain the amount ; according to their diet, which is very bad, I consider £4 yearly.
In each occasionally.	Mostly in provisions and by con acre.	Wages for labour are seldom paid in money, sometimes by provisions, but most frequently swallowed in the rent.	Usually paid in money.
By tillage and grass, accord- ing to the extent of their charge.	For 100 acres—two acres, grass for two cows and one horse ; this is not general, wages are much lower,	Two acres of land, and the grass of a cow, or more, as the extent of the farm may be.	No herdsmen.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Leitrim and Sligo—Baronies Carrigallen, Dromahaire, Tiraghrill, Rosslogher.

Cashcarrigan . . Pop. —	Ennismag Rath . . Pop. 7,976.	Killanumera and Killeny. Pop. 7,084.	Union of Manor Hamilton. Pop. about 15,000
Rev. John Maguire, P. P.	John Tully, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Magauran, P. P.	Rev. George Crooke.
1,000 labourers. No constant employment.	The number of labourers who depend on labour alone for support are very few. Those occasionally employed I do not think exceed 70.	According to the researches I have made, there are about 150 labourers in that part of the union called Killanumera, and 100 in the parish of Killeny.	Labourers, <i>bonâ fide</i> , are very few, most of the people having small takes of their own. There is constant employment for those who have not.
Endeavouring to live when unemployed by what they acquired when employed.	They have in general small takes of land, and from that derive their support.	They being possessed of no land, their only resource is to take con acres, in which they plant potatoes, on which they subsist when unemployed.	—
Potatoes and salt generally, milk seldom; clothing in general bad.	Their ordinary diet potatoes and milk; their condition with respect to clothing not good; in general their comforts within doors indifferent.	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and milk during one half of the year, and potatoes and salt during the other; their clothing is generally of the most miserable description, very often insufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.	Diet, potatoes and milk, meat when at labour; they are able, for the most part, to eat meat twice in the week. Their clothing warm, and, generally speaking, clean: this is their pride.
6d. per day in summer and harvest, with diet; from 6d. to 8d. per day in winter and spring, without diet.	The daily wages of labourers, without diet, generally 10d. in summer; winter, 8d.; with diet, 6d.	The daily wages of labourers in the winter season are 6d. with diet, and 8d. without diet; in summer, 8d. with, and 10d. without diet.	On this point I can only speak generally; 1s. per day, without diet, at all periods.
In winter and part of spring.	They are principally employed in spring and autumn; least in summer and winter.	Labourers have least employment in the months of January, June, July, and December.	This country is divided into very small farms; some are able to cultivate their own spot by the exertion of the members of the family alone: those who hold larger farms maintain servants for the year equal to their employment; this will account for the paucity of actual labourers. Women and children can earn from 4d. to 6d. during harvest. Spinning is prevalent, and therefore few, if any, of the females depend upon out-labour.
Little or no employment for women and children; when employed, glad to get their diet without wages.	Few women and children are employed in labour, except for their own establishments.	Women and children are seldom or never employed.	—
In general during February, March, and April, from 14s. to 16s. per acre, without diet.	Task-work is not general, but there are a good many occasionally employed in that way.	Task-work is not usual in this country.	—
On an average he might earn from £5 to £10 per annum.	If a labourer were generally employed, he might earn from £7 to £10 a year; other advantages are variable; he may, perhaps, derive some from his holding, which will depend on the value of it.	The Commissioners may infer from my reply to query 7 that I am incapable of giving a correct answer to this.	About £18 per year; certainly not less. With his other advantages, an industrious family of the number and age mentioned, he might more than double that sum. I know a labourer residing close to me, who is in health infirm, with three helpless infants, and yet his earnings, taken in the sum, cannot be less than from £25 to £30. Children here earn little: no manufactories, and the flax-spinning on the decline.
They might earn, considering their years, on an average of employment, in proportion with the men.	Hitherto his wife and children in this parish have not had an opportunity of profitable employment, independent of what they can do in the management of land they occupy, and the care of their domestic establishment; the sons and daughters generally go to service when they arrive at the age of 16.	As it is unusual for them to find employment, my reply is as to query 8.	—
From £6 to £7.	The general diet of a labourer in this parish is the potato and milk, (meal, oatmeal, is rarely an article of food,) and may, for the last three years, average £6.	The expense of supporting a labourer with the food that is usually given him may be calculated at £6 10s. at the average price of provisions during the last three years.	7d. per day would supply an able-bodied labourer with three meals of oatmeal and new milk; if potatoes be used, something less; indeed that sum would afford at least one meat dinner in the week.
Wages usually paid in money; labourers are sometimes paid in cash, sometimes by con acre taken from the landowner.	Wages for labour usually paid in money; sometimes in other ways, viz., provisions, or con acre, but rarely.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and not unfrequently by the farmers letting a con acre to the cottier as the reward of his labour.	Money.
Herds are paid by grazing and potato land, in proportion to the charge they have in care.	Herds are usually hired and paid in proportion to the service they have to perform; they generally get one cow's grass, and from two to three acres of land, for the care of 50 acres, and so upwards in proportion.	This description of persons is very rare in this parish.	A herd usually obtains a cabin, the grass of a cow, and what is here called a break of land.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Leitrim, Mohill.

Bornacoola, 2d division of Mohill. Pop. about 8,000.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,172.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,172.	Union of Kiltoghart and Gowel. Pop. 16,434.
Rev. James O'Ferrall, P. P.	Rev. A. Gannon, P. P.	John Lawder, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Dr. Stevin, P. P.
There are about 270 labourers, or persons who labour for hire. They have no constant employment, at least during some of the year.	There are in this parish 288 labourers. About six of these in constant employment, the rest have only occasional employment.	Don't know exactly.	300. 80 in constant and 220 in occasional employment.
They are maintained by their con acre potatoes, and by what they earned when employed.	They are maintained, when unemployed, partly by what they earn in times of employment, and partly by their other advantages and means of living.	By tilling their own holdings, as there are very few that have not some land.	For the most part on dry potatoes and salt; in summer on potatoes and buttermilk.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and buttermilk in the summer, and potatoes and salt or herrings in the winter. When employed by the small farmers they sometimes get butter and eggs, but rarely flesh-meat or bread. The younger portion are tolerably well clothed with frieze and corduroy on Sundays and other public days; but those having families are generally wretchedly clad, and not fit to appear, on Sundays, at their own places of worship or other places of resort.	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and milk; their clothing is generally bad.	Potatoes, oatmeal, milk, and butter; flesh-meat occasionally: clothing pretty good.	Potatoes and buttermilk; clothing very bad, generally consisting of one old suit of light covering.
Labourers get 6d. per day, with diet, and 8d. without diet. They may sometimes get 8d. or 10d. in hurried times, but rarely in winter.	Daily wages of labourers in this parish, with diet, in summer 8d. per diem, in winter 4d.; without diet, in summer 10d. per diem, in winter, (seldom employed,) suppose 6d. per diem.	From 8d. to 1s. in winter, and generally the same in summer, according to circumstances.	Labourers are seldom dieted in winter, and their wages usually rate at 6d. per diem: in summer, with diet, 8d.; without diet, 10d.
They are generally unemployed from the middle of November to the 1st of March, and from the 20th of June to the 1st of August.	Labourers are least employed in winter.	Winter.	From the middle of November until the middle of March.
Women and children are seldom employed, and when they are they get from 1d. to 2d. per day; but they are often employed in rearing their own turf and digging their potatoes, in the absence of their husbands, brothers, and fathers, then earning wages elsewhere.	Women and children are seldom employed in labour; the rate of wages not known.	Not in this country.	Not employed.
Task-work is not general; the farmer sometimes gets his land dug by the acre, at from 12s. to 16s. Meadows are sometimes cut by the acre, and bog-drains and ditches are made by the perch.	There is no task-work in this neighbourhood.	No.	General.
I think he would earn about £7 per year, his con acre, his cabin, garden, and pig, with his other advantages, being added together.	A labourer, in constant employment in summer and winter, (which seldom occurs,) will earn, according to the hire just mentioned, about £11. There can be no consideration of task-work in this parish, nor of the value of his other private advantages; they are various.	Cannot say.	£7 per annum.
Women, and children of this age, being rarely employed, unless in their own cabins, as to its little arrangements, particularly since the failure of the linen trade, I consider that they would scarcely earn as much as would keep them from begging.	It cannot be known what wives or children might earn within a year; they are seldom employed for hire: boys of 16 years of age are employed occasionally.	Cannot say.	If employed, £5 annually.
He might support himself at about £5, allowing himself potatoes and buttermilk, and sometimes butter.	The expense of food for an able-bodied labourer, at the ordinary food, would be about £6 10s. for a year.	About £10.	Even with potatoes and milk, he could not be supported for less than £6 per annum.
Wages for labour are generally paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and often by con acre, when the labourer gives a certain number of days each week until the con acre is paid up.	Wages for labour are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes in con acre.	By money and by labour.	By con acres, and exorbitant prices for provisions in the summer season.
We have few of this description, and they get a house and half an acre of land, a cow's grass, with hay in the winter; and they are generally paid according to the labour they may have.	Herds, of a limited care, are rewarded by an acre of arable land and grazing for one cow: there are only three in this parish.	By giving them grass for their cattle, and sufficient land to till.	For an acre of garden, and grass for one or two cows.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Leitrim, Mohill.

Kiltoghart, Murhane District. Pop. 16,434.	Kiltoghart . . Pop. 16,434.	Kiltubride . . Pop. 6,508.	Mohill . . Pop. 16,664.
Rev. M. Heslin, P. P.	Mr. Owen M'Greal.	St. George Little, Esq.	Lord Clements.
There are about 600 labourers. About 200 in constant employment, about 400 in occasional employment.	About 5,000, including small farmers. 3,000 are in constant employment tilling their own farms, the remaining 2,000 employed occasionally.	Cannot answer those two queries.	It is impossible to answer this question, for the farmers are all labourers, and the labourers are all farmers; even the cottier has his con acre crop to plant and save, and employs his neighbours to assist him, repaying their labour by an equivalent of his own. The only labourers in constant employment are men hired by "servant boys." When the farmer has saved his crop he would willingly employ a horse and cart, if he has one, for 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day, or he repays his neighbours in kind for the work they have done for him: a great deal of labour is repaid in this way; they assist one another, turn about.
the quarter, and who board in the farmers' houses; these are called labour at 8d. a-day, if he could get the job, or attend with a small horse and cart, if he has one, for 2s. or 2s. 6d. per day, or he repays his neighbours in kind for the work they have done for him: a great deal of labour is repaid in this way; they assist one another, turn about.			
They are maintained on the provisions which they gain in seasons of employment.	Generally they make a saving, while employed, of as much as supports them while idle and not employed.	Living on the profits of their labour when employed.	They have a store of potatoes, obtained from their con acre or from their small holding.
The ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk; their condition, with respect to clothing, is miserable;—to say the truth, they are reduced to a state of nudity.	Potatoes and milk, very little bread; clothing, frieze or woollen cloth, and linen, home manufacture.	Potatoes, butter, and milk; frieze coats and corduroy breeches.	Potatoes and salt, and cabbage; no oatmeal now; some milk and butter given by their employers when in work: clothing very coarse and bad.
The daily wages of labourers, in spring and harvest, (I speak of those occasionally, and not constantly, employed,) are 10d. per day, without diet; about 6d. or 7d. with diet. I put in spring and harvest, because labourers are seldom or never employed here in winter or summer.	With diet, winter and spring, 5d.; summer and harvest, the same; without diet, 9d.	In summer, 10d.; in winter, 8d.	From 6d. to 8d. with diet, to 8d. and 10d. without; the higher sum is very rarely given, only in harvest.
From the middle of November to the latter end of February, and from the 1st of June to the end of August.	In winter and summer quarters.	In winter.	Seldom or ever get work in December or January, and one month without work in the summer likewise.
Women and children are not employed in labour here.	Not usually, but very seldom, except on their own small farms.	Not employed.	Only in planting and digging potatoes, and in hay-making; very little flax-pulling. They sometimes receive 3d. or 4d. in money in the vicinity of the town, but are usually paid in provisions—a little milk or meal.
It is not.	Yes.	It is.	No. Excepting digging ground for oats with the lay; this is done for 16s. an acre. There are not 20 ploughs in the parish.
About £7 or £8 sterling.	About £6, with diet, &c.	From £10 to £12 per year.	It is almost impossible to answer this question, but I should say about £8; he has his own con acre crop to manage, and his turf to save besides. It is not possible to reduce the value of his receipts to money, for he keeps a debtor and creditor account, probably with each of his employers, and very little money passes between them.
In my answer to the 6th question, I said that women and children are not employed here in labour; but, supposing that employment was given, I think the wife and four children could earn about £12.	About £4, with diet, &c.	If employed, they might earn £2 each in the year.	His wife may earn £1, or a little more, in spinning; but her work is of most value, if employed on a crop of her own, in saving turf, or collecting eggs; for the women and children earn very little money-wages in field labour.
The expense of food would be about £5 10s., the food or diet consisting of potatoes and milk.	About £5 for the ordinary diet usually given.	About £7.	There is no such thing as full work. The average price of potatoes has been about 1½d. per stone, and his maintenance would cost about 3d. a-day, or £4 10s. a-year.
Generally in money.	Wages are usually paid each way, but I can say more generally by con acres and provision.		Most usually in provisions and con acre, the balance only being paid in money.
There are no herds.	They generally get a portion of land to till, and grass to graze on, in proportion to the extent of the farm which they get in charge.	Commonly a house and a certain quantity of the farm.	There are only one or two in the parish.

CONNAUGHT—County Leitrim—Baronies Mohill, Rosslogher.

Mohill . . Pop. 16,664.	Rossinver and Ballintulick. Pop. 13,370.	Rossinver . . Pop. 13,370.	Rossinver . . Pop. 13,370.
<i>John O'Brien, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Hugh de Lacey, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Johnston, J. P.</i>	<i>William Connolly, Esq. J. P.</i>
I could not form an opinion as to the number of labourers; but I should think there are a great number in constant employment.	About 200, who are employed about half the year.	All are of the labouring class.	All are of the labouring class, except the gentry and farmers.
They are generally employed at home, as they do not dig their potatoes until late in the season, and, when dug, the weather is generally unfavourable to work out; they maintain themselves on their until they are employed again.	They live on what they earn whilst employed. little crop they have in the harvest	They live on their farms, and consequently support themselves.	They live on their farms, and support themselves.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; the condition of the clothing pretty good, (freize is the general wear.)	Potatoes and buttermilk, with very bad clothing.	Potatoes, oaten bread, butter, and milk; the people are well clothed generally.	Potatoes, oat-bread, butter, and milk; people are generally well clothed.
Labourers, without diet, that are in constant work, get 6d. a day in winter, and 8d. and sometimes 10d. in summer; those employed by the petty farmers give diet and 8d. a-day; they seldom employ a labourer until the hurry of the work, and then the labourer will not take less than 10d. a day and diet.	With diet about 6d. per day, without diet about 8d., during the autumnal and spring seasons; during the remainder not employed.	8d. daily, without diet, in summer, and 6d. winter.	8d. without diet in summer, and 6d. in winter.
From the beginning of December to the 20th February.	Winter and summer.	From 1st December to 1st March.	1st December till 1st March.
Women and children do not work for wages in my part of the parish, (or in any other part to my knowledge;) they work always at their own harvest.	Are not at all employed.	The women never work out of doors; the children occasionally, in gathering the harvest.	The women never work out of doors; the children in the harvest.
Task-work is pretty general in my neighbourhood.	No.	No.	No.
I can form no opinion.	About £9 per year, with diet.	About £10 per annum.	About £10 per annum.
I can form no opinion.	About £9 per annum, if employed.	About the same sum as above.	About the same sum as above.
I consider £10 a-year to feed an able labourer in full work.	About £7.	About £4 10s.	About £4 10s.
Wages always paid in money; sometimes those having con acres get work to pay the rent.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provision, and sometimes by con acre.	By money.	By cash.
Herds get an acre of potato ground, a house, and grass and hay for two cows, sometimes for three cows, and also some flax ground.	They are generally paid by getting a cabin, a little tillage, and a cow's grass.	A cow's grass, including a portion for tillage.	A cow's grass, with tillage in proportion.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Burrishoole, Murrisk.

Aughagower . . Pop. 11,698.	Islandeady . . Pop. 8,564.	Kilmaclash . . Pop. 4,080.	Kilmina and Kilmaclasher, Pop. 12,444.
Rev. Peter Ward, P. P.	Theobald Burke, Esq. P. P.	G. A. Taylor, Esq. Civ. Engineer.	Rev. Myles Sheridan, P. P.
The population of this parish, as taken in 1831, was 11,963; but it is to be remarked that this parish was dismembered about 30 years ago, and that I only answer for that part of it which I hold, the population of which is 8,000; they are all tillers of the land, with the exception of children, the feeble, and infirm. During the spring they are engaged in tilling their small holdings; this might be done in 13 weeks, and the harvest work might be performed in 13 more. There is no employment for the remainder of the year.	There are no constant labourers here, and very few get occasional employment.	The population, by the last census, amounted to 4,080 souls, of whom, at least, 500 are labourers; very few, say 50, of whom are in constant employment.	All the inhabitants of these parishes are labourers, (with few exceptions,) inasmuch as they are tillers of the holdings they occupy; none having constant, a few having occasional, employment.
On the produce of their farm, (I mean that part of it which is not forced from them,) or by begging.	They live on their own resources, which are indeed very scanty.	On the produce of a small patch of land, generally not above two acres, and, frequently, only on con acre land.	They subsist on the produce of their holdings, and, when consumed, no other resource but begging.
Potatoes called lumpers; the worst kind; they grow best in mountains and poor lands. As to clothing, if I am to suppose that it is to be understood that every male, from the age of seven years and upwards, is to have a hat, a coat, waistcoat, shirt, small-clothes, and shoes and stockings, I am of opinion that the one-third of the males have no such. There are not, in this parish, 30 men who have at the same time two pair of good shoes, so as to have a dry pair to put on when the other gets wet. The one-third of them cannot come to Mass on the Lord's day for want of clothing; and as for the females, their condition is still worse; there are not 30 in the entire parish, be their delicacy what it may, who wear shoes constantly throughout the year.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; herrings and meat not eaten more than two or three times a-year, in general.	Potatoes and salt meat, probably four times a-year; milk very seldom. The clothing of the labouring class is very bad, and, such as it is, is manufactured in the country; its average price might be 2s. 6d. per yard.	The ordinary diet, potatoes and milk or herrings; but, from their great poverty, a portion of them subsist on the potatoes alone. With respect to clothing their state is lamentable.
The usual rate of wages, with diet, are 5d., or 4d., or 3d.; and, for a few overhurred days, rarely 6d., and that only in spring and harvest, the people having scarcely anything to do in winter: without diet, 8d. per day; but very little done in that way.	The daily wages, (when seldom they are employed,) having no public works, are 8d. without diet, and 5d. with diet; in winter they are unemployed.	In spring and harvest, 6d. per day, with diet; 8d. without it: in summer and winter, 4d. with diet; 6d. without it.	The few that get occasional employment, with diet, get from 5d. to 6d.; and, without diet, 8d. per day.
It is to be noted that, owing to the want of employment, the spring business is not hurried on as it should be: however, from the 15th of May to the 15th of August, there is scarcely anything to be done; and, from the 10th of November to the 15th of February, they scarcely do any good.	Winter, as I have already remarked, they remain unemployed.	In summer, and in the months of January and February.	The hurried times of spring and harvest are those of occasional employment.
They occasionally assist during the spring and harvest, there being no employment for them since the destruction of the linen trade. I have minutely inquired as to what a woman could earn at spinning linen or woollen, and find that the most attentive spinster could earn would not exceed 1½d. per day; a female servant will, when so fortunate as to get service, obtain wages, sometimes 5s. per quarter, sometimes 6s.	Women and children are never employed.	Women and children are rarely employed, and that only at the sowing and digging of the potatoes. The wages of the women might be 4d., the children 2d.	No employment for women or children, except their industry in their cabins and holdings.
No task-work.	Task-work is in little use in general, except by the middling gentry, who frequently give them their rents to earn in draining, sanding, &c. &c., and who are much more alive to their wants than the proprietors or their agents, whose rents must be paid in cash.	Task-work is not by any means general.	No task-work, except repairs of roads.
I cannot say, there being no such employment.	On this head I can form no estimate, as in this parish they can get no employment.	In query No. 1. I stated not more than 50 labourers were in constant employment, consequently it would be difficult for me to say; but I should think the labourers of this parish, on an average, do not earn £2 10s. in the year, in cash. Were constant employment to be procured, he would earn £8 or £9.	The average amount of employment, as well as I can ascertain, does not exceed six or eight weeks in the year, which, at 6d. or 8d. per day, can be easily calculated; but very few, and far between, are so employed.
See my last answer, No. 3.	I am equally at a loss to answer on this query, from the above reason.	They can procure no employment unless spinning, at which, I believe, each person can earn about 1½d. per day. Probably I ought to have stated that, a few years since, there was scarcely a house in the parish which had not one loom, and often two, in operation, which gave employment to all the family of the house. That is now nearly annihilated.	Women and children having no employment but as I before stated, I think it needless to enter into a calculation of what they might earn.
On this I have consulted some judicious persons, and consider 9d. per day, or £13 13s. 4d. full little.	The yearly expense of feeding a labourer, for the last three years, from the abundant harvests we have had, is moderate in the extreme.	I think, by a proper system, I could support an able-bodied labourer, in full work, for 4d. per day, with substantial provisions.	By feeding on potatoes and milk or herrings, (being the usual diet of labourers,) I think 4½d. per day, amounting to about £7 sterling per year.
In money.	In general con acre rent is paid in money; in few instances labour is accepted.	Wages for labour are seldom paid in money; the general mode of payment is by giving the labourer provisions in summer, at double the price of the market.	Usually in money; rare exceptions to the contrary.
One acre of land, and grass for one or more cows, as the case may be; indeed there are very few herds.	Herds in general get a certain quantity of land, according to the extent of the farm, with grazing for a cow or two, gratis, for their trouble.	There are no herds in the parish that I am aware of.	No herds, the lands in these parishes being occupied in small holdings.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Burrishoole, Carra.

Kilmina . . . Pop. 9,000.	Aglish, Ballyhane, and Breaffy, Pop. 11,787.	Castlebar or Aglish, Pop. 12,111.	Borriscarra, Ballintubber, and half of Towaghty. Pop. 8,374.
Rev. Charles Hargrove.	Rev. Richard Gibbons, P. P.	Lt.-Col. James M'Alpine, J. P.	Rev. John Kirby, P. P.
There are but few of the adult male population who do not occasionally labour. None in constant employment.	Breaffy, 60; Ballyhane, 100; Aglish labourers, (town not included,) 60; total, 220. Far the greater part in constant employment.	Each house, I should think, contains two labourers, the most of whom are occupied, either at their own or other farms, about six months in the year.	There are about 200 labourers in those parishes employed by the resident landlords, and about half that number by the middling class.
It is hard to say; chiefly on the produce of their potato plot.	Some on the produce of their holding in land, some by con acre, and the remainder by begging.	When not employed, (being nearly always small farmers, or sons and brothers of such,) for their labour during harvest and spring, they are maintained and clothed when out of employment.	They generally have a house and some land from the landlord, which is well tilled, with a cow and horse's grass, at from 25s. to 30s. a-year rent.
Potatoes; clothing generally wretched.	Potatoes, with milk or salt herrings; clothing generally poor.	Diet—potatoes and milk. In general warmly clothed. They prefer the potato, by far, to any other vegetable; and, in my opinion, would think little of any meal which had not abundance of it.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk or herring, and very commonly neither, when the labourer hath not a cow. Their clothing is frieze and corduroy.
The regular wages are 8d. without diet, and 6d. with; but they often work for much less.	6d. per day in winter, and 7d. in summer, without diet; on the lands adjacent to the town, parish Aglish, 8d. per day, without diet.	In winter 6d., in summer 8d., without food; in harvest occasional labourers receive 10d. and their diet.	Their daily wages are from 6d. to 8d. without diet, and never more than 6d. with diet.
December, January, and February; there is also much idle time in June, July, and August.	In winter.	In May, June, July, December, January, and February.	At what periods but in spring and harvest.
No, except on their own ground, or in the case of a hired servant girl, who does all kind of work for about 5s. per quarter.	Neither employed as labourers; small boys, or children, usually engaged in drawing turf to the town, for the benefit of their parents, in the parishes of Aglish and Ballyhane.	Women and children seldom employed; the former, sometimes, to bind the sheafs of oats when reaping.	The women and children are employed in labour only when men can't be found, at the wages of 3d. or 4d., according to their strength or age.
It is not.	Task-work not general.	It is not.	No task-work made use of except in cutting turf, building stone walls, or draining land.
There are few labourers who get employment for three months in the year, and consequently few who earn more than £3 in this way; a man having a horse and cart may occasionally get some more profitable earning.	£6 12s. per year; I am not aware of any other advantages possessed by the labourer.	About £10; in fact they would be well pleased with this if employed in the neighbourhood of their dwellings, which would pay the rent of near seven Irish acres.	It is extremely difficult to answer this query with any degree of certainty, as in this part of the country the females spin linen yarn, and wool-made friezes, linens, and flannels, and sell at markets what they don't require for their own use, when they can't get employment.
—	If they were employed they might obtain £8 per year; the case propounded in the query does not occur, and is not usual in these parishes.	They would earn nothing unless by spinning; they are, in fact, at this age, more usefully employed at home, the whole of a labourer's clothing, blankets, &c., being usually made in his own house.	I should be of opinion that a whole family, consisting of six, would hardly gain £10 sterling, being a great part of the year unemployed.
—	From £5 to £6 per year.	About £3 per annum, certainly not £4.	An able-bodied labourer could not feed himself at less than about £4 per year.
In all; but chiefly in money, I believe.	Usually paid in money.	Generally in allowance of rent; if in con acre, (which is seldom,) they are well pleased, as this crop has always to be paid for before the provisions are removed.	Wages are paid by either money, provisions, or con acre, as may suit him.
No herds.	For an acre of land and the grass of a cow generally.	They have a cabin, 2½ Irish acres, and grazing for two or three cows.	Herds are paid by one, two, or three acres of land, together with the grazing of two or three head of cattle yearly.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Clanmorris, Carra, Costello.

Balla, Drum, &c.—Pop. 6,627.	Kilcoleman . . Pop. 8,391.	Killoine and half of Crossboyne. Pop. 4,710.	Castlemore and Kilcoleman. Pop. 11,485.
Rev. Patrick Nolan, P. P.	Rev. Joseph D'Arcy Sirr.	Rev. David Jennings, P. P.	Rev. B. Duncan, P. P.
Do not know how many labourers. They all work for themselves, or landlord, or others.	396 labourers, according to the return of the population enumerator in 1831. Very few of these have constant employment: I have no way of arriving at the proportion.	I do believe there are from 150 to 200 labourers; and of this number, I believe, not 40 in constant employment.	Almost the entire of the adult population are labourers. Very few constantly, almost all occasionally employed in cultivating their little farms.
When not employed live on themselves, poorly.	By the produce of their own holdings, the liberality of their neighbours, the sale of a pig, and sometimes by thieving.	—	By the produce of their own labour.
Their daily diet is the exclusive potato, thin milk, an egg, herrings; clothing bad.	Potatoes, cabbages, sometimes oatmeal, and an odd egg; an occasional slice of bacon, if at all comfortable.	Most wretchedly, living on that most unhealthy of vegetables, the lumper potato; and pieces of frieze of different colours, stitched together, in general constitute their clothing.	Their diet, potatoes, milk occasionally; clothing, coarse frieze, generally very bad.
Wages 5d. with diet; 6d., and some 8d. a-day, without diet; winter and summer the same.	6d. in winter, 8d. in summer, without diet, where the employment is pretty constant; in seed-time and harvest, when there is a press of labour, they get, for occasional days, 1s. without diet, and 8d. with.	Without diet they sometimes get 8d. a day; with diet only 6d., and this only in harvest and spring: scarcely any employment for them in winter or summer.	In winter or summer scarcely any wages are given; in spring and harvest, from 6d. to 8d., without diet.
In the winter season they are least employed.	About Christmas and the middle of summer.	Summer and winter.	From the 1st of June to the middle of August, and from the middle of November to the middle of February.
Women and children half wages with men.	No: women when employed get 4d. a day; children are only employed by their parents to aid them in the culture of their holdings, in the footing of turf, and in road-making.	The women would be very happy to have employment, but no such thing for them.	Not usually employed; never for wages.
Task-work sometimes, saving hay, mowing, cutting turf, draining, making walls, and high roads.	It is only occasional.	It is very rare.	No.
Could not well make out the average amount of employment in day-work, task-work, or harvest-work.	Not above £8 per annum in wages; in general they have a potato-garden, with a cabin annexed.	I am persuaded a labourer obtaining constant employment would not only live happy and contentedly, but would also save some money annually; the exact sum I can't say.	The average amount of wages is 7d. per day; but few, if any, get constant employment.
Could not tell what the wife and four children would earn in the year.	Not above £2, with the exception of the eldest son, who could earn as much as his father, or nearly so.	I should think they would earn between £6 and £7.	I cannot ascertain, as a labourer's wife and children are never employed, as the question supposes.
I think the yearly expense of a good labourer's support would be from £8 to £10.	Taking potatoes at 1s. 3d. per week, valuing them at 2½d. per stone, £3 4s.; buttermilk, at 1d. per day, £1 10s. 5d.; would exhibit the amount of his total expense for food per year, £4 14s. 5d.	I should suppose £7.	Considering the quality of diet, consisting of potatoes, and occasionally milk, about 4d. per day.
Wages are paid in money for labourers that don't live on the land; paid to cottiers in land and con acre.	In cash, con acre, and allowance for rent.	Wages for labour are paid, in general, in money, and sometimes in provisions.	Most commonly in money; sometimes by con acres or provisions.
Herds are paid (according to the lands and flocks they have in charge) in land and grazing cattle: some two head of cattle, two acres; some more, according to the farm.	They are remunerated by what is called a herd's garden, consisting of from one to three acres of land, according to the size of the farm, together with an allowance of free pasture of from one to three head of cattle, according to the same rule.	Herds are allowed, in general, pasture for their cow, and leave to put down as much seed as would supply himself and family for the year.	They get a house, an acre of land, and the grass of a cow.

CONNAUGHT—County Galway—Baronies Costello, Erris (half).

Kilcoleman . . Pop. 5,427.	Kilmavee . . Pop. 5,491.	Kilturragh . . Pop. 2,128.	Kilcommon East. Pop. about 6,000.
<i>Henry Browne, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Hepburne, P. P.</i>	<i>Myles M'Donnell, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. Patrick Gildea, P. P.</i>
The number of labourers returned by the enumerator employed by the Population Commissioners in 1831 was 396. I have no way of judging of the correctness of this return, or how many are in constant employment.	No constant employment. A few only occasionally employed.	I should suppose about 50 in constant employment, and about 100 in occasional employment.	The labourers in this parish are numerous, but never constantly employed.
They generally live on the produce of their garden and con acre.	By their little industry and the charity of their neighbours.	They maintain themselves in their cabins, with potatoes, having generally a small plot of land attached to their cabins.	When out of employment they generally endeavour to support themselves by their own little industry, viz., fishing, and going on messages.
Potatoes, herrings, sour milk, eggs, and sometimes oatmeal, very seldom meat; the clothing is in general bad.	A bad description of potato called lumper; their clothing generally so wretched as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain its colour or quality.	The dry potatoes; one in 20 may perhaps have a cow to give them milk: and as for their clothing, they are next to nudity.	Their ordinary diet is the potato; their clothing worse than can be described, they are generally more than half naked.
5d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; in spring and harvest they sometimes get 1s.	The few employed get, on an average, 5d. a-day, with diet.	With diet, 5d. in summer; without diet, 8d. in summer; there are scarcely any labourers employed in winter.	In winter, from 4d. to 5d.; in summer, from 6d. to 8d., without diet.
The depth of winter and middle of summer.	From the 1st of March to the middle of June; there is little or no employment at any other period of the year.	From June until August, during which time they go to England to reap the harvest, and then during October, November, December, and January.	In winter.
Very seldom; women get 4d. per day, and boys 3d.	None, except young girls, about half the year, in the capacity of servant maids, &c., at a very low rate of wages.	Not usually employed; women spinning yarn or wool can scarcely earn 2d. per day.	Women and children seldom or never are employed.
No.	No such thing, unless when roads or drains are made, or repaired by the parish.	Not general, scarcely any.	Never.
I can give no answer to this query that can be considered accurate, but I should think £6 is the most a labourer can earn in the year, not including the days he works in his own garden or at his con acres.	Perhaps from £8 to £10.	About £9.	If employed throughout the whole year, the average might be from £9 to £10 per annum.
The wife 4d. per day, and the eldest boy 5d.; I have never observed the entire family employed, in consequence of which I am unable to give a calculation such as is desired.	I should think about £25.	About £13.	I deny the supposition; but, should they get constant employment, they might earn in or about £19.
It costs the poor man at least £6 10s. per year.	I suppose £7 very moderate.	About £10, allowing potatoes, milk, and butter.	The average may be justly stated to be from £11 to £12 per annum.
Mostly allowed in rent for holdings, the remainder in cash.	Generally in money; very seldom in provision or by con acre.	Usually paid by provision and con acre; very seldom in money, except by the gentry of the country.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provision.
They hold from one to three acres free, also get grass for a cow or two.	No herds, there being no extensive farms.	According to the extent of their farms; some get one acre of land and the grass of one cow, some get two acres and the grass of two cows annually: it all depends on the extent of land committed to their charge.	Herds are hired for some trifle of tillage land, with some grazing land, in proportion to the extent of the farm.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Erris (half), Gallen.

Kilcommon West. Pop. about 6,000.	Kilcommon and Kilmore, Pop. 22,498.	Killasser . . Pop. 6,581.	Toomore . . Pop. 3,576.
Rev. M. Kelly, P. P.	Capt. Ireland, Mag. of Police.	Rev. J. McNulty, P. P.	Rev. J. Henry.
The labourers numerous ; but have no regular employment.	Numerous labourers ; but no regular employment.	I cannot say how many labourers in the parish ; but I am certain that the one half would labour, if they got employment.	As well as I can ascertain, 1,300. None ; little or no employment, except for a short time in spring and harvest.
No regular support ; many of the peasantry employed on sea-coast fishing.	Chiefly on sea-coast fishing.	They must maintain themselves.	Endeavouring to live by a trifle of land they possess.
The usual food, potatoes, which are generally bad, owing to the nature of the soil ; clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes chiefly, wretchedly bad ; clothing indifferent.	The ordinary diet is dry potatoes, of the worst description, called lumpers : their clothes are very bad, patched with rags of different colours ; many without shoes or stockings.	Potatoes the whole season, even without milk, &c. ; the greater part almost in a state of nakedness.
The average rate of wages is from 5d. to 6d. per diem, without diet.	Labour averages from 5d. to 6d. per diem, without diet, winter and summer.	The daily wages at this season of the year, if any were to be had, would be, without diet, from 6d. to 8d. ; the same, I may say, with diet, in the hurried months of spring and autumn.	From 4d. to 6d. with diet ; none employed without diet.
The winter season.	The winter season.	There is little or no employment in winter or summer.	No employment during summer or winter, except in a very few instances.
Women and children unemployed.	Neither women nor children employed.	There is no employment for women or children.	None at all.
Very little, if any.	Very trifling, if any.	There is no task-work in my neighbourhood.	None.
From £9 to £10 per annum.	From £9 to £12 per annum.	I do not feel myself competent to give any answer to this query.	The average time during the whole year is about three months ; wages from 4d. to 6d., amounting in the average to £1 17s. 6d. ; servant boys not included, their wages being from £3 10s. to £5.
From £20 to £24 per annum.	From £20 to £25 per annum.	There is no employment for women or children, consequently I cannot answer this query.	No employment for wife, or children of that age, in this parish.
Taking into account the rise in the price of provisions in the year 1831, I think the average price might be stated between £10 and £12 per annum.	£9 per year.	I cannot say exactly what it would be, but, judging from the badness of the diet generally used in the neighbourhood, I think it would be very inconsiderable.	As far as I can judge about £8 per year.
Wages for labour paid partly in money and in payment of rents.	Wages for labour usually allowed in rents.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, but seldom by con acre.	Usually in money.
Herds are hired for some land for tillage, and grazing for a certain number of cattle.	The usual custom is grazing for a certain number of cattle, and some land for tillage.	There are but few herds in the parish ; they are paid by a portion of land as a remuneration for their trouble, according to the extent of the farm.	They obtain an acre of land, and pasture for one cow, or two at the most.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Kilmain.

Ballinacala . . Pop. 3,031.	Ballinrobe . . Pop. 8,933.	Ballinrobe . . Pop. 8,933.	Cong . . Pop. 8,378.
<i>Charles Cromie, Esq.</i>	<i>Courtney Kenny, Esq., J.P.</i>	<i>Very Rev. Thomas J. Burgh, Dean of Cloyne.</i>	<i>John Fynn, Esq., J.P.</i>
About 50, without land of their own to till.	There is no regular or constant employment for labourers in this parish. A great portion of the male population will work when they can get employment. I cannot attempt to class them numerically, as required.	I should suppose from 300 to 400, and that very few have constant work.	About 200 constantly employed, exclusive of farm servants resident with gentlemen and landholders; about the same number occasional, or perhaps 300.
They live on the potato crop, which they plant in con acre.	Almost every labourer cultivates some land under potatoes, either on con acre or a garden in his possession, the produce of which supports his family when out of employment.	The wife and children usually go out on begging excursions.	They have cabins or cottages, with a small quantity of land.
Diet potatoes, with fish, milk, or eggs; clothing pretty good.	Diet is potatoes, eggs, and salt herrings; a few have cows: the clothing on working days is very wretched indeed; on Sundays most of them endeavour to wear a decent suit.	Potatoes and herrings when well off comparatively; too often potatoes and salt; I believe very few have buttermilk.	Potatoes with fish, generally salt herring or gurnet the poorer class; all others (and the population is considerable, Mayo 5,373, Galway division of the parish 2,906) have milk, eggs, and butter, and sometimes flesh-meat, with always potatoes: clothing bad in some cases.
Wages in spring and autumn 6½d. per day with diet. with diet, from 8d. to 1s. without diet, varying according to the demand for labour, often lower, but never higher than I have stated.	Winter and summer wages low, there being little employment: from 6d. to 8d. per day, without diet; from 4d. to 6d., with diet: spring and harvest, wages higher; from 6d. to 8d.	6d. with diet, and 8d. without it; 8d. the highest; I pay 8d. through winter and summer. I believe labourers may be had in parts of the year for 6d. without diet.	I take 6d. per diem as the average rate, and the same average for winter and summer; mowers and thatchers 1s., with food, per diem: the lower orders always feed their labourers, the gentry do not.
The intervening seasons.	During the winter and summer, particularly winter, as they have turf to cut in summer.	In the winter and summer seasons.	During the winter months.
Not employed.	Seldom employed; when they are, the women get half, the children one-third, of a man's wages.	I believe only the poor employ the women and children at planting potatoes or picking them.	Whilst the men are employed for others, the women and children generally work at home. When employed by others, stout women get the same rate as men; children one-half.
Not at all. £25 in daily labour, even at the low wages I have quoted.	Task-work is not general: I have given much employment in cleaning and draining land by task, and have found much advantage: I consider that £10 will do more than	It is not: the labourers of this country are not considered diligent at day-work, but very much so at task-work: I believe, if employment should be procured for them, that task-work, under proper direction and estimate, would be effective.	It is not; the people don't seem to like it.
An ordinary labourer may earn 6d. per diem, for a year £9 2s. 6d.; a handy man at mowing or building walls, 10d. per day: either would earn considerably more at task-work; say from 9d. to 1s. 2d. per day.	There being no certain or permanent employment for labourers in this parish, and there are so few advantages to improve their means of living, I therefore value their earnings at the wages they will hire at for the year round (dieting and living in their own cabin) from £8 to £10 a-year: if they could earn more at home they would not go to service.	Labour is so uncertain, and the prices so various, that I cannot say, especially as the con acre system often fails to compensate the poor man.	From £10 to £15.
His wife could earn from 3d. to 4d. per day; his children from 1½d. to 2d.	The employment for women and children is so very uncertain, there being no manufactories in the neighbourhood, that I consider children a source of poverty, not of wealth, except to those parents who have employment at home for their children.	They are scarcely employed, except by their families.	From £7 to £10.
In the way they live, about £6. with diet, from £3 to £4 a-year; he therefore values the diet at from £5 to £6; the value and description of diet would vary according to the circumstances and mode of living of the employer.	My reply to query 8 partly answers this. A labourer will hire, without diet, from £8 to £10 a-year; with diet, from £3 to £4 a-year; he therefore values the diet at from £5 to £6; the value and description of diet would vary according to the circumstances and mode of living of the employer.	If supported as he ought to be, I should think in this cheap country £7 10s. per annum.	About £7.
In each, and con acre.	Wages for labour paid in various ways, according to the circumstances and relative situations of the employer and labourer,—money, allowance in con acre, rent of land and cottage, grazing a cow, &c.	—	Paid in each of these modes, but most generally in money.
They get in general two acres of land free of rent, and the grass of three head of cattle.	Herds are invariably hired all over this county by an allowance of land, and grazing cattle; from one to four acres for tillage, and from one to four head of cattle, according to the extent of the farm and labour they have in taking care of the stock; they are the most comfortable class of people among the lower orders.	About two acres of tillage and the grass of two lambs.	They get a house, with two acres of land, and grazing or pasture for three head of cattle, one being a brood mare, two milch cows; they are in general well off.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Kilmain.

Kilcommon . . Pop. 6,507.	Kilcommon and Robeen. Pop. 9,700.	Kilcommon and Robeen. Pop. 9,700.	Kilcommon and Robeen. Pop. 9,700.
Rev. W. Smith.	James Knox Gildea, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James M'Hale, P. P.	Thomas S. Lindsay, Esq. J. P.
Cannot say.	I consider there are 2,500 able-bodied men in the above parishes who can be had as labourers. I can form no opinion as to the remainder of this query.	About 2,000, none of whom have what is called constant employment. 4,000 able-bodied men, from 16 years of age upwards, in the two parishes, ready and willing to work, if employment was found for them. There cannot be more than 200, if so much, in constant employment; in harvest and turf-cutting this may be tripled.	Labourers and tenantry, occupying from one to seven acres, I consider synonymous terms; there cannot be less than from 3,000 to 16 years of age upwards, in the two parishes, ready and willing to work, if employment was found for them. There cannot be more than 200, if so much, in constant employment; in harvest and turf-cutting this may be tripled.
By their potato crop.	By the produce of the land attached to their cabins.	Some by the produce of their little farms, others by begging.	Those who do not choose to work upon their own tenements are, of course, idle; and, from November to March, I fear the far greater number come under this unfortunate designation.
Potatoes and herrings; a few have milk. Clothing indifferent, of coarsest description.	Ordinary diet, potatoes, milk, and eggs; clothing, home-made frieze and cord.	Dry potatoes for the greater part; the more comfortable have occasionally a herring, or a little milk. The clothing very bad in general.	Potatoes and milk, eggs, butter, some oatmeal, this last not so much in use as formerly, and salt herrings. The coats and great coats are composed of a coarse dark grey frieze, manufactured by themselves; waistcoats and breeches are of English manufacture; strong worsted stockings, home made; and shoes made in the towns and villages.
I pay myself 7d. in summer, 6d. in winter, without diet, and believe this an average.	In summer, 6d. to 8d. per day; winter, 5d. to 7d.	In summer, 6d.; in winter, 4d.: in both seasons without diet from their employers.	Wages generally are 6d. per day; some employers, I know, pay more. I know one who employs from 60 to 70 men per day the whole year round, and the average is 9d. per day; this individual pays his men from 6d. to 1s., according to the value of their work. I have never heard of labourers being fed.
Winter.	From November to March.	In the winter season.	From November until March.
Sometimes, at harvest work, from 3d. to 4d. a-day.	Women and children are seldom employed, but when they are, which is usually in summer, saving hay and binding oats, the rate of wages is 4d. to women, and 3d. to children.	Women and children are sometimes employed at 3d. per day, on an average.	Only in binding corn during the harvest; about half the wages of men. Children are not employed.
No.	Task-work is not general; few adopt that system.	No.	There are some works which can be done by task with benefit to employer and labourer, and these are often so executed; but, in general, it is no advantage, as it leads to a hasty and slovenly mode of execution. When acted upon, the principle, with employers who deal fairly, is to give as much per perch as would be equivalent to the highest rate of wages per day.
Impossible to say, as few obtain employment, except those residing near their landlords.	About £10.	About £6.	About £15 per annum.
As so few get work out of doors, I cannot say.	I consider eight months in the year the average for their work, and would earn about £12 10s. for that time.	About £5.	The same.
About 3d. per day.	About £8, considering he goes to market; but much less if he grows his consumption.	As this question does not specify the quality of the food, an answer that might be considered accurate cannot be made. The diet, as described above, would amount to £3 10s.	About £7 10s. per annum to a consumer; a producer could feed him for the half of this.
Very often by con acres, sometimes in money.	Labourers are usually paid in cash, not often by provisions, and sometimes by con acre.	Usually by con acres and little holdings of land.	In each and every one.
They generally have a house and garden rent free, and the grass of a cow and horse.	A cottage with two acres of arable ground, and grass for two cows and horse, if charge be great.	They are, in general, the most comfortable people in the parish, as they get from their employers from one to two acres of land, and the grass of two cows, rent free. They are, however, subject to some heavy losses when any of the cattle in their care are either stolen or drowned.	A herd receives one acre and cow's grass for every 100 acres he inspects; three acres, and four scenes, or collops, are, in general, the wages of a herd. On farms of 200 acres, and upwards, he will have four yearlings and four weanlings on the land also.

CONNAUGHT—Counties Mayo, Galway—Barony Kilmain.

Kilmainmore, Kilmainbeg, and Moorgagaugh . Pop. 6,037.	Kilmolara, Ballincala, and Ross . . Pop. 8,742.	Kilmolara . . Pop. 1,350.	Shrue . . Pop. 4,167.
Rev. Edmond Whelan, P. P.	John Ashe, Esq. J. P.	John Fynn, Esq. J. P.	C. L. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. P.
5,000 inhabitants, scarcely 50 of whom live by their manual labour.	The entire population may be considered, with very few exceptions, all labourers. They rarely get daily employment, and mostly labour, with a few exceptions, for themselves.	I should think about 50 occasional labourers, exclusive of farm servants and such like.	—
By begging.	They live upon the produce of their own ground.	They have cottages and small portions of land.	They have no means of maintenance, unless they beg.
Potatoes, herrings, and sometimes salt, for kitchen; frieze for clothing, and that very wretched.	In my parishes the diet is milk, butter, eggs, herrings, and potatoes; and the peasantry are well clothed in home-made frieze.	Potatoes chiefly, with milk, eggs, or fish. Clothing tolerably good; their condition somewhat better than that of others around them.	Potatoes and milk; and indifferently clothed.
5d. per day in winter season, and 6d. per day in harvest season, without meat or drink.	Very few labourers are employed daily; when they get constant work the year round, they work for 7d. a day, without diet.	Taking average of seasons, &c., I should fix 6d.; the lower order give diet with that sum.	6d. per day from February to October, and 4½d. from November till the end of January; no diet at all.
In the summer quarter.	During the summer months, between spring and harvest.	Winter months.	From November till 1st of February.
From 3d. to 4d. per day.	Women and children are seldom employed.	Not usually, yet I have sometimes seen them in the fields; I could not say exactly what rate of wages when employed by others.	They are, but when employed only get 3d. a day.
Not general.	No task-work.	It is not, the people are not inclined to engage in it; I have not known much, save road-work, and the erecting some houses, or rather cottages.	No, except in harvest.
About £5 12s.	I consider it impossible to answer this query with any degree of accuracy, as very few get work in the parishes, except for themselves. What a labourer might earn in the year, if he got constant work, would be 3s. 6d. a week, or 14s. per month, which would make only £8 8s. per annum.	If he was what is termed useful or handy, he might obtain from £10 to £15 a year, as he should make himself useful.	A man, gaining work all the year, except January, November, and December, fast days, holidays, and the month he is employed in putting down his potatoes, excepted, together with his task-work for one month, might gain £7 17s.; if he has a horse, it adds 6d. more; an ass, 3d.; his wife, 3d.; his child, 3d.; all which is an addition.
About £8 8s.	What the wife or children would earn is so trifling, that, unless to assist the husband in cultivating his own ground, it does not deserve notice.	Might acquire from £5 to £6.	I should average the wife and four children, to get employment only four months, from May till August, included, at 3d. each, to be, four children, £5 5s.; wife, £1 6s. 3d.; total, £6 11s. 3d.
—	As potatoes are always very cheap in my parishes, I think a labourer might feed himself daily at 3½d. per day.	From £6 to £7.	I can only answer for the last year, not having had an opportunity of knowing what it was in the two preceding years; his own yearly expense, at half a stone a day, would be 15s. 4½d. at 1d. a stone.
The wages of labourers are paid in money, with a few exceptions.	Wages are usually paid in money.	They are paid in each way, chiefly by rent.	Always in money.
An acre of ground and the grass of a cow, which rises in proportion to their charge.	Herds usually get a house and two or three acres of ground free, and the grass of a brood mare and cow upon the farm; no other wages.	Herds generally have a house, two acres of land, and pasture for two or three head of cattle; two being milch cows, and one a brood mare.	—

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Murrisk.

Killgeever . . Pop. 13,348.	Oughavale, including West-port . . Pop. 15,315.	Oughavale . . Pop. 15,315.	Oughavale . . Pop. 15,315.
Rev. P. Gibbons, P. P.	Rev. Rt. Creighton, PRES. M.	Rev. B. Burke, P. P.	William Patten, Esq.
I may say, in fact, they are all labourers. No employment, save while they are tilling their own little farms.	I cannot answer any of those questions.	The great bulk of the population are labourers in the cultivation of their little farms, being their only employment.	Cannot tell.
They feed on potatoes.	By begging.	They live on the potatoes they grow on their farms.	Begging.
Potatoes, commonly called cups and lumpers; the clothing is most wretched; numbers of families, consisting of from four to six, sleep under one covering; and there are many who have no bed-clothes; of course they remain at the fire, having no covering but the rags they wore during the day.	Usual diet potatoes; sometimes a herring with them, sometimes nothing.	Potatoes, with milk and herrings. In innumerable cases neither milk nor fish, potatoes and salt being the only diet. Clothing wretched beyond conception; many without night covering, and sleeping in their day-clothes before the fire; the want of sufficient bed-clothes almost general.	Ordinary diet potatoes, sometimes salt, or a herring, or a drop of milk, but generally a dry potato. Clothing very bad.
5d., with diet; without, 8d.	Daily wages, without diet, from 6d. to 8d.; with diet, 4d. to 6d. per diem, winter and summer.	6d. with, and 8d. or 10d. without diet, during hurried periods.	The daily wages of labourers, winter and summer, vary from 6d. to 8d., but seldom the latter, without diet.
Spring and harvest are the two seasons in which they are most employed, and that for themselves.	In the country I should suppose they are least employed in winter; but in the town, where there is work in the stores, they are most employed in winter, least in summer.	Summer and winter.	Winter.
They are employed only in aiding and helping their husbands and parents in tillage; sometimes the women are knitting stockings.	Women and children are seldom employed, unless in the throng seasons, such as harvest, or potato-digging, and then women get the same wages as men; children from 3d. to 4d. per diem.	They are employed in aiding the men during spring and harvest, and, in some instances, in manufacturing flax.	They are seldom or never employed, except at harvest, or potato-digging, about the same wages as the men; children, about 3d. to 4d. per diem.
No such thing.	There is, I believe, some, but not general.	No task-work that I know.	No, not to my knowledge.
There is no work or employment in the parish for a labourer, save for a hired boy, who is paid from £3 to £5 per annum, together with his diet.	From £6 to £7 per annum.	There being no constant employment in the parish, I cannot exactly state. Servant boys receive from £3 to £5, with their diet and lodging.	About £6 or £7 per annum.
There being no constant employment, I cannot say what their earnings might amount to.	Women and children are seldom employed, owing to the decline in the linen manufacture, unless at the periods of harvest or potato-digging.	If they had constant work, I think they would earn from £9 to £12 per annum.	They are seldom employed, owing to the decline in the linen manufacture, unless employed as mentioned above in No. 6.
About £9 2s. 6d.	From £2 to £3, or say £2 10s. on an average.	In the wretched way the poor people live, I consider £7 10s. 1d. would be sufficient to support an able-bodied labourer.	About £2 10s.
Partly in money, partly in provisions and small plots.	Wages for labour generally paid in money, at least in the town; but in the country I believe provisions are sometimes given.	Wages are paid partly in money, provisions, and small plots.	Wages are generally paid in money; I am not aware of any other way.
They are paid by giving them grazing for two or three cows, and some land for tillage.	The only herds I know of are those of the Marquis of Sligo, and they, I believe, are well paid.	Herds are paid by allowing them a house and some land free; and two or three heads of cattle without rent.	There are no herds in the parish except those belonging to Lord Sligo, and I do not know what he gives them.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Baronies Murrisk, Tyrawley.

Westport Union. Pop. 44,070.	Crossmolina . Pop. 11,679.	Union of Dunfeeny and Kilbride . . Pop. 6,133.	Dunfeeny and Kilbride. Pop. 6,133.
Rev. James White.	Wm. Ormsby, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Martin Hart, P. P.	Rev. Francis Little.
Do not know the number of labourers. Very little demand for labour; except the few by Lord Sligo, there are none regularly employed.	Probably about 500.	As I am well informed, there are in the parish of Kilbride 187 labourers, the most of them in occasional employment, but none in constant; in the parish of Dunfeeny there are about 256 labourers; from 10 to 15 of that number get constant employment; the remainder get only a few days in the week, or a few weeks in the year, occasional employment.	There are about 600 labourers in the union, only 16 of whom in constant, and the remainder in occasional employment, which is uncertain.
In the greatest possible misery.	By their own resources.	They are generally maintained by the produce (<i>id est</i> , potatoes) of a small portion of land, which they take as con acre.	By the produce of con acre, which supplies them with potatoes for their support.
Diet potatoes; the condition of the poor, as to clothing, poor and miserable beyond any thing I ever saw.	Diet chiefly potatoes, meat seldom used more than twice or three times a year; clothing very indifferent.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes of the worst description, sometimes with a little salt, and at other times with sea-weed, gathered at the shores by their children: their clothing of the worst description, and their children almost naked.	Their ordinary diet potatoes of the worst description (called lumpers) and salt, or the better kind of sea-weed. Their children almost naked.
Labourers are to be had any day in the year, without diet, for 6d. a-day.	Summer wages, with diet, 8d. per diem; winter wages, with diet, about 6d. per diem.	The daily wages of such labourers as are employed in summer, with diet, 6d., without diet from 6d. to 8d.; in winter, when employed, with diet 4d., without diet 5d.	In spring and summer from 4d. to 6d. per day with diet, and from 6d. to 8d. per day without diet: very little employment in summer; when any, 6d. per day without diet.
I consider that, strictly speaking, they are never employed. See answer to No. 1.	Say from the middle of December to the middle of April.	From the latter end of October to the latter end of March; very seldom at any other time.	From the latter end of October to the latter end of March.
Women and children, when employed, get from 2d. to 4d. a-day.	Women are seldom employed except in their own business; children are seldom employed.	Very seldom but when hired as servants; and the very, very few who get occasional employment get 2d. per day; such are sometimes employed in harvest and spring; and, when occasionally employed, get from 4d. to 5d. per day.	Very seldom, except they are hired as servants.
I believe Lord Sligo does occasionally give task-work.	Task-work is not general here.	I cannot know of any except very trifling on the Government line of road along the western sea-coast to Belmullet.	No task-work in this neighbourhood.
Can't say.	If regularly employed the average might be £10 per annum.	In my opinion an average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, as specified in the query, might earn from £5 to £6. I cannot see any other advantages he may have; if he got wages and employment beyond what is given in this neighbourhood, he would earn from £9 to £10.	The annual emolument of an average labourer employed, as in this query, might amount to £5 or £6: there are no other advantages except those obtained by fishing.
Can't say.	Supposing the four children to be hired out, say about £6 per annum.	The wife and four children, of the age mentioned, getting an average amount of employment, might earn within the year from £13 to £14; but, as I have already mentioned in my answer to another query, they are very, very seldom employed.	They having at present no employment, it is difficult to ascertain the exact amount; but, if employment could be obtained, each of the persons mentioned in the query might earn 4d. per day without diet.
Can't say.	As labourers are generally fed here, say from £5 to £6 per annum.	I do consider that an able-bodied labourer at full work would expend from £9 to £10 for his support in a middling way during the year; but as to the manner in which they have lived, they don't expend more than £5.	About £9 sterling per annum might, on account of the abundant potato crop in the last three years, afford diet to a labourer.
I do not know.	Partly in each.	Wages for labour frequently paid in each.	Sometimes in each way.
Can't say.	Chiefly by a cabin and small garden, and perhaps the grass of a cow.	They usually get a cabin with a small portion of land, about an acre, and a summer's grass: they get more when their superintendence requires additional trouble.	Generally a cabin, with a small portion of land attached to it.

CONNAUGHT—County Mayo—Barony Tyrawley.

Dunfeeny and Kilbride. Pop. 6,133.	Kilfian, Rathrea, &c. Pop. 7,537.	Killalla . . Pop. 3,875.	Lacken . . Pop. 2,911.
<i>John Fausset, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Conway, P. P.</i>	<i>Bishop of Killalla.</i>	<i>Arthur Pugh, Esq. J. P.</i>
There are about 560 labourers in the two parishes. About 15 in constant employment in the parish of Dunfeeny; it appears none in the parish of Kilbride: about 400 in occasional employment, which seldom occurs.	There are 149, out of which I find only one to get constant employment tending sheep, without diet, at 4d. per day, while a messenger is employed to bring his breakfast and dinner; the rest in the hurried times of spring and harvest.	—	The labourers are all small landholders, and are very numerous; in the spring and harvest they are employed with their own land; in winter and summer they have little to do.
Those labourers generally take a small portion of con acre land, out of which they procure as much (or nearly as much) potatoes as support nature; during the remainder of the season.	They give much of their time for a casual breakfast or dinner; for the rest on their con acre produce.	—	They are maintained on the produce of their land.
The ordinary diet of those labourers are potatoes, seaweed, and such like; clothing very bad, and in many instances their children almost naked.	Not only of the forementioned, but of the generality of the parishioners, a dry potato of a bad quality called lumpers, and scarce in quantity; their clothing literally rags, so that they must and do often retire from labour on account of the day.	Potatoes, oatmeal, milk, bacon, abundance of fish: they make frieze, flannel, coarse linen, for themselves.	Potatoes, and milk with such as have cows; as to clothing tolerable, according to their circumstances.
The daily wages of labourers in the spring, summer, and harvest season, with diet, from 4d. to 6d., without diet from 6d. to 8d.; in winter, such as are employed, 4d. with diet, without diet 5d. to 6d.	6d. in spring and harvest, reaping, not mowing time, without diet, while a messenger of 13 or 15 years is employed to carry breakfast and dinner; 3d. to 5d. with diet, the latter got but on hurried days; my observations regard from the 1st of May to the 24th of June, and from reaping time to its putting into hay-yard; there is scarcely any earned at hay, saving except by mowers, at 4s. to 4s. 6d. the acre, without diet; at digging, ploughing, or harrowing, very little is earned, as the proprietor anticipates such work, and gets it done by his own family with little if any other help.	—	6d. per day round the year, without diet; in spring and harvest 8d. per day.
From the latter end of October to the latter end of March; I mean those labourers that are seldom, I might almost say never employed.	Winter and summer, and early part of spring.	—	From November until February, and from June until August.
Very seldom, except as domestic servants; and when employed the wages are from 2d. to 3d. per day; these domestic servants are very frequently sent to labour in the field, females as well as males.	Never, except perhaps a few days in May, and digging of potatoes at 2d. per day.	Men's wages 8d. a-day, spring, summer, and harvest, 6d. in winter; women and children get 6d. a day when employed in summer and harvest.	Not usually employed, except at their own business.
None worth naming: when the Government line of road by the North Sea coast into Erris was making, there was then some task-work.	None.	Task-work unknown here.	Not general.
I am of opinion that a labourer, obtaining the average amount of employment as stated in the query, might be worth, at the end of the year, from £5 to £6; as to any further advantages I see none: I understand the average to mean one-half the year, or two-thirds.	You can collect the answer to this by the answer already made: I calculate that while employed they lose every fifth day from bad clothing.	—	This is answered in query No. 4.
I cannot answer this query with any degree of accuracy, not seeing any of the women or children employed; but I am of opinion, if the wife and four children would get employment, they would be able to earn 1s. 8d. per day, without food; and if they were encouraged to habits of industry they would earn much more.	I suppose the children to be females; and when I state that 1½d. a hank, without diet, and employment not had half the time, you can readily calculate.	—	They could not find employment, except at home.
I am of opinion that about £9 sterling would be sufficient to feed a labourer in each of the last three years, in the ordinary mode of feeding; in these parishes it is to be observed that the potato crop has	In the year 1831 potatoes gave 4d., in 1832 10d., in 1833 1s. the cwt.; his luxury otherwise seldom an egg, and occasionally in summer a drop of bad buttermilk.	—	I can't answer.
Frequently in each; some persons pay in money, some in provisions, and some in con acre.	If the year proves cheap, wages are paid by provisions or con acre, or both, and at double the market charge; if dear, in money: none would get employment in the spring or summer of 1832, with a certain gentleman, that would not take at the least 10 cwt. of potatoes at 1s. 3d. the cwt., when a good quality at the same time was sold at 6d. the cwt., the pigs refusing his, in very many instances, but not a soul could eat them.	All in money.	Usually in money or the rent of land, seldom in provisions.
Generally a cabin, with a small portion of land attached.	An acre of land, and cow's grass.	My herd I find here he had served my predecessors more than 30 years: he has a cabin kept in repair by me; three acres of land for oats, potatoes, and flax; permission to keep two cows on the demesne, and rear their young; he has no wages, the heads of the beasts and sheep fattened for my house are his; a present at Christmas as he deserves or wants.	Herds, by the year, get about two acres of land, a house, and two cows' grass.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Athlone.

Fuerty . . Pop. 5,611.	Union of Killenvoy, St. John's, Kilmair, Rahara, and Portran. Pop. 9,846.	Union of Kiltoom and Camma. Pop. 9,062.	Drum . . Pop. 4,957.
Rev. John Flanagan.	Rev. Peter Browne.	Rev. William McClelland.	Thomas Naghten, Esq. J. P.
At present could not ascertain the number, but can state all the working classes are labourers, as there are but very few tradespeople.	Almost all the male population are labourers, engaged in cultivating their own holdings, but few in constant employment, consequently most in occasional employment.	80 in Kiltoom, and nearly double that number in Camma, of which not more than the quarter are in constant employment.	All the lower order are labourers; but, strictly speaking, I should suppose there are about 400 labourers not in constant employment.
By the produce of their little farms.	They support themselves upon the potatoes they have cultivated.	By potatoes raised or grown in con acre lands.	By what they saved when employed.
Potatoes and milk; clothing generally frieze.	Potatoes, (principally of the worst description, viz., those called lumpers,) and for the most part without milk, form the almost exclusive food of the peasantry; their body-clothing very bad in general, and their bed-clothing likewise, a blanket being a luxury with which many of them are unacquainted.	Potatoes almost exclusively, and even those of the worst kind, the land not producing any other sort: clothing wretched in general; some have kitchen occasionally of milk and herrings.	Potatoes; clothing very bad.
6d. with or without diet; but, in spring and harvest, generally 8d. per diem.	6d. with diet throughout the year; 8d. without diet.	8d. without, and 6d. with diet, in winter; in the hurry of spring and harvest, 10d. sometimes.	In summer 8d., in winter 6½d., without diet.
Winter.	In the winter months.	From 1st of December to March, and from 1st of June till August.	From the 1st of October to the 1st of March, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of August.
Yes; in harvest the women 4d. per diem, and children from 2d. to 3d. each.	Very seldom for hire, generally employed in spinning, household affairs, and assisting in cultivating their holdings; when hired by others, their wages 5d.	Seldom the latter, and the former never; boys get 4d. daily.	In harvest, women at 5d. per day.
No.	No.	No.	No.
Perhaps about £5, allowing him time to take care of his own little affairs at home.	From £5 to £10.	At the very utmost he is not employed more than half the year, and that in but few instances; all his earnings, therefore, cannot exceed £7 annually.	About £10.
If capital for spinning, the mother might earn 3d. a-week, and two of her children 2d. a-week each at spinning.	£2 or £3.	Women and children are so seldom employed that, unless the cottier has land of his own, his family earn very little for him; £10 is the utmost all do earn, himself £7, they £3.	About £20.
About £3 10s., allowing him the usual diet of potatoes and milk; others think £4 11s. 3d., which is at the rate of 3d. per diem.	As they now feed themselves, allowing a man a stone of potatoes and a salt herring, 2½d., allowing him a quart of milk, 3½d.; potatoes have rated from 1d. to 2d. last three years.	Potatoes, one stone 3d., and kitchen 1½d. daily, which make in the year, £6 1s. 8d.; this is rather much, considering the paltry fare they have.	About £10.
Mostly con acre, but some pay money.	In very few instances in money, the labour being to pay rents, &c. &c.	In money generally; con acre rent is mostly paid partly by labour.	In provisions or by con acre; very little money paid.
They get (herds) grazing and tillage ground in proportion to the number of stock they have, and the extent of their care.	The herds are the most comfortable of the labouring class, having a house and a few acres of land, rent free; they manure with the sheep, and are very productive; and it is a curious fact that their comfortable circumstances do not produce in them, as we might expect, a corresponding disposition to quiet and order: four principal rioters were arrested in the act of fighting in a fair in our village, and they all proved to be herds.	They have an acre or two of land, and the grazing of one or two cows, according as they have much or little land in charge.	By con acre and grazing.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Athlone, Ballymoe, Ballintobber.

St. Peter's . . Pop. 2,044.	Taughsrara (half.) Taughboy. Pop. 6,056.	Oran and Drintemple. Pop. 4,574.	Baslick . . Pop. 3,574.
Rev. A. Streat.	Rev. P. Kirwan, P. P.	Rev. John Mulloy.	Rev. John O'Callaghan, P. P.
From the best information that can be had, about 120 ; of whom about 55 are constantly employed in distilleries, brewery, and tan-yard.	This I could not correctly ascertain.	Very few labourers in the parish : none of these in constant employment.	I can say that all my parishioners are labourers, with very few exceptions. No constant employment but what little they do on their own account.
By their saving when employed.	By the produce of con acre ground generally, and also by alms collected by their wives in the neighbourhood.	On the produce of con acre.	They live on their native vegetable, the potato, with very little else.
Potatoes, and milk when they can get it: their clothing is tolerably good ; frieze coat, waistcoat, and breeches, linen shirt, with brogues and stockings.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, to which a few can add milk ; the clothing of the labouring class is, in general, very indifferent.	Potatoes ; the coarsest frieze.	Diet as above, clothing very wretched.
In the town 1s., and in the country 8d. and diet, for, they are always fed by farmers.	The general wages in summer are 6d. per day, with diet, and 8d. without diet ; in winter 6d. per day, when employment can be had.	8d. without, and 6d. per day with diet.	With or without diet, generally, 6d. per day, winter and summer, whenever they get a day's work from their more comfortable neighbours, with the exception of some few cottiers.
From November till March.	During the winter months.	From November till April.	From the beginning of winter to March.
Very little except in harvest, in binding corn, at 6d. a-day ; and some children, in picking potatoes at the time of digging them out, at 3d. a-day.	Seldom employed.	They are not employed.	Women and children are never employed in the parish, unless on their own immediate concerns.
Hardly known.	No.	Not general.	Task-work is not general in the parish.
About £7.	I cannot take on myself to answer this.	About £8 per annum.	—
Not more than £5.	As there is no employment for the description of persons stated in this query, I cannot give an answer.	They are not employed.	—
About £3 10s.	This is also beyond my cognizance, as it depends on the price of potatoes, which is the only provision the labourer can afford to consume.	About £3 per annum.	—
In money ; sometimes in labour, as in No. 16.	In each of the three ways specified.	Sometimes in money, very frequently in con acre.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money.
There are none in the parish.	By giving them a portion of ground, and the grazing of a certain number of cattle.	They are allowed to keep a certain number of cows, and a quantity of tillage, in proportion to their care.	Herds in the parish are generally employed on these terms : from an acre and a half to two acres of land for tillage, and the grass of two or three cows, per annum, given them as a remuneration for their yearly services : we have very near 40 herdsmen.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Ballintobber.

Kilcorkey . . Pop. 2,897.	Kilglass . . . Pop. 9,118.	Union of Kilkeevan. Pop. 16,921.	Kilkeevan, (including Castlereatown) . . . Pop. 10,867.
Rev. Anthony Garraghan, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Lloyd.	Rev. William Blundell.	John Gray, Esq. J. P.
About 180; and only a few who have or get constant employment.	I cannot say how many labourers are in the parish; there may be about 500. One-fifth in constant employment.	Hundreds. Most of them in occasional, few in constant, employment.	Many hundreds; and very few, in proportion, in constant employment.
On potatoes.	Those that are married are maintained by their con acre potatoes, the rent of which is paid by their pig, the industry of their wives, and a portion of their wages.	On the produce of small farms and con acres.	Badly; some by begging, and some by their friends.
Potatoes, herrings, and sometimes buttermilk, but most commonly dry potatoes; and very bad clothing.	Their diet often dry potatoes, sometimes they indulge in buttermilk; their clothing of the worst description: the unmarried are generally disturbers of the peace.	Potatoes: they are miserably clad, generally in frieze, which they continue to wear whilst it can hold together.	The diet potatoes, sometimes with milk, herrings, or eggs, but mostly without either; the clothing very bad.
6d. per day, with diet, in spring and harvest; very few get any thing to earn in winter or summer.	A labourer's daily wages, without diet, in summer, is 8d. per day; and 6d. in winter.	8d. per day, without diet, in summer; 6d. in winter, near Castlereah, the principal town of the union; less in the country.	In winter 6d., without diet; and in summer 8d.
Winter and summer.	During the winter months, when the potato crop is dug out; and the months of June and July in summer.	From November until April.	From November to March.
Seldom or never.	Very seldom; but when they are, which occurs during the haymaking, they get 4d. per day.	Women and children, in the months of July and August, cutting and saving turf.	Women are very seldom employed, except a few days in harvest, binding, at from 4d. to 6d. per day.
No.	No; but whenever task-work is adopted, it is, I think, invariably to the advantage of the employer.	Not general, though there are some employed in this way.	No, except in turf-cutting, and that trifling.
About £8.	Those in constant employment might earn, during the year, from £10 to £12, including their other advantages.	About £7, if in constant employment.	From £6 to £8.
Nothing, as women or children seldom get anything to earn.	The wife and four children, during one month in summer, might earn £2 10s.	About £9; but they are not all employed.	In or about £10.
His earnings would not support him fit to work.	According to the diet generally used by the labourers, the average expense of one man, for the year, would be from £6 to £7; say at the rate of 4d. per day.	The ordinary diet being potatoes, an able-bodied labourer might be maintained on them for about £1 10s.	About £6.
Most commonly paid in money and provisions.	Whenever con acre is in question, the labourer is allowed for it; but, generally speaking, he is paid in money: sometimes there is an exchange of labour.	In each of these ways, especially the last.	Sometimes in each way.
According to what they have to herd or take care of.	They have generally a house, garden, the grass of one or two cows, and perhaps an acre of land; the pig generally upon the high road.	They are allowed a house, rent free, and generally a cabbage-plot at the rear of it, to keep or herd a given number of sheep or cows, according to the size of the farm intrusted to their care.	They are paid by tillage and grazing, according to the extent of the farm.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Ballintobber.

Kilmore . . . Pop. 5,086.	Kilmore . . . Pop. 5,086.	Kilmore . . . Pop. 5,086.	Kiltullagh . . Pop. 7,110.
Rev. Robert Jones.	James Hogg, Esq. J. P.	Arthur A'Hmuty, Esq. J.P. M.D.	Rev. Thomas Feeny, P. P.
About 1,000 labourers. About 200 in constant, and 800 in occasional employment.	I cannot comprehend the number. There are a great many in constant employment, and others when opportunity permits.	I cannot ascertain the number. There are many in constant employment, and others occasionally.	With the exception of five or six families of middle-men, all my parishioners are labourers. Their chief employment is in cultivating their little tenements; when that is done, they go to Leinster, or to England, to seek employment, and to earn the rent: if they succeed in earning the whole rent, the family at home maintain themselves by the produce of their little farm; but, generally, a great portion of the crop is sold to enable them to pay the rent.
They live on the produce of the potato crop.	Sometimes employed about their own industry, when at home.	Sometimes weaving, and employed about their own industry at home.	
Diet potatoes, butter, and milk; very scanty clothing.	The general diet is potatoes, herrings, and meal, which they convert into gruel, as their continual fare; onions and scallions in the harvest season: clothing, with many, very middling.	Generally potatoes, onions, and milk; sometimes oatmeal and animal food: clothing, with many, comfortable; and with many the reverse.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, and sometimes butter-milk, and sometimes a salt herring: their condition, with respect to clothing, is miserable; coarse frieze is what they use for a body-coat, and the coat is generally ragged.
6d. a-day, in winter; and 8d., in summer.	Summer and harvest, from 8d. to 10d. per day; and, in winter, 6d. per day; generally no diet.	Summer, from 10d. to 8d., per day; and, in winter, 6d.: with diet occasionally, but, in general, no diet.	The few who are employed in this parish get 6d. a-day, and their diet, and sometimes 8d.; some work for 6d., without diet.
Spring and harvest.	Winter, and part of spring.	Winter.	They are scarcely employed, except in doing the spring and harvest work for a few middle-men.
No.	Very seldom; usually employed at home spinning flax and carding tow for market.	Very seldom by the public: generally employed at home spinning flax for market.	Women and children are seldom employed, except in the work of their own little farm; when employed, by the few who are a grade above themselves, in binding corn in harvest, or doing the spring business, they may get 4d. or 5d. a-day, and diet.
Yes.	Generally in winter season, as we count the slack season of the year.	It is very general in winter.	Task-work is not general.
About £7 a-year.	I consider from £8 to £12 per annum.	I should suppose from £10 to £12. Mechanics, of whom there are many in this parish, earn from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per day.	As there is scarcely any employment for labourers in this parish, except as stated in my answers to queries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, I refer the Commissioners to said answers, as the only information I can give them with respect to queries 8 and 9.
About £3 10s.	I consider from £4 to £6 per annum, and perhaps more.	From £6 to £7, and sometimes more.	
About £4 a-year.	I suppose from £6 to £8 per annum.	From £6 10s. to £7 10s., or more.	About £9 2s. 6d.
Generally in money, and by con acre.	Usually paid in cash, and sometimes in con acres.	Generally in cash; sometimes con acres.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by con acres.
They get, for herding 100 acres, a cabin, a small garden, and the grass of two cows.	For herding a farm of ground they get the grass of a cow, wet and dry, and one acre of ground, together with the grass of a pig, and as many geese as they choose, by giving the one-half to the landlord.	For herding a farm of 50 acres, they get one cow's grass, wet and dry, an acre of good potato ground, and privilege to keep a pig or two: this agreement increases with the farm; herds, in general, are well paid, and are always comfortable.	The few herds that are get a house, and more or less land, as a remuneration for their labour and trouble.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Ballintobber, Boyle.

Roscommon . . Pop. 8,374.	Tarmonbarry . . Pop. 4,048.	Tarmonbarry . . Pop. 4,048.	Boyle (including Town.) Pop. 12,597.
<i>Edward Fairbrother, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. E. B. Ayres.</i>	<i>Rev. James Mac Nally, P. P.</i>	<i>M. Crofton, Esq., J. P.; Rev. T. Hackett; J. Robertson, Esq., J. P.; John Duckworth, Esq., J. P.</i>
There are about 200 labourers in the parish, about 50 of whom are in constant and occasional employment.	I have no means of ascertaining the number of labourers in the parish, nor consequently of knowing how many are employed.	There are about 200 males without any permanent employment, except servants, who are generally hired by our small farmers by the quarter.	According to census of 1831, 1,004, mostly occasionally employed; very few indeed in constant employment.
Living on the produce of their gardens and con acre crop.	Partly from the produce of their small holdings, and partly from the contributions of their neighbours.	Their condition then is, indeed, very wretched, as they are generally dependent on the hospitality of their poor neighbours.	Most labourers take con acre land, and plant potatoes, which afford a maintenance when out of employment.
The ordinary diet is low, where the family have no cow: the clothing is of a strong woollen cloth, with which the better part of the country people are clad; several are in a bad state for want of clothing.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, some have milk, and but very few use meal: most of them are tolerably well clad, particularly on Sundays.	In winter commonly dry potatoes; in summer and harvest potatoes and milk: their clothing coarse frieze and corduroy.	Potatoes the ordinary diet: clothing generally indifferent.
The daily wages, without diet, in summer are from 8d. to 10d. per day; in winter from 6d. to 8d.; some give diet, with 6d.	In summer from 8d. to 10d. per day, and in winter from 6d. to 8d. without diet; if dieted, wages are about 3d. per day less.	With diet, in summer, during the hurry, 6d.; in winter the employment is in general very scarce, at 5d., without diet; the average in summer is 8d., and in winter 6d.	10d. in summer, 8d. in winter, without diet.
In the winter season.	From December to March.	From November to the 17th of March.	The month of June, and the months of December and January.
Since the decline in the linen trade, the women and children have little or no employment.	They sometimes are, at from 3d. to 4d. per day.	No employment, with very few exceptions; but cottiers who are obliged to work for the small farmers here are frequently obliged to leave a considerable portion of the labour in spring, summer, and harvest, to their wives and children as soon as they are able to work.	No.
There is little or no task-work in this parish.	It is not very general.	Little or none.	Not general, but occasional.
An average labourer might earn from £7 to £8 per year, if he had constant employment.	I cannot take upon me to answer that.	I calculate that labour in this parish has no more employment than about 180 days in the year, at 6d. per day—£4 10s.	£8 average.
The wife and children have little or no earning, except a small matter in the spring and harvest of the year at turbarry and potatoes.	Same answer.	I cannot specify exactly, as there is scarcely any employment here at labour for children under 16 years of age, the farms being small, and the farmers having children of those ages, who are obliged of necessity to do what they can.	£8, provided they could get employment.
The yearly expense of an able-bodied labourer would amount to about £9, according to his usual diet.	I compute it might be between £5 and £6.	The labourers are very seldom able to afford themselves better than potatoes, and sometimes milk, seldom butter; for this poor coarse food, and too moderately supplied, say £2 5s. for potatoes, £1 10s. for milk, and £2 for butter, it makes £5 15s.	£4, according to their present mode of living.
Wages for labour are paid in money, and in some instances with provisions and con acre.	Usually in money and provisions jointly.	They are frequently paid by part provisions and part money, seldom by con acre.	By money, and a good deal by con acres.
Herds are allowed a house, two acres of land, and two cows' grass, for minding a large farm; for a farm under 40 acres, a house, acre of land, and cow's grass.	None employed.	There are none.	A cabin, half an acre of land, and a cow's grass, for herding about 50 acres; for 100 acres, two cows' grass and an acre.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Boyle.

Eastersnow and Kilcolagh. Pop. 4,314.	Kilronan . . Pop. 6,940.	Kilronan . . Pop. 6,940.	Tybohan . . Pop. 16,460.
Rev. Thomas Crawford.	Thos. M ^c Dermotroe, Esq. J. P.	Col. Tenison, J. P.	Rev. W. French.
—	Number of labourers in the parish about 3,500. Number in constant employment, 2,000; and occasional, 4,000.	About 1,000 labourers. Between 100 and 120; about 300 occasional.	About 4,000 men equal to labour: perhaps not above 300 of those in constant employ.
All take con-acre potato ground, where they have sufficient land of their own, and live on the produce.	They go to England and other countries to obtain employment.	They have all small portions of land to live on.	All hold either more or less land, which produces potatoes for general sustenance.
Potatoes and salt, and some have milk; the clothing not generally good, and consists of frieze and corduroy.	Potatoes and salt; with very indifferent clothing.	Three parts are fed on potatoes and milk.	Ordinary diet potatoes; clothing, in general, bad.
Wages average from 6d. to 8d. a-day, winter and summer, without diet.	Daily wages of labourers, with diet in winter, 6d., without diet, 8d.; summer, 8d. per diem, with diet; without diet, 10d.	8d. is the average, winter and summer, without diet, and 6d. with diet.	6d. with diet, 8d. without.
The three winter months, from the middle of November to the middle of February.	Winter.	Between December and the month of March.	Winter.
Very seldom employed, except in assisting to plant and dig out their parents' potatoes, and cut and save their turf.	Not generally.	No females in this parish work as labourers.	No.
Becoming general.	No.	It is not.	No.
About £10 a-year.	About £12.	About £12.	£10.
Nothing, since the decline of the linen trade.	£8.	I consider about £5.	£20.
Potatoes £4 10s., milk (to those who can afford to get it) 12s.; salt herrings occasionally used, 15s.: very many cannot afford to buy either milk or herrings.	£6.	It would require the sum of from £7 to £8.	Not able to answer.
Generally in money, but sometimes in provisions, or an allowance in con-acre rent.	Wages usually paid in cash.	Generally in money.	Amongst the middle and lower class of farmers by con-acre.
Herds usually get from the grass for one cow, and half an acre of land (for tillage), to grass for two cows, and an acre of land for tillage.	By being provided in a house and land adequate to the extent of farm committed to their charge.	House and about one acre of land, and grazing for two cows.	They have house, garden, and grass for one or more cows, and are the best-paid class of labourers in this country.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Moycarnon, Athlone, Roscommon, Boyle.

Moore . . Pop. 4,379.	Union of Moore and Drum. Pop. 9,336.	Aughrim . . Pop. 4,537.	Union of Aughrim, Pop. 9,019.
Thomas Power, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Anderson.	John Balfe, Esq. J. P.	William Lloyd, Esq. J. P.
All the lower orders are labourers, and very poor; but, strictly speaking, I should suppose there are about 300 labourers. Very few in constant employment.	90 out of every 100 at least, (i.e.) including small holders. There is not employment sufficient, and through their own bad habits of idleness, drunkenness, &c., the people are half starved.	Cannot ascertain. The number of labourers are not many in this parish, and are in constant employment.	No labourers, in the English acceptation of this word. Almost all the inhabitants are females, and they work either for the gentry, large farmers, or as they may be called on.
Living on con acre potatoes.	On dry potatoes, which they endeavour to procure by the con acre system.	They live on the produce of their holdings.	—
Potatoes as diet; clothing very bad.	Potatoes and milk, the latter a luxury; clothing very bad.	Potatoes and milk, and sometimes oaten bread, are the ordinary food; and their clothing frieze and corduroy.	Their diet consists of potatoes and milk, sometimes meal, rarely animal food.
8d. in summer, without diet, and 6d. in winter.	6d. in winter, 8d. in summer; diet given additionally in hurried times.	6d. per day, throughout the year, without food; those employed occasionally 8d. per day, and diet.	When employed, 6d. per diem, all the year round, is considered good wages; and the whole population, generally speaking, would be rejoiced to get the above pittance for employed about their own ground:
	ten months in the year, the remaining two months being from 8d. to 10d., with or without diet, are the general wages for those who receive hire.		
From 1st June to 1st August, and from 1st October to 1st March.	After the crops are sown, and in the depth of winter.	The winter quarter.	—
Women are, in harvest, at 5d. per day.	Occasionally 3d. and 4d., and on to 6d., if required much.	They are not.	No, except they work for themselves.
No.	No, I think not.	It is not, as people don't like it.	No.
About £10.	£8 or £9.	About £7 10s. in the year.	If employed £12.
About £20.	£15 or £16.	The wife and children cannot earn much, in consequence of the decline in the linen trade, which heretofore afforded them employment.	If employed £15.
About £10.	As they don't buy, but live by the con acre system, if they have no ground of their own, or not enough, I can't exactly say; but they could consume double their present food, without injury to their health.	About £4 per year, at an average for the last three years.	If the diet consisted of potatoes, milk, and oatmeal, which, for the last three years, I think 4d. per diem a fair average, it would amount to £6 1s. 8d.
In provisions or by con acre; very little money paid.	In all these ways equally.	Sometimes wages are paid in money, and sometimes in con acre.	Mostly in money.
For every 100 acres, one acre, house, grass, and hay for a cow.	Getting house and garden, the grazing of a few head of cattle, and perhaps some meadow.	Two acres of land and grass for three cows, and leave to keep two pigs and fowl, are allowed.	This depends on the size of the farm, say 150 acres farm, a herd gets the grass of two cows and their calves, hay, and two acres of ground for his potato-garden.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Baronies Roscommon, Boyle.

Bumlin, Lisnuffy, Kiltristan (including Strokestown). Pop. 13,054.	Clonfinlough . . Pop. 4,540.	Aughrim, Killumod, and half of Clooncraft . . Pop. 7,695.	Elphin . . Pop. 6,643.
Rev. E. Mahon.	Rev. W. Gibbs.	Robert Devenish, Esq. J. P.	Arthur Crossley, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police.
There are about 500 labourers; out of these there are about 20 only constantly employed.	About 100 labourers. About eight constantly employed.	I cannot ascertain the number; but many in constant employment, and others occasionally.	This can't be ascertained.
In general they endeavour to plant con acre potatoes; pay for this by their labour; live on the dry potatoes when not employed: in some instances the wife and children beg.	They plant potatoes in con acre, the rent of which they endeavour to make up by their wages, and live on these potatoes.	They live at home.	Generally speaking, the labouring class contrive to have a garden of potatoes, from a rood to an acre, on which they subsist, with few exceptions, without anything else.
Dry potatoes, when not employed: clothing but rags; the children literally naked.	Dry potatoes, sometimes a salt herring with them: clothing miserable, little better than rags; in general the children naked.	Their diet consists of potatoes and milk, sometimes meal, rarely animal food: clothing in many instances most comfortable, and in many the reverse.	Potatoes; if they have any surplus, after leaving sufficient for their family, they sell them, and provide clothing: to judge from seeing them in markets and fairs, they are generally comfortably clothed.
The winter there is little or no employment; wages 6d. and diet; and in the summer they often work for the same wages: there are several affluent persons who never give more than 6d. without diet; when work is in a hurry, for a very short time, wages are 9d. and diet.	6d. per day, and diet, is the general rate of wages; it is only when the spring and harvest work is late that they get 8d. or 9d. and diet.	Summer 8d. per day, and winter 6d., without diet.	From 6d. to 8d. per day without diet, and from 4d. to 5d. with diet, in spring and harvest; if there is a hurry in harvest, wages rise from 10d. to 1s. per day.
From the 1st of November to the 12th of February.	From the 1st of November to the 12th of February.	Winter.	With the exception of spring and harvest, probably not more than 50 have constant employment.
Seldom women are employed; children partially; only when the potatoes are digging; they get 1d. for every man they pick from.	Women not employed; very few children, at the rate of 1d. for every man they pick potatoes from when digging them in.	Very seldom by the public; but constantly at home, if they wish.	In harvest a few women are employed in binding corn, at 4d. per day.
Not general; nor will labourers take task, except they get a comparatively exorbitant sum.	Not general.	It is not.	It is not.
About £10; in this is included his diet.	About £10; in this is included his diet.	If employed, I should suppose £10.	He, probably, with the advantage of his potato garden, keeping a pig, and taking into consideration the days he is unemployed, from £6 to £8 per annum.
The wife earns nothing; the children might earn about £4, but employment for children is only partial; for one child that can get anything to earn, there are 10 that cannot.	The wife earns nothing; the children might earn about £4, but there is no poor man that can get employment for four children.	If employed, £15.	Probably double the sum stated in the preceding query.
If fed by his employer, about £12 10s.; if by himself, about £4 11s. 3d.	If fed by his employer, about £12; if by himself, about £4 11s. 3d.	If the diet consisted of potatoes, milk, and oatmeal, for the last three years, an average of 4d. per day would be sufficient; amount, £6 1s. 8d.	It depends entirely upon the food with which he is supplied; on potatoes he might be fed, for the last three years, for about 2d. per day; to get a moderate quantity of animal food, &c., for about 4d. per day.
I may say in money.	In money.	Mostly in money, and sometimes in con acre.	Usually in wages and con acre.
Some get an acre of land, and the grass of a cow; some two acres, and the grass of two cows: only half of what used to be given.	Some get an acre of land, and the grass of the cow; some two acres, and the grass of two cows.	This depends on the size of the farm; a 100-acre farm, a herd has the grass of two cows, wet and dry, and two acres of land for his garden: they are all well paid.	Depends upon the quantity of lands they have the care of; generally have a house and the feeding of two or more cows, wet and dry, that is, winter and summer.

CONNAUGHT—County Roscommon—Barony Roscommon—County Sligo—Baronies Carbery, Leney.

Killukin . . . Pop. 3,498.	Ahamlish . . . Pop. 7,483.	Achonry . . . Pop. 15,357.	Tubbercorry . Pop. 15,357.
Rev. Charles Dunn.	Rev. Charles West.	Rev. Henry Brett.	Rev. George Thornton Mostyn.
It is quite impossible for me to answer this query. The inhabitants are chiefly of the labouring classes, with a little land; at least they have not, by any means, constant employment.	There are not more than 20 labourers who live by labour, as the poor landholders exchange labour with each other. Lord Palmerston employs some in draining and improving his estate.	There are about 500. About 50 in constant employment, the rest in occasional employment.	About 800. About 30 in constant, the remainder in occasional employment.
By the proceeds of their labour while employed.	Living in their cabins on their small portions of ground, except on the sea-shore, when employed in fishing.	Striving to subsist on the produce of their small holdings of land, and the sums earned when in employment.	Striving to subsist on the produce of very small holdings, say from one to six roods of ground, and that generally at a most exorbitant rent.
Potatoes, sometimes with and sometimes without milk: they are, in general, tolerably clothed in frieze and woollen.	Their principal diet potatoes, milk, and fish; their clothing coarse frieze, made by themselves.	Potatoes, salt, buttermilk, and herrings sometimes: clothing generally very bad.	Ordinary diet potatoes and salt: with respect to clothing, they are most generally in rags.
Without diet, 10d. per day in summer; 8d. in winter.	6d. a-day, with diet; and from 8d. to 10d. a-day, without diet: no great difference between winter and summer.	Without diet, in summer, 8d.; in winter, 6d.: with diet, in summer, 6d.; in winter, 4d.	Those who have constant employ give 6d., without diet: in ordinary cases, 8d. in summer, 6d. in winter, without diet; with diet, about 4d.
December, January, February, June, and July.	The winter season.	Winter and beginning of spring.	Winter and the beginning of spring, say four months.
No, except for their own land.	Women are frequently employed in their own agricultural pursuits, but not for wages; children are not generally employed for wages, but very much by their parents.	Scarcely ever employed.	Never, at wages, since the decline of the linen manufacture.
No.	Task-work is not performed in this neighbourhood.	No.	No.
It is not easy to answer this question, because there is scarcely any labourer who has not some little concerns of his own to which it is profitable to attend when out of employment; perhaps £6 or £7.	An average labourer would be employed about three months in the year, at 6d. per day, which would amount to £2 5s.; as to their other advantages it is impossible to form a judgment, as they must arise from the quantity of land they hold with their cabin.	About £7 10s.	The calculation might be taken at 6d. per day for half the year; including the profit of his land, and all his other means, about £8.
Scarcely anything worth mentioning, for female spinning is attended with little profit; children, both boys and girls, will carry turf two miles on their backs, and sell the load for 2d.; this seems to be their only means of earning.	As there is no such description of persons employed in general, it is impossible to form a judgment.	Since the extinction of the linen trade, women and children earn very little; with an average employment, such as could be had at the period I allude to, they might earn about £5.	The wife and children do not work, except where the head of the family is in deep distress, and holds a very small tenement; if they be reduced to the necessity of working for hire, they prefer begging: where the wife and children do work, as in the first of two instances mentioned in this answer, I would say about £4.
It is usual to allow for it 2d. per day, when labourers are not fed by their employers; but they appear to prefer the food to the allowance; I would therefore say 2½d. or 3d.	About 3s. a-week, amounting to £7 16s. a-year.	The expense of supporting an able-bodied labourer with potatoes, salt, buttermilk, and herrings, would be about £4 10s. per annum.	Potatoes and herrings in winter, and buttermilk in summer, but most commonly salt, constitute the general food for the peasantry; these may cost such a labourer as referred to in the query about £3 per annum.
Generally in money, sometimes in rent and con acres.	Labourers are usually paid in all these ways, according to the means of the employers; it is common with the lower order to exchange days of labour with each other.	They are paid in each way, according to the circumstances of the parties; generally allowed in rent or provisions.	They are sometimes paid in each of these ways; in the case of cottiers who have constant labour they are generally paid in provisions.
A house, kitchen, and potato garden; and the grass and hay of a cow.	There are very few herds in this parish, there being so small a number of grazing farms; they are paid in money, in rent for a cabin, and sums gross.	They usually get an acre of land and the grass of a cow; sometimes more, and less, according to the extent of the farm.	They generally get a cabin, an acre of ground, and the grass of one cow.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Baronies Leney, Tiraghrill.

Union of Killoran and Kilvannel, Pop. 6,059.	Kilmactigue . . Pop. 7,620.	Kilmactigue . . Pop. 7,620.	Aughanagh . . Pop. 2,393.
C. K. O'Hara, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Neligan.	Rev. Daniel Mullarkey, P. P.	Terence Sweeny, Esq.
In the union are 1,100 families, 6,100 inhabitants, 1,500 males above 20 years of age; of these about 500 labour, 300 who have small holdings of ground <i>occasionally</i> , and 200 cottagers, when they can get employment; perhaps 100 constantly.	About 100, as nearly as I can ascertain. Hardly any in occasional employment, the peasantry being very averse to work when they have any other means.	Almost all labourers. None in constant, the greater in occasional employment.	There are at least 300 or 400 poor of this description, and none of them in constant employment.
Maintained by the produce of their garden and con acres, or purchase on credit until employed.	The peasantry in this parish generally have small holdings of land, from two to five acres, on the produce of which they subsist when out of employment.	By the produce of their past labour.	They live on the foregoing day's gains, as far as it goes, and then they are relieved by friends.
Diet potatoes, sometimes milk, sometimes herrings: clothing, of all descriptions, in bad condition; the best is of home-made frieze and corduroy smallclothes.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and the clothing rather comfortable, composed of frieze and corduroy.	Diet potatoes, but milk occasionally: clothing very indifferent, frequently without shoes.	Potatoes and salt <i>very often</i> , and <i>sometimes</i> buttermilk; and as to clothing, <i>in general</i> it is extremely bad.
With diet, 5d. and 6d.; without, 10d.; in harvest or potato-digging sometimes more; constant labourers in the two demesnes, 8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter.	The daily wages of labourers during summer and autumn are from 8d. to 9d. per day, without diet; and from 5d. to 6d. with diet; and during winter and spring from 7d. to 8d. per day, without diet; and from 4d. to 5d. with it.	In the average, from 4d. to 8d. during the year.	The labourers here get no diet from employers, and in that case the wages vary from 8d. to 5d. per day.
December, January, February, July, and August.	They are least employed in winter and summer.	In winter and summer.	Summer and winter, almost invariably, they are not employed.
No.	Women and children are seldom employed, especially the latter; but in autumn women sometimes bind oats after the reapers, at 6d. per day, without diet; and 4d. per day, with diet.	Very seldom, and never for wages.	They are not in this country employed at all.
It is with the two resident proprietors, one of whom, in the least occupied periods of the year, employs a number of his tenants in improving his property, mostly by task-work.	Task-work is not sought after by the peasantry, who are not diligent labourers; on the contrary, they refuse such employment even when a fair remuneration is offered, and when perhaps it might be an object; they prefer daily wages much.	No.	It is not.
About £6, exclusive of the advantage of his labour at home.	Perhaps about £7 10s. in the year, including day and task work, and all his other advantages.	About £7 10s., according to the present rate of wages.	—
Women and children are rarely employed: when the linen trade flourished, the females of a family earned nearly as much as the men; now the work of a wheel will scarce pay the hire of a servant girl.	Women and children obtaining little or no employment, it may be confidently stated that their earnings, throughout the year, are worth nothing.	No employment in labour for his wife or four children as described; but, should they get employment, would be most willing to comply.	—
From £4 to £5.	The yearly expense of maintaining an able-bodied labourer, considering the value of provisions during each of the three last years, might be valued at £5 a-year.	About 4d. a-day, potatoes being their ordinary food.	From £6 to £8 per year.
Always agreed for in money, sometimes taken in provision or con acre.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money, except when the person receiving it may prefer provisions.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provision.	Sometimes in the one way, and sometimes in the other.
From a house and half an acre to a house and two acres, and two cows' grass, according to extent of charge.	Herdsmen are usually paid by an acre and a cow's grass, for small farms; and two cows' grass, if large.	Scarcely any herds in the parish.	They generally have the grass of a cow or two, and some proportion of ground.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Barony Tiraghroll.

Ballisadare and Kilross. Pop. 4,657.	Ballinaskill, Ballysumaghan, and Kilross . . Pop. 5,241.	Kilmacullen, Taunagh, and Drumcollum . . Pop. 4,782.	Killmacrany, Killadoon, and Shancough . . Pop. 6,731.
<i>Edward J. Cooper, Esq. J.P. M.P.</i>	<i>Rev. E. A. Lucas.</i>	<i>Rev. M. F. Dudgeon.</i>	<i>Rev. John Maxwell.</i>
There are very few day labourers: most of them in occasional employment.	There are 1,400 labourers in the parish. There are 150 in constant, and 700 in occasional employment.	Between 300 and 400, of whom about 50 have constant employment.	150: 100 in constant employment, the remainder in occasional employment.
They generally obtain provisions on credit, until their next season of employment.	Out of what they can save when in employment.	They live on the produce of con acre, or other small farms containing from one acre to two.	Generally by illicit distillation.
Potatoes and milk for one half of the year, and dry potatoes for the other half year: clothing indifferent, many without shoes and stockings.	Their ordinary diet is, in summer, potatoes and butter-milk; and, in winter, dry potatoes: with respect to clothing, a great majority are half naked.	The ordinary diet is dry potatoes: the clothing very bad.	Potatoes, meal, eggs, herrings, and milk. Comfortably clad.
About 8 <i>d.</i> , with two meals, in summer, more particularly in harvest; and 6 <i>d.</i> , with two meals, in winter.	10 <i>d.</i> , in summer, and 8 <i>d.</i> in winter, without diet; with diet, 6 <i>d.</i> and 4 <i>d.</i>	The wages of a man vary from 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per day, without food, according to the season.	8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> , (and a higher rate in spring and harvest,) in summer, without diet; 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> , at other times, with diet.
January, June, July, August, November, December.	From the 1st of June till the 1st of August, in summer; and from the 1st of November till the 1st of March, in winter.	In winter.	In winter.
They are not. The principal source of employment for the women and children was spinning, &c., and which has been taken from them by the destruction of the linen trade.	There is no employment for women and children since the failure of the linen trade.	They are not usually employed.	No.
It is not.	No task-work.	It is not.	Not general, but there is much of it.
This is very difficult to answer. They pay their debts with their wages, being dieted while earning them, and contract them afresh till their next season of employment.	An average labourer might earn about £8 10 <i>s.</i> , including his employment, and all other advantages.	I should suppose the <i>maximum</i> to be about £8.	£22.
Will scarcely afford them the description of sustenance mentioned in No. 3.	A woman and four children might earn, getting average employment, £20; when the linen trade was flourishing they could earn much more.	Not having any practical <i>data</i> from which to answer positively, no such case having occurred in my experience here, I am merely guided by analogy, in saying about £8.	£20.
From £4 to £5.	About £6.	About £3 per annum would purchase such food as a labourer usually gets, viz., potatoes.	If provided by the employer, 4 <i>d.</i> a-day; if by the labourer, 2 <i>d.</i>
Generally money.	Wages are paid in different ways.	Perhaps in all those ways conjointly: I cannot state positively.	In money.
A house and an acre of ground, with a cow's grass.	They usually get a cabin, with an acre, and a cow's grass.	They usually get a cabin, and potato garden, or the grass for a cow, with some small pecuniary allowance.	Grazing for one or two cows, and an acre or two of land, according to the extent of his charge.

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Baronies Tiraghrill, Tyreraght.

Union of Kilmactrany, Killadoon, &c. . . Pop. 6,731.	Ballynakill, Ballysumaghan, and Kilross . . . Pop. 5,251.	Dromard . . . Pop. 2,613.	Union of Kilmacshalgan and Templeboy . . . Pop. 7,117.
Rev. Bryan M ^c Manus, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Gilleran, P. P.	Rev. J. Stack.	T. Hillas, Esq. J. P.
The whole population are of the labouring class. There may be about 100 in constant employment.	There are 1,400 labourers in the parish. There are 150 in constant, and 700 in occasional employment.	I cannot form an idea, nor do I believe it would be easy to compute the number. The number of male inhabitants would be near it.	I cannot exactly say, but I know there are very few, as the inhabitants are in general very small landholders; those of them who work as labourers can get constant employment.
By begging.	Out of what they can save when in employment.	They are never entirely out of employment, because each of them has a small holding, and, when not labouring for others, they are cultivating this.	They have, in general, a house, and some con acre potato ground.
Potatoes, eggs, butter, herrings, but most generally salt: generally half naked.	Their ordinary diet is, in summer, potatoes and butter-milk, and in winter dry potatoes: with respect to clothing a great majority are naked.	Potatoes are the diet most generally used; in summer the poor people have occasionally a little milk, but no substitute for that in winter; oatmeal is also used, but by no means as commonly as potatoes: their clothing is of the worst description.	Potatoes, milk, butter, eggs, sometimes fish, are their general diet: they are at present better clothed than I have known them to be 30 years ago.
From 6d. to 8d. with diet.	10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; with diet, 6d. and 4d.	In summer 8d. per day, without diet, and 6d. in winter; if diet is given, this makes a difference of 3d. per diem.	The general mode of paying labourers in this parish is by giving them a house, some ground, a place for a pig and ass, for so many days' work each week; when they work for cash wages, the usual wages are, in harvest and spring, 10d. per day, at other times 8d. per day.
In the winter.	From the 1st of June till the 1st of August in summer, and from the 1st of November till the 1st of March in winter.	From the beginning of December to the 1st of March.	In winter and summer.
No.	There is no employment for women or children since the failure of the linen trade.	They are constantly employed, but generally about their own business.	I myself employ no women or children; but I understand the poorer tenants employ a few of them, at different rates of wages, by the week or month, at spring and harvest.
Not general, but there is a good deal of it.	No task-work.	Task-work is not much sought after in my neighbourhood.	No, not at all, to my knowledge, unless very seldom for threshing, for which they receive or make from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.
From £15 to £18.	An average labourer might earn about £8 10s., including his employment and all other advantages.	From £9 to £11, upon an average.	From £12 to £15 a-year.
Sixpence.	A woman and four children might earn, getting average employment, £20; when the linen trade was flourishing they could earn much more.	I cannot ascertain the answer to this query.	I cannot say, as they are not employed in that manner in these parishes.
2d. if supplied by himself, 4d. if supplied by the employer.	About £6.	At the rate which provisions were sold for the last three years, a labourer could be fed at 3d. per diem; his diet would amount to between £4 and £5.	I think about £7, if he fed himself as stated to be the usual fare, by me, in answer to question No. 3.
Generally in money and con acre.	Wages are paid in different ways.	Wages are paid in all the ways here specified, but in no other.	Wages are usually paid in money, or by giving them a house, some land, run of a pig, grazing for an ass, &c., as stated before in reply to query No. 4.
By land and grazing, in proportion to the extent of their charge.	They usually get a cabin, with an acre and a cows' grass.	A house and half an acre of ground, together with a cow's grass, for herding a moderate farm; if the farm be large, the ground is increased.	Sometimes at a stated salary, and sometimes are paid by giving them a house and land, and the grazing of a cow, horse, or ass, and the liberty to put their pigs on the ground

CONNAUGHT—County Sligo—Barony Tyreraght—LEINSTER—County Carlow—Barony Carlow.

Skreen . . Pop. 4,567.	Ballinacarrig and Tommsgima . . Pop. 1,726.	Carlow . . Pop. 9,597.	Clonmulsk . . Pop. 711.
Rev. Gabriel Stokes.	Henry Faulkner, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Blood, PRES. M.	Rev. Thomas Dixon, A. M.
To this query I feel myself wholly unable to answer, further than that a large proportion, I should conceive, of labourers have, with their cabins, small portions of land, from a half-rood to half an acre.	There are about 100 labourers in the parish, and who are generally in constant employment.	About 2,000. Not more than 700; nearly all are occasionally employed.	Sometimes more, and at other times less, according as there is a demand for men.
On the produce of their potato-garden, and produce of con acre taken for same purpose; where they sow a little corn, it is generally sold at market.	Those who may be occasionally out of employment maintain themselves, I should think, by what they may have saved when in employment.	When out of employment nature is scarcely maintained: they endeavour to support life by the uncertain pittance of their friends or strangers; some, however, are maintained by the scanty supply of potatoes produced from part of a con acre.	—
Potatoes, with, I fear but occasionally, herrings: these were caught on this coast in vast abundance, but, for the last fifteen years, the fishery has entirely failed; and the boats, of which I have seen 200 pass my windows, are gone to rack, hardly above two or three remaining; this is one great source of increased embarrassment, not only depriving them of a great supply of meat and nutritious food, but of earning much in the season: clothing, with the majority, I should think not uncomfortable; coarse frieze; shoes and stockings with the better sort; poor enough with others.	Potatoes and milk constitute the ordinary diet, sometimes oatmeal; but, in winter, milk scarce, and generally not to be had by the poorer people: their working clothing generally bad and uncomfortable, but on Sunday respectable.	Potatoes and milk: clothing wretched.	Potatoes, and generally milk: the clothing is middling.
Wages here, as far as I can ascertain, may be stated 10d. in summer half-year, 8d. in winter; 2d less if diet given in both cases.	10d. per day, winter and summer, without diet, 6d. with diet: winter or summer makes little difference in employing a labourer by the day.	From 10d. to 1s., without food, the year round: in harvest the same sum, with food; and without it 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., and sometimes 2s.	Wages, in winter, 10d. per day; and, in summer, from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per day.
In the depth of winter, save threshing.	From the beginning of June to the middle of August, and from the beginning of December to the beginning of March; during which times several get employment in the roads at 10d. per day.	In the winter months.	In winter.
Women and children are employed in planting potato sets, weeding crops, and in picking potatoes; in the latter part of harvest, in herding.	Women and children (I mean females), capable of binding corn and picking potatoes, are employed in harvest time from the beginning of August to the latter end of November; their wages rate, on these occasions, from 6d. to 8d. per day with diet; in summer they are sometimes employed in weeding, when they may be had from 4d. to 6d. without diet; but there is no manufacture, and little or no spinning.	They are not; in harvest some are; wages from 4d. to 8d. for women; children of the age of 14 or 15 about 4d. per day.	Constantly employed; from 3d. to 5d. per day, and in harvest 10d. per day.
I do not think it is very general; in ploughing it is occasionally resorted to; this can hardly affect the labourers, not many of whom have horses, otherwise than as withdrawing from the poorer ones labour, a portion of which might otherwise reach them.	Task-work is not general; I generally have the work in the public roads under my care done by the ton weight, which I think is a saving to the public, and, as far as it extends, employs young and old.	It is not.	It is not.
I feel really incompetent to reply, for want of data to form any fair estimate.	I should think from £10 to £12 per year.	About £13.	About £14 per annum.
Cannot say, even on conjecture.	His wife, with such a family, I should think, could earn very little; her four children, if in constant employment, as hereinbefore stated, would earn about £8 within the year.	There being no employment for women and children except in harvest time, and children under 14 years being scarcely ever employed, the mother and two children, even if they got work, would not earn more than £3 10s.	About £2 per annum.
Cannot say.	At the average price of such food as hereinbefore stated, during each of the last three years, the yearly expense of food for such a labourer would be about £7.	About £7 10s. for the lowest diet.	About £5.
Generally, I should think, in money; if in provisions, at market price; if con acre, by the same rate as others would take it.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money, provisions, and by con acre, by all of them, according to the agreement of the labourer with his employer.	Generally paid in money; sometimes partly by provisions and con acres.	Both in money and provisions, but not by con acres.
I do not know; big boys are generally employed, who, as I hear, may, beside diet and lodging, get from £1 10s. to £2 per annum; and who are also occasionally employed for their master without any increased allowance.	A herd, I think, generally gets a house and one acre of land, and one cow kept for him.	They usually get a small cottage or cabin, and an acre or two of land.	1s. per day, and a house.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Carlow, Idrone West, Forth, Rathvilly.

Cloydagb . . Pop. 1,422.	Cloydagb . . Pop. 1,422.	Killerigg . . Pop. 1,336.	Tommagima and seven others. Pop. 5,043.
Rev. Robert Fishbourne.	John Alexander, Esq.	William Duckett, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Tyrrell, P. P.
I cannot tell how many, but believe all labourers in the parish are employed; I find a difficulty in procuring additional hands when I want them.	I cannot exactly state the number of labourers employed. All that are in the parish, of industrious habits, have constant employment.	I could not state the number. All residing in the parish are in general employment.	Between 600 and 700. About 500 in constant employment; I cannot be accurate in the number in occasional employment.
They are always employed.	Answered above.	They are in general employment.	Very wretchedly, and this afforded partly by getting credit, and partly by the charitable and humane, to which (with few exceptions) the great landed proprietors contribute not one farthing.
Potatoes and milk, and in general well clothed; they would be better but for their love of whisky.	Potatoes and milk: generally well clad, and on Sundays and holidays most comfortably.	Potatoes and milk in winter; in spring and harvest oatmeal is a good deal used: I think the labourers comfortably clad in general, and on Sundays and holidays, I should say, appear quite neat.	Dry potatoes when dieted at home, and not half enough of them, scarcely ever seeing a morsel of fresh meat, except perhaps by a great struggle at Christmas and Easter; where dieted by the farmers, their food consists of potatoes, milk, bread, wheat, and oatmeal, for breakfast, meat and butter two or three times each week for dinner: with regard to their clothing, those who have constant employment are sometimes comfortably clad with frieze, but, when the families are large, their clothing is generally of a piece with their diet.
6d. with, and 8d. without diet, for four months; 10d. with, and 1s. without diet, for eight months.	10d. per day the year round, without diet; in harvest 1s. to 2s. with diet, or 2s. 6d. without diet.	Gentlemen who do not diet their men give 10d. per day from 1st March to 1st November; from 1st November to 1st March, 8d. per day; farmers give 6d. per day and their diet.	Daily wages of such as have houses to retire to at night are 6d. per day with diet; the gentlemen give generally 10d. Irish, without diet, and more I believe are employed at 8d.: this to be understood winter and summer.
They are always employed, except the frost and snow should cover the earth.	Generally employed.	I don't think there is any want of employment; if there is, it is during the months of December and January.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and from the 1st of June to the 15th of August.
Yes, usually at 6d. each, some children 4d., but usually 6d.	Employed at harvest setting and digging out the potatoes, weeding corn &c; 4d. to 8d. per day wages.	Women are a good deal employed in spring and harvest, and get 6d. per day without diet; children not much employed, except in picking stones off meadows in spring, and minding crops from birds in harvest.	Women and children very often employed in harvest and potato-picking, &c.; in spring, weeding, from 3d. to 6d. per day.
Yes, in working coal-pits, lime-works, quarrying stones, and burning the lime.	Little or no task-work, except raising culm in the coal-pits, and burning lime, which employs between 50 and 100 men.	Task-work is not general, except making new fences, at which men commonly earn from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day.	I know of no task-work in this parish.
About £14; they might earn more but for the number of holidays, which (as Lady day in harvest) usually fall in the busiest time.	From £14 to £16 a-year.	I cannot say: my men earn from £10 to £12 a-year each; some more, according to their attendance.	Including all advantage of harvest work, &c., as mentioned in query, the average might be £8 or £9 per year, without diet, taking into account the number of days he must necessarily remain idle; but, with diet, between £5 and £6.
About £8.	Wife and four children, from £8 to £10, the eldest not more than 12 years; lads of 15 and 16 years, if stout, would get 8d. per day.	I cannot say.	This query has nothing to do with my parish; I don't know a solitary case of the kind.
About £8 for a man, but, if there were more in family, much less per man would suffice.	Potatoes and milk, 6d. per day.	I cannot say.	Allowing an able-bodied labourer nothing but potatoes and buttermilk through the year, my calculation is that he could not be supported for less than £10; I have allowed him one stone and a half of potatoes per day, the average at 6s. per barrel, being one year, in the last three, 12s. per barrel, no year less than 5s., and allowing him one quart of buttermilk at said meal, at 4d. per quart, amounts to the sum above mentioned; the calculation for meat twice a-week, with oatmeal, is easily made.
Wages paid usually in money and con acre.	All, or nearly so, paid in cash.	I pay my labourers in money, but they frequently prefer getting potatoes or corn, which I have to sell at market price; and also, if I have potato land to let, are better pleased to get it than anything else for their labour.	Wages for labour are partly paid in money, and partly by con acres.
Herds paid with the grass of one or more cows, and hay in winter, and with con acre; an acre or less, all of course regulated by his duties and his qualifications; good hands, good hire.	They are hired by getting a house, two or three acres, and grass for one or two cows, to the value of 20 guineas per year.	Herds are usually paid by getting a house and an acre or two of land, and grass for one or two cows.	Herds employed in this parish: some receive £10 per year, and no other consideration; other above from one to two acres of land, rent free, with the grass of a cow, but are obliged to buy hay to support it in winter.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Forth, Idrone East, Rathvilly.

Fenagh . . Pop. 4,324.	Fenagh . . Pop. 4,324.	Aghade and Ballon. Pop. 1,807.	Pubbedrum . . Pop. 1,271.
<i>John Watson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Thos. H. Watson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. G. B. Dawson.</i>	<i>James Butler, Esq. J. P.</i>
Most of the labourers in the parish have constant employment.	Not known. All the well-disposed men in this part of the parish have constant work.	It would be impossible for me to answer this without a personal inquiry; however, generally, I think there are very few without constant employment.	—
By potatoes planted on the land, which they manure, and for which they pay no rent.	By potatoes planted on land which they get free of rent for the manure they collect during the idle time in winter.	By the store of potatoes obtained from their occasional employer in lieu of money earned.	Persons generally employed in this part of the parish have either small holdings of their own, or are the sons of persons having such, and, when not called upon by their employers, maintain and occupy themselves at home.
Potatoes are the ordinary diet: clothing tolerable.	Potatoes, with or without milk: clothing tolerably good.	Diet potatoes and milk during the early part of the summer, stirabout during the latter part, and potatoes all the winter, either alone, or sometimes with the addition of a salt herring; clothing of corduroy and frieze.	Potatoes, with sometimes milk, sometimes salt, or herrings: clothing generally more comfortable than the labouring classes of other parts of Ireland.
6d., with diet; 9d., without diet; 1s. in harvest time.	6d., with diet; from 9d. to 10d., without diet, the year round.	There being no resident gentry, the labourers are employed by farmers alone, who always give diet; their wages invariably (winter and summer) sixpence per day.	From 8d. to 10d. per diem, without diet; 6d. with diet, the year round.
December and January.	December and January.	In the interval betwixt the completion of the potato-sowing in May, and the beginning of harvest, and also the short days of winter.	From the termination of potato-digging, about the latter end of November, to commencement of sowing oats, about the beginning of March following.
Women are employed about one month at turf-making, at 10d. per day, and at harvest work at 8d.	Women are very much employed at turf-making; they get 10d. a-day, in harvest 8d., and at all other seasons about 5d.: children are frequently employed at weeding, &c., at 3d.	Women occasionally, binding corn and picking potatoes; children never; wages variable, from 6d. to 10d. per day.	Women are usually employed from 4d. to 6d. per day; children occasionally at about 2d. per day.
Task-work is not general, but partial.	Task-work is not general.	Not at all, as the farmers superintend their own work, often work themselves, and therefore prefer the day-work, as, if they were to set task-work, the labourers would require much higher wages, because they would, and invariably do, work harder.	Not general.
From £10 to £12 per annum.	From £10 to £12.	£10 per annum. This is intended to refer to the case of a man receiving diet for himself.	From £8 to £12 per year.
About £14, at six months' employment.	Calculating the mother and eldest child at 5d. per day each, and the other three at 3d., and having employment half the year, they could earn about £12. 14 years old, they become entitled to man's hire; till this period the labourer's family (generally speaking) earn nothing.	The wife's earnings are inconsiderable out of doors, and those within depend on her industry: as soon as a boy is able to stand a day's work, which they often are at	In this neighbourhood there not being manufactories, consequently neither women nor children are constantly employed as men; it would be difficult then to state an average amount in reply to this query.
Potatoes £4 4s., oatmeal £1 1s., milk £1 1s.: total £6 6s.	—	£5. ing three quarters of a stone per day for an 11 bar. 9½ st. per year, for round numbers say 12 barrels, which, at 4s. per barrel, amounts to £2 8s. per year; milk at ½d. per day, 15s. 2d. per year; about half a mace of herrings, 8s.; add for meat, 6s.: total	Potatoes for the last three years averaged 4s. per barrel; allowable-bodied labourer would make 12 barrels, which, at 4s. per barrel, 15s. 2d. per year; about half a yearly expense, £3 17s. 1½d.
Wages are usually paid in money or potatoes.	Wages generally paid in money, potatoes, or potato ground.	Most usually paid in provisions and money, or provisions and grass for a cow.	When men are hired, such are usually paid in money; cottiers, by the amount of their rent, provisions, and by con acres.
With grass and hay for a cow or two, besides daily wages.	With house and garden, grass and hay for a cow, and so much a-year in money.	No herds in these parishes, but their usual hire in the neighbouring ones is £10 per year, and grass and hay for a cow, with cottage rent free.	Generally they are allowed a cottage, with a portion of land, more or less, according to the extent of their duties.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Forth, St. Mullin's, Idrone East.

Barragh . . Pop. 3,452.	Barragh . . Pop. 3,452.	Barragh . . Pop. 3,452.	Clonegoose (containing town of Borris).—Pop. 2,394.
Sir Thomas Butler, Bart.	Robert Durdin, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Edw. Pepper.	Rev. John Walsh, P. P.
—	About 400, who get employment about 200 days in each year.	About 400, who get employment about 200 days in each year.	There are 467. About 140 in constant employment, the remainder occasionally.
The labourers who have not constant employment usually sow a portion of ground, which they either get for the manure, or take from the farmers, with potatoes.	They live on the produce of their potato gardens.	They live on the produce of their potato gardens.	They are maintained very badly; they endeavour to procure, in due season, potatoes, on which they live through the year, and they are very well pleased if they conceive they have a sufficiency of them.
The peasantry in this parish are comfortably clad.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes herrings, potatoes, and gruel; but, owing to the heavy tax on sugar, they seldom use it. gruel, and then use	They live, in general, on potatoes and milk, sometimes on herrings and potatoes, and sometimes on gruel and potatoes; but, owing to the heavy tax on sugar, they are seldom able to purchase it for their salt: clothing tolerably good.	Potatoes and milk, but the milk only in summer, and in winter they have no milk; they may get a herring occasionally, indeed, I believe, but seldom: their day-clothing is tolerable, but their night-clothing is very bad; mostly what they wear by day is what covers them by night.
The wages of a labourer, without diet, are 10d. a-day; with diet, 6d.: in harvest it varies from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day, and often more, without diet.	Without diet, 8d. per day in winter, and 10d. per day in summer; and 1s. 3d. in harvest, with diet.	8d. per day in winter, 10d. in summer, without diet; and 1s. 3d. in harvest, with diet.	With diet, 6d. per day through the year; without diet, in summer 11d., in winter 9d.
From the 1st of November to March, when the oat-sowing commences.	During the winter months.	During the winter months.	In the winter season.
The married women seldom work in the fields: the young girls are employed at from 5d. to 10d. a-day, according to the demand.	Women and children are employed; the women get 6d., and children 4d. per day.	Women are employed, and usually get 6d. a-day. a farmer might employ one, to turn in or out cows.	Women are employed at certain seasons, more particularly in harvest and at the potato-digging time; their wages are 6d. per day: children are not employed, save that
Task-work is a usual mode of employment by the gentry and the more extensive farmers, but is not usual amongst the small landholders.	Task-work is not general.	Task-work is not general.	It is not general.
I should imagine about £12; but this must vary from circumstances: I have known a labourer to earn £7 between mowing and harvest.	About £8 6s. 8d.	About £8 6s. 8d.	I should suppose he would earn £7 or £8.
Children, from 12 years old to 16, during hay-making, harvest, and potato-digging, will earn from 6d. to 10d. a-day, and even higher; but boys at the age of 15 will, in a busy season, generally get men's hire: married women seldom work in the fields.	About £25.	About £25. house: the other three are unable to earn anything, as the eldest of the three would be necessitated to take care of the other two.	The wife might earn something in the harvest and potato-digging time, I would think about £2: the eldest child would get its support and be clothed at a farmer's
Less than £6 a-year will support an able-bodied labourer, at the average price of provisions for the last three years.	About £4.	About £4.	I think about £14, to have him fed, as he should be, with wholesome food.
—	Wages are generally paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by potato ground.	Wages are generally paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by potato ground.	I know of no other way except the foregoing; wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes in con acres.
Herds are usually hired like other labourers, with the additional advantage of the keep of a cow without any charge.	Herds get from £4 to £5 per year, with their diet and lodging.	Herds generally get £5 a-year, with their diet and lodging.	There are no herds in my parish.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Barony Idrone East.

Clonegoose . . Pop. 2,394.	Dunleckny and Augha. Pop. 5,936.	Dunleckny . . Pop. 4,217.	Fenagh . . . Pop. 4,324.
<i>T. Kavanagh, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. C. J. Grogan.</i>	<i>Francis Dillon, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Samuel Downing.</i>
160 labourers. 120 in constant employment, and 40 in occasional employment.	—	I cannot say. On Lord Bessborough's property, within the circle pointed out, I have got a return of 126 able to work, and 12 past labour. There are small landholders that occasionally work out for hire.	There are 232 labourers in this parish. About one half or two-thirds of this number are in constant employment, the remainder occasional; all get employment except in the winter months, December and January.
By potatoes, which they sow in the spring.	— lands and gardens attached to their cabins; when they have not sufficient ground for potatoes, they procure it from the neighbouring farmers, for their manure; and several of them get stripper cows, during winter, for their keep: so that, when out of employment, they are collecting manure, or planting or digging out potatoes, or preparing for such work, or making turf.	The greater part of the labourers within this boundary have lands and gardens attached to their cabins; when they have not sufficient ground for potatoes, they procure it from the neighbouring farmers, for their manure; and several of them get stripper cows, during winter, for their keep: so that, when out of employment, they are collecting manure, or planting or digging out potatoes, or preparing for such work, or making turf.	They are maintained by the little stock of potatoes provided in summer; when this is consumed, then by their wives begging.
Diet potatoes. Clothing of a poor description.	Potatoes for food, and tolerably well clothed, but badly covered in their supplies of bedding, blankets, &c.	Potatoes, with milk or herrings: their clothing, when at work, is poor; but on Sundays and holidays they appear to be comfortably dressed.	Potatoes solely, with a little milk in summer: with respect to clothing, those who can only obtain occasional employment, and who have families, are miserably provided; but it is not the case with the other description, who, if sober, and their families frugal, are very comfortable.
Wages 6 <i>d.</i> per diem, without diet; in summer half-year 11 <i>d.</i> per diem, and 9 <i>d.</i> in winter quarter.	10 <i>d.</i> per day in constant employment, 1 <i>s.</i> for occasional employment, in winter; 2 <i>s.</i> to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> in summer.	6 <i>d.</i> with diet, and from 9 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> without diet, during summer and winter.	With diet, 6 <i>d.</i> per day, which does not vary except for a very short time in harvest; without diet, from 8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> : in general their wages are 9 <i>d.</i> per day, winter and summer.
Winter quarter.	In winter, during the shortest days.	In the months of January and February.	They are least employed in the months of December, January, and February.
Women not usually employed, except at harvest, potato-planting and digging out.	At the potato-digging season, picking stubbles, weeding, 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per day for children; women 8 <i>d.</i> per day. <small>an average, 6<i>d.</i> per day, with diet; children from 13 to 16 years old are employed to attend cattle; and, in general, in this part of the county, their parents send them to market with ass-loads of turf, which is plenty here.</small>	Women are employed in cutting and planting potatoes, and picking and gathering when digging out; in making turf (which gives summer employment to numbers of them); in making hay and binding corn, &c.; for which they have, on an average, 6 <i>d.</i> per day, with diet; children from 13 to 16 years old are employed to attend cattle; and, in general, in this part of the county, their parents send them to market with ass-loads of turf, which is plenty here.	They are not, except the women who may happen to live in the neighbourhood of a gentleman, or respectable farmer; the children are hardly ever employed. The women earn from 6 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i> , and 10 <i>d.</i> in harvest; and, when employed in making or spreading turf, 1 <i>s.</i> per day; at other seasons 5 <i>d.</i> per day.
Not general.	No.	No: the labourers are not disposed to undertake task-work; and, whenever they can be prevailed on to do so, they execute it so badly that the farmer is a loser.	It is not; it is very rare.
About £9 per annum.	Perhaps his wages and earning would amount to £10 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , at 9 <i>d.</i> per day; deducting 52 Sundays, and Saint-days 25.	If he should diet himself, he would obtain about £13 yearly.	About £7 10 <i>s.</i> or £8 on an average, not including harvest-work; this varies every year; all advantages and means of living included, about £11 or £12, at most, per annum.
If the eldest is a boy, he might obtain what would clothe and maintain him.	Age 16, (£1 6 <i>s.</i> per quarter,) £5 4 <i>s.</i> ; father, (as above,) £10 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; younger children and mother, not generally employed, 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	About £7, exclusive of diet; the children get little more than diet, as wages, till 14 or 15 years old: the offal of a labourer's house generally feeds a pig; that pays the rent.	Women and children (as I before observed) are seldom employed, except in the immediate neighbourhood of a resident gentleman, or reputable farmer; in any other situation they earn nothing; but if a labourer's wife and four children, all of an age to work, were in average employment, they would earn from £12 to £14 per annum.
£14 per annum.	Expense of food £7 12 <i>s.</i> ; average price of potatoes 2½ <i>d.</i> per stone. <small>dieted, have to pay about £9; if dieted, he would have about £7 10<i>s.</i> clear, for other purposes.</small>	Provisions being plenty, and fuel cheap, in this part of the country, a labourer, without family or land to assist him, would, if not	From £7 to £8; so the farmers rate it; but perhaps it is rather high: £6 to £7 would probably be nearer the mark.
Paid usually in money, and frequently in provisions and con acre.	In cash generally.	In money: there may be instances of payment by provisions, or by con acres, but this is optional, and the labourer makes his agreement as he sees most advantageous.	Wages for labour are usually paid both in money and provisions, very rarely in con acre; it does not prevail.
£10 to £15 per annum.	Not a grazing country.	By the year, as other servants, and paid according to the extent of land and number of flock to be attended to.	I know of but one, his master my nearest neighbour; he gives him £10 a-year, a comfortable house, and half an acre of ground: I have heard of a servant paid on similar terms.

LEINSTER—County Carlow—Baronies Idrone East, Idrone West, Rathvilly.

Lorum, Slygriffe, and Ballyellin. Pop. 5,359.	Leighlin Bridge, Killinane, Tullowcrine, Cloydagh, &c. Pop. about 8,000.	Old Leighlin . . Pop. 3,524.	Ballon and Rathmore. Pop. 2,958.
Rev. J. G. Wynne.	Rev. P. Kehoe, P. P.*	Rev. John Doyne.†	Rev. William Kinsella, P. P.
There are about 700 able-bodied labourers in the union, of whom a very few are in constant employment.	There are about 1,158 labourers; 289 of whom are in constant, and the remainder only in occasional employment.	Perhaps about 700. Except some farmers' servants, none are in constant employment.	About 615. Constantly employed, about 352; occasionally, about 263.
They live, during the year, on the produce of potato ground, for which the farmers receive an exorbitant payment in labour, and then cease to employ them.	They generally sow a rood of potatoes each year, and, as soon as its produce is consumed, and no employment to be had, the wives and children are forced to go begging through the country for provision.	They live on potatoes that have been sowed in their gardens or con acres.	They generally plant potatoes, which support them when not employed.
Diet potatoes, generally without milk; clothing better than in some counties: whenever there is a failure in the potato crop half the population are driven to begging.	A scanty portion of potatoes, and, generally, even without a drop of sour milk, or a grain of salt: their clothing squalid rags, and, in many instances, their children are as naked as nature sent them into existence.	Lumpers and rags.	Ordinary diet dry potatoes half the year, the other half they are able to procure inferior milk: their clothing very scanty and inferior.
10d. summer, 8d. winter, without diet; 6d. with diet.	10d. per day, in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet.	In busy seasons from 6d. to 10d., with diet; or from 1s. to 1s. 4d., without diet: in winter there is scarcely any employment, when the wages are generally lower than the above.	Daily wages, with diet, 6d.; without diet, during winter, 8d.; and, during summer, 10d. per day.
In winter, during which season there is little work to do in the farms.	The months of December, January, February, and June.	From the middle of November to beginning of March.	From November till March, and from June till September.
Women employed only in harvest and turf seasons, when they get from 5d. to 10d., without diet, according to the demand: young women and boys hired by farmers at from 6s. to 12s. per quarter, and kept in the house, provided with food and lodging.	Women are only employed in saving the harvest and potato crop, at the rate of 6d. a-day, and diet: children scarcely employed.	They are, and at half the price of men.	Women and children are seldom employed, and when they are they have low wages.
Task-work by no means common, and, whenever attempted, executed in a dishonest manner.	Not general.	No.	Task-work not general in the parish.
If he earned £12 he would be a very fortunate man: labourers do not wish to work constantly; in fact, I am obliged to allow my own to leave my work at certain seasons, while they attend to their own affairs, planting and digging potatoes, making turf, &c.	About £7 10s., without diet.	£10; though very few, indeed, earn so much.	About £7.
His two eldest children, supposing them to be hired by farmers, might earn £4 in the year, besides their lodging and diet; his wife must remain at home to attend to her house and younger children.	About £3 a-year, with diet.	I do not believe there is any instance in the parish of a family procuring much employment.—Vide answer 6.	About £8.
A labourer at constant work should have an oatmeal breakfast, and animal food twice in the week; I know that this cannot be provided for less than £7, at the present rate of provisions.	£15 would be required to afford him wholesome diet, fit for a labourer, and such as a comfortable farmer generally gives his labourers; but £5 it would cost him in the mode he lives in his hovel.	If he were obliged to purchase his potatoes, his food might cost, on an average, £4 per annum.	About £3 10s.; or, as they should be supported, £12.
Labour is never paid by the farmer in money, if he can possibly avoid it; generally in rent of cabin and potato ground, and in potatoes, when the labourer's stock is exhausted, which is generally the case during the summer months.	Persons in constant employment are usually paid by a cabin and garden, and some con acre land.	In all those modes.	Wages partly paid in money, partly by provisions.
Herds seldom employed.	—	None in the parish.	They generally get a house and small piece of land; some have the grass of a cow free.

* My answers comprise the whole of the barony of Idrone West, (excepting three townlands,) in which are situate the whole of the Protestant parishes of Old Leighlin, Killinane, and Tullowcrine, and nearly the whole of Cloydagh, one half of the union of Ballynocken and Wells, 500 acres of the union of Augha and Dunleckny.

† The following answers are generally applicable to the adjoining parish of Tullowcrine, (also under my care,) except that it is smaller, and is not Church property.

LEINSTER—Counties Carlow, Wicklow—Baronies Rathvilly, Forth, Idrone East.

Hacketstown.* Pop. nearly 8,000.	Rathvilly and Kiltegan. Pop. 7,297.	Tullow . . Pop. 3,217.	Tullow and Fenagh. Pop. 7,541.
Rev. D. Lawlor, P. P.	Rev. J. Gahan, P. P.	R. Whelan, Esq., J. P.	Joseph Doyle, Esq.
About 500. Say 400 in occasional, 100 in constant employment.	760, of whom 130 are in constant, and the remainder in occasional employment.	About 400 labourers in agriculture; of this number two-thirds are in constant employment, the other one-third depend upon accidental calls.	Number not known; they are numerous. Mostly employed.
They endeavour to subsist, in general, on their crop of con acre potatoes, and their scanty savings while in employment: many have to seek, while unemployed, the charitable aid of the farmers in their neighbourhood.	On a scanty supply of potatoes, raised off a small garden, or a piece of con acre ground.	They subsist generally upon potatoes, raised upon the lands of neighbouring farmers; the consideration instead of rent being the manure which raises the crop.	Left to shift for themselves, except in times of distress by scarcity of provisions, or the casual gifts of charitably-disposed persons to whom they may apply.
Their ordinary food is, generally, merely potatoes; during half the year they cannot afford themselves the use even of buttermilk: their condition as to clothing is wretched indeed; some labourers have declared to me, and these not the worst off as to employment, that they were unable to purchase outside coats once in seven years.	Potatoes; only occasionally a little milk can be procured: their clothing is of the worst description, not affording protection from cold or rain.	The diet of labourers is generally potatoes and milk; occasionally stirabout for breakfast.	Potatoes and buttermilk, often without the latter: their clothing deficient, especially their bedding, from which they suffer most.
The general rate of wages here are 6d. with, and 10d. without diet, per diem, throughout the year: there are many exceptions, however, to this rule: advantage is often taken of the misery of the poor; I know a rich farmer who, I am credibly informed, gives his labourers no more than 4d. per diem in winter, and 5d., or at most 6d. per diem in summer, even without diet.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, and 7d. in winter; with diet, 6d. in summer, and 4d. in winter.	Without diet, those in constant employment receive 9d. per day in winter, 10d. in summer; in busy seasons, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day.	Their wages in summer and autumn, without diet, from 10d. to 1s. per day; with diet, 5d. to 6d., except in harvest, when it is considerably more; winter nearly the same, with the exception of potato-digging.
During the three winter months.	The winter quarter, and the months of July and August.	After the crops have been sown in June and July, and again in December and January.	Before hay harvest, and in the short days of winter.
Comparatively very few; a small number are employed at hay-making and binding corn in harvest; a few also in planting, weeding, and gathering in the potato crop: wages 3d. to 5d. per diem.	Very seldom; perhaps a few days in harvest, or time of picking potatoes.	Women and children are not much employed in agriculture, except in setting potatoes in March, April, and May, and throughout harvest in August, September, and October, usually from 6d. to 8d. per day.	Women and children seldom employed, except in harvest or potato-digging; their wages variable, except in harvest, then 10d. for women, without diet, 6d. or 8d. with it; I am not aware that children are much employed, or in very few instances, wages low,—2d. to 4d. per day (servants not included).
Not general.	Not general.	It is not a usual custom, except amongst those persons who only get occasional employment.	Task-work is little resorted to, except on the public roads, and not always on those.
From £6 to £7 sterling.	£5. sometimes the grass of a cow at a rate below what would be charged to a person not engaged in work for the employer.	About £12 per annum in money; those in constant employment having generally a cabin, and a cow at a rate below what would be engaged in work for the employer. I am not aware they have any other way of living in general than by labour, except keeping a pig, or getting potato ground for their trifling manure.	If in constant employ, from £10 to £14; few so much; I would expect their general earnings would not exceed £8 to £10 per annum, including the advantages of harvest.
They might earn £6 to £7 more; but such persons are only occasionally, and, indeed, but rarely employed.	15s. employment, and rarely realizing one-third of the sum earned by the male day-labourer throughout the year.	This parish is generally an agricultural place; the wife or children only obtaining occasional employment, and rarely realizing one-third of the sum earned by the male day-labourer throughout the year. they cannot find places for anything like their numbers.	I am not aware they could get employ, except very partially in harvest: their children getting out as servants, for diet and very low wages, such as would scarcely clothe them, and even in this low employ
If such labourer procure his own diet, about £4; if he be dieted by one of the better class of farmers, about £7; if fed as he reasonably should be, about £12 10s.	If I am to understand this question as to the value of food actually consumed by such person, I answer £3 15s.; if I am to understand the query as to the value of food consumed by such person when fed on meal diet in the morning, potatoes for dinner, with meat twice in the week, butter at dinner the intervening days, I think £8 will be requisite.	For about £10 per annum.	This entirely depends on the diet, which is altogether potatoes and buttermilk, often without the latter, if dieted at home; little better in farm-houses; in general 3d. or 4d. per day, or about £5 per annum.
They are paid in each and every one of those ways, and I know of no other.	In all these ways, and the rent of cabin.	The persons sowing potato ground in con acres pay for it in labour and provisions, such as potatoes and milk; sold also by the farmer to his labourer, and charged in his work.	It depends on agreement; paid by all the means mentioned in question.
Herdsmen in the mountainous districts have from £2 to £4 per annum, with maintenance; to those employed by graziers are given a dwelling-house, an acre or two of tillage, grass for a cow, and such other considerations as may make the situation worth £17 or £18 per annum.	They have a garden, and grass of one cow, which they pay for by their attendance to their employers' business.	Generally an acre, and sometimes two, of land, with grass for a cow, and, perhaps, half an acre of potato ground.	I believe generally by the year; I consider them generally better off than other labourers.

* This parish is commonly called the parish of Hacketstown, and comprises all of the Protestant parish of Hacketstown, with the exception of two townlands, a small portion of Clonmore, part of Haroldstown, part of Kiltegan, and the whole of the parish of Moyne; nearly three-fourths being in the county Wicklow.

LEINSTER—Counties Carlow, Dublin—Baronies Rathvilly, Forth, St. Mullin's, Balrothery.

Tullow and Pubbledrum. Pop. about 6,000.	St. Mullin's . Pop. 6,452.	Ullard . Pop. 2,139.	Balrothery . Pop. 5,078.
Rev. Thomas Nolan, P. P.	Rev. J. Kavanagh, P. P.	John Ferguson, Esq.	Geo. Alex. Hamilton, Esq. J. P.
There are in the parish of Tullow 550 men, and in consequence of landlords being absent, they are not employed three months in the year. In Pubbledrum 150 generally employed, the landlords being resident; and in that part of Fenagh and Ruffien which belongs to Tullow parish there are 380 without being employed the one half of the year.	240 labourers. 120 in constant, and 120 in occasional employment.	I cannot state the exact number of hired labourers, but they are not many; the farmers are for the most part so small, that the holders are able to do all the labour themselves.	Agricultural labourers 481. Labourers not agricultural, comprising weavers, spinners, retail dealers, &c., 500 males, and probably almost as many females. The employment of these latter fluctuates with the trade to which they belong. The employment of the agricultural labourers is consequently uncertain likewise.
On potatoes which they had been already provided with, and by mendicancy, and milk occasionally, or on salt or salt herring.	By a little cash laid up while employed, and purchasing on credit at a very dear rate.	Most of them have a quantity of manure, collected on the roads and otherwise, from which they raise potatoes that help to maintain them when unemployed: when this resource and credit fail them they must beg.	—
Potatoes: clothing of the very worst kind.	Potatoes and milk, and very often without milk, and rather poorly clad.	Their diet is almost completely potatoes and salt; sometimes they have milk, or herrings: they are for the most part well clothed.	Diet stirabout and potatoes: clothing generally bad; the more comfortable have frieze great coats; my labourers are clothed with frieze made from my own wool, and sold to them at a reduced price.
Without diet, 9d. or 10d.; with diet, 5d. or 6d., if employed the whole year.	10d. per day, without diet, per annum, and 6d. per day, with diet, per annum.	In summer a labourer gets 8d. per day, with diet; 1s. without diet; in harvest 1s. per day with diet, the same in the turf-making season: in winter 6d. per day and diet, or 10d. without diet.	1s., without diet; 6d., with diet, during the whole year: I am not aware of any difference in winter and summer wages with regard to labourers constantly employed; the wages of those not constantly employed are, in harvest, about 1s. 6d., and at the least busy time of the year about 10d.
From 1st June to 15th August; and from 1st December to 1st March.	From the 15th of November to the 1st of March.	From the beginning of December until March.	Midsummer (before the hay harvest) and midwinter are the least busy times of the year.
They are not usually employed.	Women are employed, and at 6d. per day; children seldom employed.	The principal employment of women and children is during the season for saving turf, when the former earn 8d. per day and diet, the latter as much as 5d. per day, and some only their diet.	Not in ordinary labour, but occasionally in weeding and picking potatoes; their wages would be on an average about 6d.
Very rare.	No task-work in this neighbourhood.	No.	No, except in harvest; and sometimes, but not generally, in ditching: a great part of the harvest is, I think, cut now by task, and that mode of employment for harvest work is becoming more prevalent.
Scarcely £7 a-year.	A labourer in this parish earns on an average about £7, together with his diet, which is extremely bad.	I should think from £8 to £9. the parish: the able-bodied labourers of the resident gentlemen get 1s., and generally a house; sometimes also a rood of potato ground; but I should not estimate the general average, with all its advantages, at more than I have stated.	I do not think the average amount of earnings can be estimated at more than 1s. a-day throughout
The earning of the class referred to is very little indeed: a boy of 16, when employed, gets about £1 10s. a-year.	The wife cannot go abroad to earn; she minds the cabin and children; her son or daughter, about 15 years old, would earn about 6d. per day during the harvest time only: they are not employed abroad any other time of the year.	About £1 10s.	The wife and four children are very seldom employed; more than two cannot be taken as an average from each family of labourers; the father earning 1s., the two children under 16, 5d. per day each.
When supported by farmers, about £11 or £12; when labourers provide their own food, about £5 or £6.	About £13, to support him as he should be. with a breakfast of stirabout occasionally, about £9. at 1s. 6d. per stone,) 1½d., 1 quart of buttermilk, ¼d.—1½d.; dinner, ½ stone, ½ lb. of butter, (or fish to same amount, or ½ lb. of bacon, 3d.) 2½d.—3½d.; supper, same as breakfast, 1½d.: total, 6½d.	Allowing him one stone of potatoes per diem, with milk, say one pennyworth, and one herring, (3½ lb. potatoes, at 3d. per stone,) ¾d., ¾d.; dinner, ½ stone, ½ lb. of butter, (or fish to same amount, or ½ lb. of bacon, 3d.) 2½d.—3½d.; supper, same as breakfast, 1½d.: total, 6½d.	The following I believe to be a minimum allowance of food per day for an able-bodied labourer: viz., breakfast, 1 lb. of oatmeal, (¼ stone, ¾d., ¾d.; dinner, ½ stone, ½ lb. of butter, (or fish to same amount, or ½ lb. of bacon, 3d.) 2½d.—3½d.; supper, same as breakfast, 1½d.: total, 6½d.
They are usually paid in money, seldom in provisions or con acres.	Wages are paid in money, provisions, or con acre, as may convenience the parties.	Generally in money, sometimes in provisions, or allowed in rent: frequently an equivalent is given in the labour of a horse in drawing home turf and potatoes.	Usually paid in money: the larger farmers frequently give their labourers a portion of potato ground, perhaps a rood, which they till and manure for them, and charge them at the rate of about £2 2s. per rood.
They get a house, garden, and grass of a cow.	There are no herds in this parish.	—	The wages of a herd are about 1s. per day, with, probably, the grazing of a cow; a cottage and garden; and, perhaps, a rood of potato ground.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Balrothery, Nethercross.

Balrothery . Pop. 5,078.	Donabate . Pop. 386.	Donabate and Portrahan. Pop. 1,181.	Naul . . Pop. 758.
Mr. W. Locke, Cotton-spinner.	Rev. William Hamilton.	Rev. Phil. Brady, P.P.	Anthony S. Hussey, Esq. J.P.
I cannot answer.	I should suppose nearly 60 ; of that number 40 are in constant employment.	We have about 220 labourers in these parishes. The most of them in constant employment.	Number of labourers not exactly known. Mostly all in constant employment, excepting a few at intervals, in December, January, February, and March partly.
Many labourers appear out of employment in the winter season, and appear in great distress, not having any means of support but begging, which it strikes me they are here averse to ; any that can weave I employ, but very many cannot.	By whatever they can save of their wages.	They are seldom out of employment, but when they are they must maintain themselves from their own resources.	All labourers in this parish have a certain portion of con acre potato land ; with this, and the surplus of extra wages in harvest, they support themselves in the dead time of the year.
The diet, I may say, is chiefly potatoes, and of a very bad description too ; clothing very bad.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes fish, and sometimes a bit of bacon.	Wheaten bread, oatmeal, and potatoes, form a part of the subsistence of our labouring poor ; they are tolerably well clothed.	Potatoes and milk, meslin bread, and stirabout ; once or twice a-year a little bacon ; clothing of men mostly grey frieze, but not of the best description ; women cotton, calico, or linsey-woolsey dresses ; both have shoes and stockings.
The general rate is 1s. per day ; in winter, I think, 10d. for two weeks ; in harvest, I believe, farmers pay 1s. 6d. to 2s.	1s. per day throughout the year.	The daily wages of labourers in winter and summer are 1s. without diet, 6d. with diet.	Labourers, by the year, 1s. a-day, and buttermilk, if to be had ; and generally 4d. to 6d. a-day, with diet, summer and winter.
December, January, and February, and frequently June.	In the winter season.	They are least employed about Christmas.	In the months of December, January, February, and March partly.
Women are occasionally partially employed at 6d. per day.	Women are occasionally employed in dropping potatoes and as haymakers at 6d. a-day.	Women and children are occasionally employed, and the rate of wages is from 6d. to 8d.	Women seldom employed excepting a few binding in harvest ; boys generally at 6d. per day.
I should think scarcely at all.	It is not general.	Task-work is general in this neighbourhood.	It is ; particularly in drain and ditch making, scouring fences, and planting potatoes.
I do not feel competent to answer this question.	About £18 a-year.	A labourer, both in day-work and task-work, including harvest-work and the value of all his other advantages, cannot earn more than £16 in the year.	About £11 or £12 a-year ; with wealthy farmers or gentlemen perhaps more, and that by task-work ; my own labourers are worth more.
—	About £5 a-year.	They earn about £80 ; but it is not easy to calculate what they earn.	Women seldom work for hire in the fields ; they sometimes plant and dig their own potatoes ; a labourer, with average employment for himself and four children, might earn £20 to £25 per year, but there are very few cases of this description.
—	A labourer with a family could not live for less than £20 or £30, including all expenses.	The expense would be about £10.	The average price of potatoes at home here was from 4s. to 5s. per barrel ; of oatmeal, from 10s. 6d. to 11s. per cwt., and meslin, about 20s. a barrel ; £5 a-year would be the expense of his food.
—	In money generally.	There is no such thing as truck in this parish.	Partly in money, sometimes in provisions, sometimes by stoppages for con acre rent ; the labourers here have few complaints for non-payment of wages.
—	The same as day-labourers.	There are few herds here ; I believe they are paid like other labourers.	From 6d. to 10d. per day, with freedoms, such as grass of cow, run of calf and pig, half an acre of potato land, and one ton of coals. If the herd has a son, he gets 6d. per day for assisting.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Balrothery, Nethercross, Castleknock.

Portrahan and Donabate. Pop. 1,181.	Lusk (Town Rush). Pop. about 3,000.	Union of Castleknock, Clonsillaigh, and Mulhuddart. Pop. 5,665.	Mulhuddart . . Pop. 471.
George Evans, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Gough, P. P.	Rev. George O'Connor.	W. Thompson, Esq. J. P.
About 110 men.	About 140 labourers, who have no lands of any extent; about 30 of these may have gardens, but small; about 120 persons besides	825. The great majority are in constant employment.	I think the labourers are thinly scattered, and are in constant employment.
these are equally poor, and are engaged in fishing; for two months, from the middle of October until near Christmas, about 40 of the labourers, and about the same number of fishermen, are employed in taking herrings; some of the young men also, whose parents have small holdings of land, follow the herring-fishery at this time. About 50 labourers in constant employment, the rest are partially for a greater or lesser portion of the year, many only during the harvest, and the most hurried seasons of planting and digging potatoes, say nearly four months in the year, besides an occasional day at other seasons; about 30 earn a livelihood by a horse and car, or ass and little dray, though having little or no land.			
Never out of employment.	Some who get employment more than half the year, and have a little	Those who are not, from the high wages which they obtain in summer, might lay by a portion for a wintry day; several of them, too, have gardens.	—
garden or a ridge of con acre for potatoes, can subsist on these and some casual earnings; these casual earnings consist of the price of seaweed collected on the strand, help from their children at service, &c.; many, say 40 or 50, being half the year or more out of employment, are very much distressed during the periods when unemployed; some of these have a small piece of potato ground, whilst 30 or upwards, having none, are extremely wretched; these subsist, when idle, on the potatoes gathered by their children or themselves, after the ploughs engaged in turning up the fields where there had been a crop of potatoes; these resources are also resorted to by the fishermen in many instances, amongst whom poverty prevails as much as amongst the farmers' labourers, or more, as the wherries are often at sea during the greater part of the week, and the earnings, when divided on Saturday night, are less than 2s. a-man; besides, they are often idle from severe weather, repairing of boat, fitting out for a change of fishery, &c.			
Potatoes and milk, butter, eggs, oatmeal, wheaten bread, occasionally bacon and fish. Clothing rather above the average. No men or women go without shoes.	When able they have bread at least once in the day, potatoes, with sometimes a little of herring or some other fish, or a small quantity of buttermilk, bought dearly; many are glad, during a great part	Of course in general better than at a greater distance from Dublin, as they generally have bread for breakfast, and potatoes for dinner.	Coarse wheat bread, and potatoes, and their clothing generally comfortable and good.
of the year, to have a few potatoes twice in the day, with a little salt; some of them are often hard put to for one such meal. Their clothing varies according to their circumstances, some of them very comfortably clad in frieze; some fishermen have one suit of coarse blue cloth, and a warm dress; with the more distressed clothing, especially that of their children, is very scanty and poor.			
6s. a-week in winter, 7s. a-week in summer, without diet; in harvest 2s. to 2s. 6d. a-day.	From 1s. to 1s. 4d. without diet, from 6d. to 8d. with it. In harvest there is usually an advance.	1s. a-day when employed the year round; occasional labourers in summer sometimes get from 1s. 4d. to 2s. a-day; few are dieted.	Without diet, from 1s. to 1s. 3d.
Least employed in winter, about Christmas.	From the end of May to the middle of July, and for some time about Christmas.	Months of January and February.	—
Women and children employed in planting and digging potatoes, making hay, binding corn, &c. &c. Wages from 4d. to 10d.	They are, in weeding, hay-making, laying the seed potatoes, and picking potatoes, at from 6d. to 8d. per day without diet.	They are not much employed, except in the haymaking season, binding, and picking potatoes. Wages from 4d. to 8d., according to demand.	A good deal employed; wages from 6d. to 8d. per day.
Task-work pretty general.	Frequent in harvest; not at any season.	No.	It is.
Say £16, besides which many of the labourers in the parish of Portrahan hold small farms under lease of from two to six plantation acres; these have generally a cow and small horse or donkey, and get seaweed manure without any charge.	Probably from £15 to £18.	I should estimate this, at 1s. per day, £15 13s.	From £18 to £20; in some circumstances a little more.
Say £8.	From £25 to £30.	It is impossible to ascertain this, employment for women and children is so uncertain.	Boys able to drive the harrow or plough get from 6d. to 10d. per day; for the latter there is almost constant employment.
Cannot average this with any degree of precision, as the labourers chiefly support themselves by the produce of their small holdings.	I am of opinion it would amount to about £15.	This entirely depends upon the manner of living; if he allowed himself a meal of bread in the day, it would of course differ widely from a diet of nothing but potatoes.	I do not know: the prices of corn and potatoes have been so low that a family might live on moderate terms.
Paid by money.	In money.	Usually in money.	I can't say what others do; my labouring people are paid every week in money.
The parish being chiefly in tillage few herds are employed. They are not an exclusive class.	So little pasture land exists that seldom any person is employed solely as herd.	There are so few large farms in this parish that there are few employed directly under that name.	My herds have two cows' grass and hay, a house and garden, and an acre of potato land, each having the care of about 150 acres of ground. They usually have families, sons, who are employed in labour. Three herds, who have lived with me some years, have 11 men constantly in my work, and paid in money every week.

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LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Castleknock, Newcastle, Coolock.

Chapelized, Palmerstown, and Ballyfermot.—Pop. 1,912.	Clontarf . . . Pop. 3,323.	Clontarf and Raheny. Pop. 4,003.	Clontarf, and seven others. Pop. 10,250.
Rev. J. Lawson.	Rev. William Handcock.	John Barlow, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Walsh, R. C. C.
There are from 400 to 500 manufacturing labourers in pretty constant employment; the number of the agricultural labourers I do not exactly know, but it is not great.	I cannot tell.	In Clontarf about 100 (I cannot answer this question accurately); one-half in constant employment. In Raheny about 60; about 20 or 25 in constant employment.	They are very numerous indeed; perhaps one-seventh of the entire population (10,250, according to last census). About one-half, or upwards, are in constant, and the other in occasional employment.
By credit with shopkeepers, and pledging their goods at the pawnbrokers' shops in Dublin.	Some of their families receive relief, in each parish, from poor fund; they generally plant a sufficient quantity of potatoes for the year's consumption. (It is out of their power) for unemployed periods: they struggle to live on the charity and sympathies of persons who are but one or two degrees removed from their own wretchedness. In the year 1831 we had to make a public collection for them in the parish of Santry, although, if the resident and absentee landlords did their duty, twice the number of labourers would have found employment; this was in summer.		Many of them can be scarcely said to exist; their maintenance is most precarious; they make no provision
Potatoes and milk, with a little bacon when circumstances will allow it: frieze, and second articles from the pawnbrokers' shops, form the clothing of the labouring classes.	Their diet is of the poorest description, I believe it is principally potatoes: the general appearance of their dress indicates extreme poverty.	Potatoes, bread, and milk: the clothing, in general, is indifferent in both parishes.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, and occasionally coarse wheaten bread: those who are clothed wear grey frieze; a great number are only half clothed.
1s. 4d. for agricultural labourers in summer, 1s. 2d. in winter, without diet; very many of the manufacturing labourers get only from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per week, but others get from 10s. to 18s., so that the average of their wages will be about the same as that of the agricultural labourers.	The amount of duty-wages, winter and summer, without diet, is £1 4s.	1s. 4d. daily, without diet; with few exceptions the wages of labourers, in constant employment, do not vary in winter or summer.	The average is about 1s. 4d. per day throughout the year, without diet.
Least employed in winter.	For the months of December, January, and February.	In the months of December, January, and February.	—
Many children employed in the manufactories, at a rate of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. or 6s. a-week; women employed to pull potatoes, at 8d. per day, in the proper season.	During the summer women and children are employed in weeding, at the rate of 6d. per day, without diet.	They are employed during harvest, and in planting and taking out potatoes; women receive 8d., children 6d., per day.	They are not usually employed: in Clontarf, and its neighbourhood, many women eke out a subsistence by picking shell-fish; their industry is wonderful, and is but poorly rewarded.
The weavers, of whom there are about 100, work by the piece.	It is not.	No; with the exception of mowing grass.	It is not general.
Say a labourer employed the whole year round, at 8s. per week, £20 10s.; this is a thing which rarely happens.	I suppose a daily labourer, on an average, might get constant employment for nine months, the amount of wages for which time is £25; there is no considerable rise of wages in harvest, the amount of arable land being very trifling.	From £13 to £15 would be, I believe, a fair average.	About £20.
Married women are not employed in the factories; an agricultural labourer's wife, if well employed, may get about £5 in the year; no children under 10 employed by the farmers: there is only one case of four children of the same parents being employed in the Chapelized factory; they earn nearly 18s. per week.	I calculate that a mother and four children might earn during the summer six months, if in constant employment, about £12.	The women and children obtain more employment in Raheny than in Clontarf: in the former they may earn about £5; in the latter £3.	I hardly know any case in this union to which this question would apply; I should say, from conjecture, that about £30 or £35 would be the utmost that any man could realize with these advantages.
A well-employed labourer's diet would cost him from 5s. to 8s. per week.	At the rate of provision for the last three years, an able-bodied labourer would not support himself under 1s. per day, or £18 4s. per annum.	I suppose about 5d. daily, or £7 16s. yearly.	I cannot tell.
Usually paid in money.	Always paid in money.	I believe invariably in money.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money.
There are no large farms or pasture lands in these parishes, consequently no herds employed.	There are no herds employed as such.	No herds.	There are no herds, strictly speaking.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Barony Coolock.

Coolock . . Pop. 914.	Howth, Kilbarrack, and Baldoye . . Pop. 3,095.	Howth and Baldoye. Pop. 2,925.	Malahide . . Pop. 1,255.
<i>Henry Hutton, Esq. J. R.</i>	<i>Capt. N. K. Furnace, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. James Young, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Francis Chamley.</i>
170; viz. 140 in constant employment, 30 in occasional employment.	139 in Baldoye and Kilbarrack; 83 of this number constantly employed, the remainder occasionally: 150 in Howth; constantly employed of this number, 100; occasionally, 50.	In Howth, 100 constantly employed, 50 occasionally; Baldoye and Kilbarrack, 83 constantly, 56 occasionally; Howth fishermen, 80 to 90; Baldoye fishermen, 95 to 100: the average wages, from 4s. to 5s. weekly; this sum is to support the fisherman at sea and his family at home: since the bounty has been taken off great poverty prevails amongst that class.	About 60 farmers' men, and probably about 30 men who were formerly weavers; about 40 in constant employment, and about 50 occasionally employed.
Partly by their employed relatives, partly by obtaining credit from the small dealers in provisions.	Very badly; some begging, others have potatoes.	Wretchedly; some begging, others gathering cockles on the strand; they consider themselves well off if they have potatoes.	Potatoes from their gardens.
The ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk, home-made wheaten meal cakes, stirabout, salt herrings, and occasionally, at dinner, fat bacon: the clothing, in general, is not good, and, owing to the general ignorance of the females of sewing, mending, and their indifference to the appearance of neatness, the clothing of both sexes appears in a wretchedly ragged state.	Potatoes, herrings, and milk; seldom the poor man can command a bit of meat, even of a Sunday: clothing, when occasionally employed, wretched.	Potatoes, herrings, and milk, when they can get it; scarcely, on Sundays, a bit of bacon: clothing very middling.	Potatoes, oaten and wheaten meal, fresh and salt herrings: they are generally well clad.
Farmers pay 1s. 4d., without diet, or 6d. to 8d. per day, with diet, in summer; and 1s. 4d. per day, in winter. In this parish there are many resident gentry, and the wages of their constant labourers are 8s. to 9s. per week.	Without diet, from 7s., 8s., to 9s. per week: in harvest wages sometimes rise to 2s., 2s. 2d., and 2s. 4d.—I have known even higher wages; with diet, from 3s. to 4s.; a difference is made of 1s. between the wages of summer and winter in the week.	From 7s. to 9s. per week, without diet; something less during the short days of winter: during harvest wages rise from 2s. to 3s. a-week.	1s. 3d. daily throughout the year, without diet.
From December till March, and from the middle of May till the middle of June, there is but little employment for the occasional labourer.	December, January, February, part of June and July; but the first three months are the worst to the poor man and family, from the inclemency of the season and want of fuel.	December, January, and February, and part of June and July; when unemployed, in winter, their condition is truly miserable and comfortless.	From Christmas till near March, and from the end of May till about the middle of July.
At the planting and taking up of the potatoes, at the haymaking and harvest seasons, the women and grown-up children are usually employed at 6d. to 10d. per day.	Yes; potato-digging women get 8d., children, 6d.; and sometimes, when the harvest comes in quickly, it is raised to 8d. and 10d. per day.	In this town (Baldoye) the women are very industrious, and sometimes earn from 8d. to 10d., and, in harvest, 1s. per day: the children sometimes get employment, and earn 6d. per day.	Women and children are occasionally employed, the former at 8d., the latter, from 4d. to 6d. per day.
No; except for mowers and threshers, when the labourer earns from 2s. to 3s. a-day, by working from four o'clock, A.M., to seven or eight o'clock, P.M.	No.	Not general.	No.
Of the 26 weeks, from June to December, he is employed, I conceive, 22 weeks: say 16 weeks, at 8s. per week, £6 8s.; six harvest weeks, at 12s., £3 12s.; of the 26 weeks, from December to June, 16 weeks, at 8s., £6 8s. Total £16 8s.	About £20.	About £20.	£15 to £16.
The wife at planting potatoes, weeding, haymaking, harvest, &c., 11 weeks, at 4s., £2 4s.; a daughter, ditto, 11 weeks, at 4s., £2 4s.; a boy of 13 to 16 years old, constant employment, at 3s. to 4s. per week—say 3s. per week, £7 16s.; a boy 10 to 13, at 1s. per week, £2 12s. Total £14 16s.	About £40.	About £40 or £50.	About £5.
Say, for breakfast, oaten meal, per week, one stone, at 1s. 9d.; milk, with same, 3½d.—2s. 0½d.: dinner and supper, potatoes, per week, 5 stone, at 3½d., 17½d.; milk, 7d.—2s. 0½d.: dinner, on Sunday, 1lb. of bacon, at 5d.—5d.: dinner, sundry days, herrings, &c., 3d. Per week, 4s. 9d., or, yearly, £12 7s.	About £18.	About £18.	About £12 or £13.
Usually in money.	In money by gentlemen; by hucksters and publicans partly in provisions; none, that I am aware of, by conacre.	Generally paid in money.	Only by money.
There are none here.	The same as a person yearly, No. 16; we have not more than two or three of that class of persons in the united parishes.	—	There is but one in the parish.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Coolock, Nethercross.

Malahide . . Pop. 1,255.*	Malahide . . Pop. 1,255.	Raheny . . Pop. 608.	Union of Swords. . Pop. 4,833.
<i>I. E. Batty, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>A. Semple, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Eris Davis.</i>	<i>Rev. T. Howard.</i>
Cannot say with certainty, but suppose from 80 to 100. Probably about 30 in constant employment; the rest occasionally, either in cultivating their own holdings or otherwise.	There are about 70 farming labourers; of whom, perhaps, 30 are constantly, and 40 almost constantly employed.	There may be about 70 or 80; about one-half of whom get constant employment, but in harvest the number is very considerable for a short time.	About 700; of whom one-third are in occasional employment, the rest are constantly employed.
Some by fishing, others from the produce of their gardens and small holdings.	When out of employment they live on the potatoes they have themselves raised, and run in debt with the small shopkeepers, whom they pay when they get work.	Generally by a plot of potato ground, and by their savings when employed; some of them by gathering cockles on the sea-shore.	By the produce of their own potato-gardens or con acres.
Tea usually for breakfast and at night, with meal, chiefly wheaten, made into bread, and sometimes stirabout; potatoes, herrings, and other fish, fresh and salt; bacon, &c.; and, in general, warmly clad.	Potatoes, herrings, sometimes salt pork, and, above all, tea and toast: clothes appropriately good; all have shoes and stockings.	The general diet is potatoes and oatmeal and bread, with, occasionally, herrings, and sometimes bacon: their clothing generally consists of frieze, and good enough for labourers.	They are generally well clad; their ordinary diet consists principally of potatoes, milk, and wheaten or oaten meal.
From 6s. to 9s. per week the year round, without diet; harvest more variable.	There is no difference except in harvest, or a small increase during (if the weather is broken) the planting and digging out of potatoes; at all other times 1s. 3d. per day; but men may be got by the year at 1s. per day: labourers are not dieted.	The general wages are 8s. a-week in summer, and 7s. per week in winter; in harvest about 2s. per day: these are the rates without diet; few are dieted.	About 7s. a-week in summer, and 6s. in winter, without diet; where diet is given a reduction is made of from 7d. to 8d. per day.
January, February, June, and part of December.	January and part of February, also June and part of July.	From December till March.	From December to March, and from May to July.
Frequently; wages from 4d. to 10d. per day.	But seldom employed; women at 6d., children from 4d. upwards.	Women and children are frequently employed, and they generally get half the wages of men.	Both women and children are frequently employed; the former at 8d., the latter from 4d. to 6d. per day.
Not to any great extent.	Task-work is not general.	Not general; but occasionally in harvest.	In harvest time; but very little at any other period.
£19 10s., averaging all at the rate of 7s. 6d. per week, the usual rate paid those in constant employment.	About £16 to £18.	This can only be matter of conjecture; but I should suppose, on a fair average, he might get 6s. per week, which would make £15 12s. per year.	About £15.
If industrious I conceive they may well and easily earn £10, either by employment out, or doing domestic work.	I think they would be lucky if they earned £4 a-year.	As there is not much demand for women and children unless in harvest time, I think their earnings altogether might come to about equal to those of the husband, say £15 per year; but their employment is quite uncertain.	About £8.
About £12, calculating for each week between 4s. and 5s.; but those who can afford it (as many here can) expend more, and have, of course, a better than ordinary provision for diet.	If by "what would be?" is meant "what is?" I should say about £8 or £9: i. e., for 1831, £9; for 1832, £8; for 1833, £8.	As far as I can guess, I would suppose about 6d. per day, which makes £9 2s. per year; they can procure potatoes for about 2s. per cwt.	About £15.
Money; but, if the labourer has rent to pay his employer, he allows it in his accounts.	Wages in this parish are always paid in money.	The wages are generally paid in money; but farmers frequently sell potatoes and oatmeal to their labourers.	In money.
Except Col. Talbot's (the landlord) herd, I know of no other in the parish, who has lived several years under him perfectly happy and contented.	Being nearly all arable, there is no herd in the parish, except one in the landlord's demesne.	At the same rate of wages as other labourers; that is, from 7s. to 8s. per week.	This parish being mostly arable, few herds are employed; those who are receive about 8s. per week.

* These answers, in general, equally apply to the adjoining parishes of Portmarnock and Kinsealy, where rates of labour are similar.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Coolock, Nethercross.

Union of Swords . . Pop. 4,833.	Swords and Malahide. Pop. 4,977.	Finglass . . Pop. 2,110.	Finglass . . Pop. 2,110.
<i>I. Purcell, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. J. Carey, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Patrick Montague, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. James Phelan.</i>
About 700 labourers; probably one-third are in occasional employment, and the others constant.	—	—	Having been but a few months in this parish, I cannot give a satisfactory reply to this query so far as regards the number of labourers. They are not employed constantly for more than nine months, and many not for so long a part of the year: very few have employment the year round.
Either by the produce of their own potato-gardens, or by con acres.	When out of employment by begging.	—	By means of what they may have been able to lay by when employed.
Generally well clad: diet consists principally of potatoes, wheaten and oaten meal.	Ordinary diet potatoes and milk, a little bread: mostly in rags.	Their condition, with respect to diet and clothing, is most destitute and wretched.	The ordinary diet is potatoes: persons of this class are very poorly clothed in this parish.
About 7s. per week in summer, and 6s. in winter, without diet; reduction for diet 7d. or 8d. per day.	From 1s. to 1s. 4d. without diet.	— the season for digging out potatoes from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., at other times 1s. 2d.: in general I understand that labourers would prefer constant employment at 7s. per week without diet; very few farmers here feed their labourers; when labourers are dieted by their employers they get about 2s. per week as wages.	The rate of wages varies very much: in hay and corn harvest it is sometimes as high as 2s. per day; in
From December to March, and from May to July.	From 1st of December to the 1st of March.	From November until March.	The months of December, January, and February.
Women and children are employed; the former at 8d. per day, the latter at 4d. and 6d.	Women occasionally employed, at 6d. a-day.	—	Not usually, but occasionally; the children at 5d., and women at 8d. per day.
Task-work is not general, except in harvest, when a good deal of corn is reaped by task.	General in the harvest.	It is not.	No.
Something about £15.	—	—	I cannot estimate it at more than £16 or £17.
Something about £8.	—	—	The wife perhaps £3, four children £8; but I would remark that I have never known an instance of six persons of a family employed at one time.
About £15 or £16.	—	—	It is a difficult matter to answer this question satisfactorily; if an able-bodied labourer were fed so as to be in condition for vigorous labour, his whole earnings would be full little for the purpose.
In money, I believe.	Paid in money.	—	Usually in money.
Herds are few in Swords, as the lands are mostly arable; their wages about 8s. per week.	—	—	A cabin rent free, grass for a cow, a ton of coals per year, a rood of potato ground, and wages from 2s. to 3s. per week, i. e., from £5 to £8 per year.

LEINSTER—County Dublin—Baronies Newcastle, Upper Cross, Rathdown (half).

Newcastle . . Pop. 1,098.	Rathfarnham . . Pop. 4,533.	Kilmactalway, Lucan, Palmerston, and Clondalkin. Pop. 6,635.	Rathfarnham, Tallaght, Crumlin, Crough, and Whitechurch. Pop. 13,098.
The Very Rev. Archdeacon <i>Langrishe.</i>	Rev. <i>Henry M'Lean.</i>	<i>James John Bagot, Esq. J.P.</i>	Rev. <i>Laurence Roche, P.P.</i>
It is difficult to state the number of men who actually have nothing but labour to support them; they are very few; most of the men employed in labour have small farms. There are a good number in constant employment.	I really cannot tell.	About one-half only of those capable of labour can find employment.	Cannot tell the exact number, but am certain one-half the male population are labourers and tradespeople. Two-thirds of them in constant employment, and one-third in occasional employment.
They have generally potatoes planted in some of the farmers' land; the farmer gives the land for the dung.	By occasional assistance from the gentry of the parish, and some, I fear, by plunder.	Chiefly by those who can scarcely subsist themselves, and by occasional meals and donations from the upper classes.	Principally on credit with hucksters, and on the charity of their neighbours.
Potatoes and oats or wheaten meal, and frequently milk, but not always can they procure that: they are in general pretty well clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, and their clothing miserable.	The refuse of potatoes, and cast garments; flannel occasionally distributed.	The ordinary diet with farmers is stirabout for breakfast, meat three times in the week; but the clothing depends on their own fancy.
The daily wages the year round are 1s. without diet: in harvest the wages are very uncertain, according as the harvest comes in, but generally from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and 8d. allowed for diet; those employed the year round get no advance in harvest.	1s. a-day in winter, and from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. in summer, without diet; none that I know of fed in this parish. at these wages, even for odd days and weeks; during the harvest month 2s. a-day for men, 10d. for women; humble farmers who give diet pay also £1 per quarter to each labourer.	1s. a-day to the working man, and 5d. for a woman, may be fairly taken as the average price of labourers during the year; at any time of the year, except during the harvest month, labourers can be had	The daily wages in winter are 1s. 3d. without diet, with diet 6d.; in summer it is more.
They are least employed from the time the potatoes are dug out to the spring work.	In the winter.	—	From October until March.
They are; women at 6d., and children according to their age; in harvest women get half man's wages.	Women and children are occasionally employed, the former at 8d., the latter at 6d. per day.	There is scarcely any employment for children.	They are in factories, and by some gentlemen in the parish; wages about 4s. per week.
Not very general, though sometimes adopted.	Never that I know of.	Task-work is generally confined to ditching and brick-making, and such like.	It is not general, except by threshing wheat at 2s. per barrel, and oats at 10d., diet included.
The man who is best off is he who has work the year round, and his earning for every day in the year is 4s. 8d. on the year short of 7d. a-day, stating it thus: 1s. a day is, per year . . . 18 4 0 Deduct 52 Sundays . . . 2 12 0 Rent of his cabin . . . 2 12 0 20 holidays the priest compels him to keep . . . 1 0 0 Time lost in planting potatoes 0 9 0 6 13 0 Clear wages . . . 11 11 0 £18 4 0 7d. a-day is £11 15s. 8d. a year.	In so small a parish as this, and so near the city of Dublin, being within four miles, I do not consider this query applicable, and impossible for me to form any opinion. I consider this equally inapplicable, and cannot form any opinion.	I find that few labourers can earn more than £15 per annum; women seldom earn more than £3 per annum by field work; by selling fowls they earn something in bulk, most of which they have previously spent in detail, by rearing them.	From £15 to £20.
8d. a-day is allowed in harvest time in lieu of food, so that £12 3s. 4d. may be supposed the annual expense of food.	I really cannot tell.	The average price of provisions has always been such (excepting potatoes, which are dear this season) that the wages of the mere day-labourer, where he has to purchase at shop or market, leave him but a struggling subsistence, on the worst fare: it would be hard to calculate a suitable expense for an able-bodied labourer.	About £10 or £13.
By money.	Wages of all kind are paid in money.	Many pay labourers half in kind and half in money; money payments are common in these parishes, except amongst the mere farmers holding under 40 acres, who give herds' wages are, a dwelling, land and manure for 10 cwt. of seed	All wages are paid in money.
food, and generally about £1 cash per quarter, to each man. In most parts of Ireland the occupiers of land do not pay money wages, but, on the contrary, a very great proportion of the occupiers of land receive or extort large sums of money from the men whom they employ by a particular system, viz. they let con acres to their labourers, but do not give them sufficient employment to cover the whole expense charged to them for the con acre.			
Herds have usually the grass of one or two cows and some potato land, but no hire.	The farms are not sufficiently large to require any.	There are very few employed solely as herds in these parishes; herds' wages are, a dwelling, land and manure for 10 cwt. of seed	They receive some small wages, with a house and garden, and are sure of constant employment.
potatoes, the keep of a cow amongst those of the employers, and some money, between £6 and £12 per annum: but in most parts of Ireland herds do not receive any money wages; sometimes they contract for a quantum of oatmeal, or some land to sow oats upon.			

LEINSTER—Counties Dublin, Wicklow—Baronies Rathdown (half), Upper Cross, Balrothery.

Bray, Old Connaught, and Rathmichael. Pop. 7,013.	Kill, Union of Monkstown. Pop. 11,120.	Stillorgan and Kilmacud. Pop. 2,145.	Ballymore Eustace and Holly-wood. Pop. 3,107.
Gen. Sir G. Cockburn, J. P.	Henry Cash, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. Greene.	Rev. P. Stafford, P. P.
I cannot say; but the able are in constant employment; others are occasionally during harvest.	Cannot say the number; but generally employed.	About 240 labourers. About half are in constant, and the other half in occasional, employment.	About 2,000, depending on labour: about 250 in constant employment.
Those out of employment are mostly, if not all, men too old and infirm to work; many are military and naval pensioners, others have relatives, and some exist by charity.	By credit, or score (as it is termed) from the hucksters, for which convenience it is to be supposed they pay a heavy premium.	It was the habit of the unemployed to beg, but this has been prevented by a system of visiting and regularly relieving those who are out of employment, not by their fault.	They have in general small gardens, which support them badly.
The ordinary diet is oatmeal, bread, potatoes, and milk; the clothing very bad, and the furniture of their houses worse; and all having large families of children, and sometimes a mother or sister, to support, can only afford to get drunk on Sundays. Holidays are mostly abolished here; and, strange to say, but very true, there are numerous trademen here—masons, carpenters, smiths, painters, plasterers, sawyers, nailers, slaters—and generally in employment at 8s. and 4s., and some at 5s. a-day, and yet they are not a bit better clothed than the labourers who receive but 1s.; equally fit to be hung up (as to rags of clothing), to frighten the crows, as the labourers; and no better houses or furniture, or difference, except tea and white bread and butter twice a-day, and, of course, more whisky. I have employed numbers, from time to time; and, though in most cases honest and very obliging, generally drunk one day in the week, besides Sunday afternoons.	Potatoes, herrings, bacon, oatmeal, butter, and, I may say, invariably strong tea: clothing good, generally frieze and corduroy.	Oatmeal made into stirabout, tea in a few cases, but chiefly potatoes, sometimes with milk, but mostly without: clothing tolerably comfortable with those who are not habitual drinkers.	Generally potatoes: clothing very bad, many of them prevented from going to prayers on Sunday for want of clothes.
Labourers are never dieted in this parish; average wages, winter and summer, 1s. per day.—See answer above.	From 1s. to 1s. 8d. in summer; and, I believe, no alteration is in general made, among the gentry, in winter.	Wages of labourers vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day; the average, I could say, is 1s. 3d.; in harvest the wages are sometimes double, in general 1s. 3d. above the usual rate: mowing, 6s. per acre; reaping, binding, and stacking corn, £1 per acre; and the same for mowing, making, and stacking hay.	1s. per day for six months, and 10d. the other six months, without diet.
In winter; say December, January, and February.	About April and May; the crops being in the ground, the landholder cannot give general employment.	In winter chiefly, because so many of the summer inhabitants go into town.	From November till March.
Certainly they are; women get 10d. and 6d.; boys and girls 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d., according to their strength and ability.	Women not generally employed; when they are, from 8d. to 10d. for women, and from 4d. to 6d. for children, per diem.	Women much engaged in washing; and, in harvest, wages vary from 6d. to 10d. per day.	Only in planting of potatoes, and picking them after the diggers, at 6d. per day, without diet.
As much as we can, particularly in harvest.	Not general.	No.	Very few employed in task-work.
I cannot say correctly; on guess, I should say, on an average, an able labourer would get 1s. a-day all the year; and possibly double, or more, for a month in harvest; and he might be two months out of employment in winter: I should say £15 a-year the utmost.	A labourer having constant employment throughout the year might earn about £18 18s.	Vide No. 4.	If constantly employed, about £15 or £16 sterling per year.
Very little; possibly, including harvest, £8 a-year amongst them.	The wife, I conceive, could earn £13; the eldest son, of 16 years of age, £10; three younger children, £20; making, in the whole, upwards of £40.	Vide No. 6.	In general not employed.
I cannot say, nor can I spare time to make such calculation; but a barrel of potatoes, 20 stone, is now 4s. 6d., and I have known them to be 10s. a barrel.	—	Provisions are here a little dearer than in the Dublin markets, when obtained on the best terms they may be procured for; but the hucksters extort frightfully, especially where they give credit; but, after all, their speculation is a desperate one.	If rightly fed, about 5s. per week.
Cash! cash!! cash!!! every Saturday night, and punctually.	With few exceptions, paid in money.	Money.	In money, provisions, and con acres.
Same as day labourers, but get house rent free, and get potato ground free, and a compliment at Christmas.	No herds in this parish.	None here.	Generally a yearly salary, according to agreement, with a house and small portion of land.

LEINSTER—Counties Dublin, Kildare—Baronies Upper Cross, Rathdown (half), Carbery.

Clondalkin . . Pop. 2,993.	Dalkey and Killiney. Pop. 1,902.	Rathcoole and Calliaghstown. Pop. 1,945.	Union of Carbery, and Parish of Killreeny . . Pop. 8,928.
Rev. John Reade, LL.D.	William Hutchinson, Esq.	Rev. T. Hayden.	Rev. Michael Flanagan, P.P.
I know not.	Very numerous. Their employment uncertain, in the public works at Kingstown and otherwise.	There are 35 labourers having a house and garden; these are in constant employment. There are about 30 adventitious, having occasional employment; the latter are partly located in cabins without gardens, or living in their masters' houses, and treated according to desert.	The aggregate number is 800, 550 of whom are in constant employment; 250 are in occasional employ.
On their savings.	By the hucksters, and among their friends; and but half fed.	This I do not know, as they go in search of employment elsewhere, and only return to this parish when they are sure of obtaining work and payment: whenever sickness attacks them they apply to me.	They live on potatoes, raised on manure collected the preceding winter, or which they may have had on the lands of some farmer, and for which they have paid by their earnings during the harvest.
Potatoes, herrings, and buttermilk; in general comfortably clothed.	Oatmeal and potatoes, &c.; badly clothed. milk, or stirabout and new milk, for breakfast: the more indifferent, lumper potatoes and buttermilk, or herrings; their dinners are generally of wheaten bread and milk, or potatoes and bacon, potatoes and herrings, and sometimes rough beef; the most indifferent dinners I have seen amongst them were potatoes and buttermilk. <small>among a large family: the young men and women are generally well clothed; the married men, women, and children, in many cases, wretchedly, particularly so when the family happens to be numerous.</small>	Their ordinary diet may be divided into two kinds; the best, I think, is wheaten bread and mixed milk, for breakfast: the more indifferent, lumper potatoes and buttermilk, or herrings; their dinners are generally of wheaten bread and milk, or potatoes and bacon, potatoes and herrings, and sometimes rough beef; the most indifferent dinners I have seen amongst them were potatoes and buttermilk.	In winter and spring potatoes and salt; occasionally a salt herring, when able to purchase that luxury; seldom an egg: in summer and autumn they procure milk at dairies or farm houses, and sometimes are able to purchase oatmeal, and have stirabout for breakfast; potatoes, eggs, and milk, for dinner: I frequently witnessed women travel more than a mile to purchase a single salt herring, to divide
From 1s. to 1s. 2d. per day, without diet.	8s., without diet. the latter is the dearest; this is the rate throughout the year, except from the middle of August to the end of September, when they exact from 2s. to 2s. 6d., according to the ripeness of the corn. <small>and spring, and 10d. during summer and harvest; in some cases 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer and harvest; there are instances within my knowledge where men employed in winter get only 7d. per day, and, to earn this miserable trifle, have to walk three miles every morning and evening; during this winter men have been employed at 5d. per day, without diet, and have to travel five or six miles every day.</small>	The daily wages are 1s. per day without diet, and 6d. with diet; from the middle of August to the end of September, when they exact from 2s. to 2s. 6d., according to the ripeness of the corn.	Labourers employed by the same person for an entire year, and dieted, have usually 6d. per day; if only during winter and spring, they usually have 5d., and sometimes only 4d., without diet; if in constant employment, 8d. during winter
In winter.	Winter.	For a short period about Midsummer, and for about six weeks from the middle of December, and sometimes on to the middle of February.	From the 1st of December until the 1st of March.
In summer and harvest the women are partially employed, at wages from 6d. to 8d. per day.	Not employed. for binding corn, or picking potatoes; children from 8 to 12 years of age get 4d. per day for picking stones off laid-out lands to meadow, or gathering scutch grass roots, &c.; and the same get about 2s. 6d. per week at M'Donnell's paper-mill, in Saggard.	Women are employed in the hay season at 7d. per day; the same for binding corn, or picking potatoes; children from 8 to 12 years of age get 4d. per day for picking stones off laid-out lands to meadow, or gathering scutch grass roots, &c.; and the same get about 2s. 6d. per week at M'Donnell's paper-mill, in Saggard.	Seldom employed, unless by the very few resident proprietors, or by farmers during the planting and digging of potatoes; generally half what is paid to the men.
Not general.	No.	Not general, except when drains and ditches are to be made; and of these but few are to be made in this well-fenced country: there is task-work for about one month in mowing and making hay.	Not general, except by the resident landed proprietors in draining, ditching, and mowing meadows.
About £20 per annum.	£20. Saints, Christmas Day, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Corpus Christi, 1st of February, Candlemas, Twelfth Day, St. Peter and Paul's, Easter Monday and Tuesday, two days at Pentecost, St. Martin, St. Patrick, four Ember Days;—74 days deducted from 365, add to this the broken days, I think the remainder and its advantages, in 30 harvest days, would amount, on an average scale, to no more than £16 per annum; I look upon this generally, when I consider the diseases incident to the class: my answer I have given from my own knowledge of the facts.	If I deduct 52 Sundays from a year, four Lady Days, one All	It is difficult to answer this query, as there are so many different classes of labourers, and their earnings and advantages depend very much on their locality: few can earn beyond £10 per year; some, perhaps, not £7: if a man has a cow, he generally rears a calf, two pigs, or may keep a breeding pig, and rear poultry, which some years may produce £6 or £7, or more, in good years, at present very little; those
Could they obtain constant work, they could earn £12 per annum.	—	I think on an average, and on obtaining work, the five might earn 6d. each per day; that is, 2s. 6d., for 291 days, per day,—£36 7s. 6d. per annum.	Seldom more than £2, in numerous cases nothing.
About £10.	— for less than 8d. per day, which amounts to £12 3s. 4d. per year; this I compute from the diet which I have seen.	I think that an able-bodied labourer could not have supported himself, on the average price of provisions during the last three years,	A labourer cannot be supplied with good and wholesome food sufficient to enable him to perform an average day's work at less than £9 10s.
Generally in money, but sometimes by provisions.	In money.	The usual mode of payment here is in money; if in provisions it must be so at the Dublin market rate, which I consider the same as money.	Wages always paid in money.
I know not.	—	This class of labourers is the best off of all; each has a residence and weekly pay from 5s. to 7s.; some have the grass of a cow.	According to their care and responsibility; the grass and hay for two cows, an acre of oat land, and half an acre of potato land, the privilege of rearing calves, lambs, and poultry; some have three cows.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Clane, Ikeathy, Oughteram, Connell, East Ophaly.

Bride's Church, Caragh, and Downings . . Pop. 2,800.	Union of Clane . . Pop. 2,121.	Clane, Killibegs, Mainham, and Clonshambo . . Pop. 4,446.	Feighcullen . . Pop. 891.
Rev. Donald Grant.	Rev. Maurice Kearney, P. P.	Rev. Thomas B. Popham.	James Forbes, Esq.
I cannot say.	About 700 labourers. 400 in constant employment, about 300 occasionally employed.	1,000; one-fourth of whom are in constant employment, and one-half occasional.	Probably 500, but I have not the means of stating exactly. Probably about half in constant employment, the rest occasionally; in harvest many strangers are employed, mostly from Connaught.
They have no way of maintaining themselves except by begging.	They live, when not employed, on potatoes, either grown in the small garden attached to the cabin, or grown on manure made of all manner of scrapings, sedge, heath, stubble, and sometimes clay and gravel, which the neighbouring farmers allow them to collect; they have the produce on the farmer's land, free of rent: such as cannot collect manure either save something of the harvest earnings, which, with an odd day's work, enables them to buy potatoes in small quantities; and, if they are persons of known integrity, perhaps they get some credit from their neighbours; how some can live is to me a mystery.	They live on potatoes, the produce of the con acre, and on the produce of the manure, gathered when there is no employment, and put out on the land of others.	They mostly have some provisions of their own, principally potatoes, which help to support them when unemployed; but, if reduced to destitution, no resource but begging.
The ordinary diet and clothing are pretty good, I should think, compared with other places.	When the labourer diets himself, his diet is uniformly potatoes, sometimes milk; in spring, perhaps a herring: their clothing is the cheapest coarse frieze, which they always buy; cord and coarse linen, or calico, which they seldom procure, until the old clothes are worn to rags.	Potatoes, and occasionally oatmeal: their clothing very indifferent in most cases.	Mostly potatoes, sometimes oatmeal, and some of the labourers have milch cows: very badly off for clothing, being little more than able to pay their rents and provide provisions for their families.
Daily wages 1s. in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet.	The hire, when the labourer feeds himself and has constant work, is 1s. from May until November, 10d. from November until May: Hamilton Rowan, Esq., is the only person in these parishes who gives a shilling per day through the year.	Wages, with diet, in summer, from 8d. to 10d.; in harvest, from 10d. to 1s. 6d.: without diet, in summer, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; in winter, 8d. to 1s.	Without diet, 10d. per day the common wages (but more is given in harvest); with diet, 4d. to 6d.: last harvest I apprehend 1s. per day and diet was the highest, and that but for a very few weeks.
Christmas is the time at which they are least employed.	From December until March labourers are not fully employed for some weeks; also in June and July there is not full employment.	From December 1st to March 1st.	In the winter quarter.
Women and children are usually employed in labour at 6d. for women, and 4d. for children.	Women and children have but little employment; women none, except a few at haymaking and weeding: children are often taken by the farmers at a rate of yearly or quarterly wages, the amount of which does with difficulty buy coarse clothing for them.	Not usually in this part of the country; 6d. a-day.	Women are mostly employed in picking and sorting potatoes, and at haymaking, and binding corn in harvest, their usual wages 4d. to 5d. per day; few children employed.
It is.	There is little task-work here; gravel ditches and French drains are sometimes given by task, not generally, and at very low prices.	Not general.	Not general.
About £12, I should think.	If constantly employed at the highest wages, it is easy to see he would earn about £15 sterling; but an ordinary labourer having common employment, with the highest harvest wages, earns from £11 to £12 sterling in the year: he loses considerably more by want of employment in the winter months than he gains by the high wages of harvest.	Something about £12.	From my experience I think about £12 per annum.
About £24 a-year.	A labourer's wife here earns nothing whatever; she merely boils the potatoes and carries them to her husband: the children, when about 10 years old, are taken by the farmers and fed and clothed, and commonly employed in tending cattle, &c.	£4, or over.	A labourer's wife would require to remain at home, attending to her family concerns.
About £8 per annum.	The farmers feed their labourers at about £12 each, having potatoes, meal, bacon, milk, and butter, at prime cost; but when the employer has to buy at market the labourer's food, I think he cannot provide it for less than about £15 sterling per annum.	About £6.	For the last three years provisions have been very cheap and plentiful; I think, if he found his own diet, probably £4 per annum.
Wages for labour are usually paid in money.	Money is mostly paid for labour here; cottiers, however, sometimes take con acre hay, in pay for their labour.	Very usually in money, not often in provisions.	Mostly in money, sometimes part in provisions, charged according to their marketable value.
Herds have generally a house, a cow, and a portion of ground.	Herds commonly have a house, an acre of ground, two cows, sometimes three; and when they engage the stock, and have a large tract of land, say 300 acres, to attend, they are allowed from £4 to £6 for a boy, with the keep of a calf or two: in a word, the herd's salary is worth from £20 to £30 sterling per annum.	Generally at 1s. 8d. a-day, with a house and a half-acre of land.	Generally by the year, with the privilege of grazing a cow; perhaps £10 per annum, and grass and hay for a cow.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Connell, Ikeathy, Oughternany, Kilcullen.

Morristownbiller. . Pop. 1,289.	Donadea . . Pop. 400.	Donadea and Balraheen. Pop. 1,015.	Kilcullen . . Pop. 2,918.
<i>Ponsonby Moore, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Sir Gerald Aylmer, Bart. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Wm. Josiah Aylmer.</i>	<i>Wm. Henry Carter, Esq. J. P.</i>
—	About 50; all in constant employment.	This would be hard to answer; as those styling themselves farmers often work as labourers, and receive labourers' hire.	327 labourers; 127 in constant employment, 200 in occasional work.
—	They are seldom unemployed; but when it does occur the greatest part of them have a potato garden and a milch cow, on the produce of which they maintain themselves.	Seldom entirely out of employment; when not engaged with others, have their own garden or potato ground to till.	On the produce of their potato gardens or con acres, the pig, the loan fund, and credit.
Potatoes are the chief food, and sometimes oatmeal; some have milk, but many have not, and few of them eat meat except at some particular times of the year: in general the labourers are decently clothed.	Oatmeal, made into bread or stirabout, and potatoes, with butter or milk, are the general diet; and they are, for the most part, comfortably clad.	Oatmeal, made into stirabout; potatoes, with butter or milk; wheat bread is occasionally made use of; the only flesh meat made use of is bacon, and that only on Sundays or holidays.	Potatoes and buttermilk, not always to be procured; herrings; in harvest oats meal, and sometimes eggs in summer: clothing of those in constant employment is tolerably comfortable; of the generality very indifferent.
The wages of labourers are from 10d. to 1s. 3d. in summer, and from 8d. to 1s. in winter, without diet.	A labourer, hired by the year, receives 1s. per day, without diet; or 6d. per day, with diet: the same wages are usually given for occasional employment both summer and winter, excepting in harvest time, when they are much higher.	A labourer hired by the year receives 1s. per day, without diet; with diet 6d.; and for occasional employment 1s. per day, summer or winter.	Constant men, in summer, are paid from 10d. to 1s. without diet, and 10d. in the winter: I pay 11d. during the year; with diet, constant men, 6d. to 7d.; occasional men in harvest, 10d. to 1s. 4d.; and in winter 5d. to 6d.
The time labourers are least employed I conceive to be from the time potatoes are dug out until spring-work commences.	In December, January, and February, and the month preceding the ripening of the harvest.	December, January, and February, and the month immediately preceding harvest.	In the three winter months, December, January, and February.
Women and children are a good deal employed during the harvest, and the time of planting and digging potatoes, at the rate of from 4d. to 10d. per day; the women, I regret to say, are not at all inclined	Few children are employed, the light work being mostly done by women, at the wages of 4d. a-day, with diet; and 8d. a-day without diet.	Few children employed; women receive from 4d. to 8d. per day.	Not to any great extent: wages half the rate of men; children from 2d. to 4d.
Task-work is not general; and, although they can make more by it, I have found them generally unwilling to take task-work.	Very general.	It is particularly so in ditching and fencing.	Not very general; occasional in winter.
I think an industrious man might earn from £15 to £18; few, however, earn nearly so much.	From £10 to £15 a-year.	From £10 to £15.	About £6 10s.
From £10 to £12 a-year each, I think, they might earn; the wife is, however, so little inclined to do anything but wash and boil the potatoes, that it is very unlikely they would earn that.	From £15 to £20 a-year.	There being little employment for children in these parishes, a woman, with the care of children, could earn little; the children are sent out as servants, both male and female, at the age of 13.	About £1 10s.; say a fortnight in spring, fortnight in harvest, and a fortnight in picking potatoes.
From 4d. to 6d. per day.	About £12 a-year.	£12 per annum.	To a farmer, about £8, or from 5d. to 7d. a-day:—three quarters of a stone of potatoes, 1½d.; milk, 1½d.; two herrings, 1d.; fuel, 1d.; 5d.—sometimes butter, 1½d.;—total, 6½d.: if meal, perhaps 7d. a-day.
Wages are paid both in money and provisions, and sometimes partly by con acre potatoes, but to a very small extent.	Sometimes in money, or provisions, or con acre potatoes; but never in any other way.	By money, by rent of cabin and garden, by con acre potatoes, and by labour.	In harvest usually in money; at other times in provisions and clothes, with a little money, rent of cabin or con acre.
—	Herds are usually paid by a house and garden, and the grass and hay of one or more cows.	They are hired by the year, receiving their wages by house and garden, and the grass and hay of one or more cows: some receive part of their hire in money.	1s. a-day and a cabin; if by the year, about £10 by farmers, and the cabin.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Kilcullen, North Naas, South Salt, South Naas.

Kilcullen . . Pop. 2,918.	Naas . . Pop. 4,891.	Rathmore and Kilteel. Pop. 2,228.	Giltown and Brannickstown. Pop. about 1,100.
Rev. John Hardy.	Thomas Cannon, Esq. J. P.	Rev. J. Ould.	Rev. John C. Roberts, J. P. M. C. Roberts, Esq. J. P.
In constant employment, 127; in occasional employment, 200; total, 327; not counting small farmers, many of whom, holding up to 15 acres, seek employment on roads and in harvest work: about 100 are employed by three gentlemen out of the 127, leaving but 27 to 207 farmers, and holding 3,392 acres; 174 of those are small farmers, holding from 30 acres down, and consequently cultivate their own land; 33 hold from 100 to 30 acres each, and should employ 220 labourers constantly, including the members of their own families who labour; in addition to these they now employ only the 27 mentioned above; they have in their occupation 2,033 acres; the whole district, exclusive of the gentlemen's farms, does not produce half its possible produce, and the majority of the labouring population are at this day idle, and will so continue till next March: the 174 small farmers, together with the 200 occasional labourers, are nearly all paupers; the major part of them were candidates for gratuitous relief a few years since, and would be so again on any reverse in their circumstances.	About 1,000; half of whom in constant employment, the remaining half in occasional.	I cannot answer this query.	In both parishes about 118; of whom 65 are constantly employed, and 53 occasionally so.
On the produce of their own potato garden of con acres, on credit, on aid in cash from the loan fund, on the improved value of the pig, &c.	The well-disposed living on their earnings when employed; those otherwise disposed, on begging and plunder.	I presume the poor man, when out of employment, makes a provision to meet his wants by setting potatoes.	By the produce of their potato gardens, the milk of their cow, if they possess one, and the advantages of their pig and poultry.
Diet potatoes, buttermilk, herrings, very seldom meal: clothing comparatively better than diet.	Stirabout, potatoes, and occasionally an egg from their hen; and if milk can be procured by purchase or begging, it is got: clothing, frieze of a poor description, and many half-naked.	Potatoes: indifferently clothed in frieze.	Potatoes, oatmeal, herrings, eggs, milk, and butter: their clothing very good and comfortable when in constant work; tolerably so when they can procure an average share of employment.
Constant labourers, without diet, 1s. for eight or nine months, 10d. for three or four months; with diet, constant men, 5d. to 7d.; occasional men, 10d. to 1s. 4d. in harvest; with diet, 6d. in spring; 5d. to 6d. in winter.	1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter, without diet; and half those sums with diet: there is a small advance of 2d. or 3d. per day in harvest for a month or six weeks.	10d. in winter, 1s. in summer, without diet; 5d. in winter, 6d. in summer, with diet.	The rate of wages given by the gentlemen in these parishes is 10d. per day, without diet, for the four winter months, and 1s. per day, without diet, for the remaining eight months; these wages must be considered as given to those employed the whole year; the farmers give 4d. and 4½d. and diet during the six winter and spring months, and 10d. and diet during the harvest months.
In the winter, when not one-fourth of the occasional men are employed.	From middle of November to 1st of April, and from the 1st of June to the 20th of July.	In the winter season.	From December till middle of February.
They are, occasionally, at half the rate of men.	Women only are usually employed in harvest, and at half men's price.	Women employed in harvest and spring, at 6d. per day, without diet; children seldom employed.	Yes, during the summer months; the women then receive 6d. per day, and young boys and girls from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week; in harvest the women receive half the wages of harvest labourers.
Not general; some ditching, some road-work done in this way.	No.	Task-work is not general, except in making ditches and mowing.	Sometimes, particularly in the winter months.
If dieted, wages, in the whole, £5 13s. 5d.; suppose his con acre, a quarter of an acre of potatoes, worth above the rent £1; his pig, £2; total, £8 13s. 5d.: the females rear a great quantity of fowl, but they buy clothes with the money: a great deal of money came amongst the poor formerly by nursing foundling children; but this has totally ceased since the hospital closed.	About £12.	About £6 in the year.	I should imagine about £13.
On an average of wages and employment, I cannot say more than 15s. to each house; there are but 21 farms above 40 acres, 189 below 40 acres, and these afford no employment to hired female labourers.	About from £6 to £8.	Women and children are not much employed; their time is chiefly occupied in collecting fuel, which is very scarce in this parish.	About £23, calculating the labourer at £13, the women and children at £10.
I must beg to give this in detail:—a stone of potatoes a-day to one man, 2d.; milk, 1½d.; two herrings, 1d.; butter, at 10d. per lb., 1½d.; fuel for dressing, 1d.; total, 7d.; which by the year is £10 17s. 6d., adding 4s. 7d. for meal for one month in harvest.	£9 2s. 6d., or at the rate of 6d. per day.	About £7 per annum.	About £10 12s. 6d.: this calculation allows 14 lbs. of potatoes, 1½ lbs. of meal, 1d. for milk, and 2d. for butter, to each labourer, with an occasional change of herrings and eggs in lieu of meal; the price of potatoes being 2d. per stone, and 10s. per cwt. for oatmeal.
Money to harvestmen; very much by provisions, &c., at other seasons.	Generally paid in money, but in some instances in con acre and cow's grass, and standing for cottier's cattle.	Wages are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes in con acre crops.	In money, and by diet and money.
1s. a-day and a cabin.	Upon a set-off of days' wages by giving cow's grass, and standing for same in winter, on their lands, equal to 1s. in summer and 10d. in winter; potato and oat land is often given.	Herds generally hired with a house and garden, and grass and hay for a cow, sometimes for two.	By the year, at about £20 per annum, or 1s. per diem, and their house rent free.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies North Naas, South Salt, Narragh, and Rheban East.

Naas (including Town). Pop. 4,891.	Fontstown . . Pop. 1,084.	Narraghmore, Kilkea, and Moone. Pop. 3,191.	Timolin . . Pop. 2,941.
<i>John Connor, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John Bagot.</i>	<i>Robert Rawson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>James White, Esq.</i>
I rather suppose between 300 and 400; the greater part are thrown out of employment about the 9th of November in each year: those in constant employment are such as farmers keep for the winter season, and which are a small proportion.	I am unable to answer this exactly: the farmers keep their labourers in their houses as yearly servants, and feed them, and there are about 20 who work by the day occasionally, all of whom have either a garden or take potato ground, by which they maintain their families without any other means.	There are, I think, from 700 to 800, of whom half are in constant employment, the remainder occasionally.	Number unknown. The greater number have not constant employment.
Those out of employment are very often badly off; the want of employment occasions a great deal of petty theft, stealing potatoes, hay, fences, &c.		They live on credit until the harvest or some other busy season brings employment at advanced wages.	Solely from their own resources.
The diet when employed in general consists of oaten bread, stirabout, and, with such as have families, potatoes and milk.	The diet is generally potatoes alone; the clothing good.	Diet of the out-door labourer potatoes and buttermilk, sometimes potatoes alone; in-door men have stirabout at breakfast, potatoes or bread for dinner; clothing sufficient.	Potatoes are the ordinary diet, with skimmed milk, when it can be obtained, which is seldom but in summer, except by the few who keep a cow; oatmeal is much used; meat but seldom; the demand for wheaten bread has greatly increased within the last three years; the use of shoes is general.
years: their clothing is generally substantial, and more or less in repair, according to the industry of their families; most of them have good clothes for festivals; the women, from the cheapness of the materials of their dress, are well clothed; the use of shoes is general.			
The average wages are 1s. per day one half, and 10d. the other half of the year, without diet, and half that sum with diet, except for about three weeks in autumn, when they get, perhaps, from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per diem.	With diet, from 3d. to 5d., without it 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer; at harvest work generally double that sum.	With diet, 6d. a-day through the year, with a rise to 10d. or 1s. during harvest; without, 1s. in summer, 9d. to 10d. in winter, with a rise to 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. during harvest.	The most common rate of wages is 10d. per day, without diet, for men in constant employment, and 5d. or 6d. with diet; I do not know that less is given in winter; men who are occasionally employed get 1s. per day, and in harvest the diet; women and children 3d. to 6d.
Scarcely any employment from November to about the 26th March, except with those attached to farms.	There is very little employment for out-labourers from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and for two months previous to harvest, except on the public roads.	Winter quarter.	In winter, and between the planting of potatoes and harvest; that is, from about the end of May to August; haymaking, turfcutting, building and roads, afford due employment in the interval.
The women invariably receive half what the men receive; children are paid in proportion to their age, strength, &c.	—	Women, during harvest, binding, and at planting and taking out potatoes, half men's hire; children, weeding at 3d. to 6d. a-day; a cotton factory employs 100 people.	Not constantly, principally in haymaking, binding corn, and weeding; wages vary from 3d. to 6d., with diet, for women in harvest.
I have rarely heard of task-work; this is accounted for by there being no bog or waste land in this parish.	There is no such thing general as task-work in this neighbourhood.	No.	Not general; mowing is paid by the acre, at about 4s.; ditching is also paid for by the perch.
This, I presume, is answered in No. 4. I am not aware of any advantages except his daily employment.	I am certain that I rate the average high at £10 per year.	I find my labourers earn, without task-work, from £9 to £10; they are cottiers; in-door servants, from £5 to £7; the labourers have gardens, from whence they derive food for four to six months in the year; they spend about a month at their own gardens.	It would be difficult to answer with precision, but it is to be feared that, on the whole, the amount would be over-rated at £12, including all advantages.
This is quite uncertain; the wife and children may be employed in spring and autumn, and only for a few days in those seasons.	The children under 16 earn nothing; after that age they generally earn sufficient to clothe themselves well: the wives earn nothing.	From the limited term of employment, about £3 to £4.	The employment of women and children is so desultory, that it is not easy to give a positive statement; perhaps £3 10s. might be a probable amount, including the diet of the women in harvest.
This must entirely depend on the kind of food, if stirabout and milk with potatoes and butter for dinner; as for meat, the labourers scarcely get any.	I know that 6d. per day is sufficient as they are generally fed.	From £3 to £3 15s.	Probably between £7 and £8 for the last three years; at the present rates, June 1834, it would amount to much more.
Vide 26. Appendix F.	Generally paid in money, as the magistrates allow no other payment.	Money and provisions, with grass and hay of cow.	Generally in money.
They receive so much per annum, or their employers give them grass and hay.	As yearly servants, paid by house and garden, and grass of cow; seldom by money.	Part wages, with grass of cows, hay, &c.	There is so little permanent pasture in the parish that herds are not much employed.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Narragh, Rheban West, East and West Ophaly.

Kilberry . . . Pop. 1,732.	Ballysax Pop. 996.	Kildare and Rathangan. Pop. 5,454.	Thomastown, Dunmurry, and Pollardstown. Pop. 572.
Rev. William Warburton.	Rev. Robert Colles.	Rev. Patrick Brennan, P. P.	Rev. Henry Hamilton.
About 200. Half of these have constant employment.	215 labourers; two-thirds of whom are, I understand, constantly employed, and one-third but occasionally.	About 600. 200 in constant employment, the remainder occasionally.	70. In constant employment, 64: in occasional employment, six.
They have generally from half an acre to three acres of land, on which they grow potatoes, which is their chief support when unemployed.	By their gardens, and rearing fowl, and by their pigs; they obtain also on loan and credit.	By means of potatoes, sown in spring, and the humanity of their neighbours.	They raise, out of the ditches, manuring gravel; the farmer gives as much ground to the person raising the gravel as he wishes to cover for a potato crop; he, of course, covers as much as supplies his family for the year.
Potatoes and milk, herrings, stirabout, bread and butter, are the articles of food: the clothing is rather indifferent.	Potatoes; buttermilk; but this very seldom, as this is not a dairy parish; herrings seldom also: the clothing tolerably good, of the frieze of the country.	Diet of the unemployed very bad indeed; clothing worse, and becoming still worse.	Their food consists of oatmeal, potatoes, milk, eggs, and herrings: the men are well clothed, the women and children not so well.
Labourers, without diet, 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. per day in winter; with diet, they have 6d. a-day all the year round; some have 9d. a-day in harvest time.	1s., without diet, in summer; 6d., with diet, in winter; in harvest 1s. 4d., and diet.	With diet, 6d. per day; without diet, 10d., and 1s. occasionally; in harvest 1s. 6d. and 2s.	Rate of daily wages throughout the year in my parish, 10d., 11d., and 1s., without diet; 5d. and 6d., with diet.
During the winter.	From October to March.	Early in spring, and, after potato-digging, till spring.	In the months of January, June, and December.
Yes, at wages from 6d. to 8d. per day.	Very few women indeed employed, not above 24 in the whole parish, and that but for a few days in harvest, at from 6d. to 8d., without diet.	Little employment for either; women in binding corn in harvest, children in picking potatoes in the season.	They are not; however, they get some employment in the harvest time, and during the picking of potatoes; rate of daily wages, 4d., 5d., and 6d.
Not general.	By no means; a few men thus employed by one gentleman in making a few ditches and drains.	Not general.	It is not; however, it is not altogether done away with.
About £12 a-year in money, and £5 a-year in other advantages; say £17 a-year.	At the most, including thatching, mowing, &c., I understand £15, and but very few can get this; the rest, about £10 to £8.	This query not very clear; I believe an average labourer does earn £13 or £14 a-year; he could earn more.	From £13 to £15.
The wife seldom goes out to work; the four children might earn about £32 a-year.	There is no such thing as employing families as this question would imply, there being no factory in the parish, and not at all enough of labour for the able-bodied men; and, therefore, women and children, and even young lads, are for the most part idle.	About one-third of the above.	—
About £6 a-year.	From £8 to £10, viz.:—potatoes, from 1d. to 1½d. per day; milk, ½d. to 1d. per day; herrings, 1d. to 1½d. per day; fuel, 1d. to 1½d. per day.—N.B. Few, indeed, can afford to live as above: dry potatoes the common food.	About £15 sterling. where a number are fed together; the food for one labourer would come to about £8 a-year; that is, buying it as required; but this would not be a fair criterion to judge by, as he can get his chief article of consumption (potatoes) on much cheaper terms.— <i>Vide</i> query 2.	Calculating only for one person, the amount will be more than where a number are fed together; the food for one labourer would come to about £8 a-year; that is, buying it as required; but this would not be a fair criterion to judge by, as he can get his chief article of consumption (potatoes) on much cheaper terms.— <i>Vide</i> query 2.
Partly in money, and partly in provisions.	By money and provisions, and rent of cabin.	Generally in money.	Paid in money; if sought for, sometimes in provisions.
At labourer's wages, with some perquisites.	1s. per day, sometimes with a cabin provided, sometimes no cabin.	Very few of them in it; sometimes by a salary, sometimes an addition of a house and garden, grass for a cow, &c.	1s. per diem, besides the grazing of one cow.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Ophaly West, Salt North.

Kildangan, &c. . Pop. 2,611.	Larrabrien, or Maynooth. Pop. 2,621.	Larrabrien, Taghadoe, and Leixlip . . Pop. 4,245.	Leixlip, Celbridge, and Straffan. Pop. 4,648.
<i>Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Gilbert Austin.</i>	<i>Rev. Patrick Savage, P. P.</i>	<i>Col. Conolly, J. P.</i>
There are about 400 labourers in the above parishes, generally in constant employment.	I am not able to state the exact labouring population of this parish. They are for the most part generally employed.	About 200. 150 in constant employment; 50 in occasional employment.	There is a large factory on my estate employing 800 souls, of all ages. There are 60 persons employed in labour here constantly.
By provisions, which they cultivate for their own use.	They have potatoes planted on their gathering of manure, on which they subsist when out of employ.	Live chiefly on their potatoes.	It has happened, not frequently, that the gentry have subscribed to find employment in the two winter months.
The diet is usually oatmeal, potatoes, buttermilk, and eggs; very occasionally meat; the clothing frieze and corduroys; in general the men and women in the above parishes are well clothed.	Here, as in all rural districts, potatoes are the ordinary diet of the labouring classes; his Grace the Duke of Leinster, and his amiable Duchess, supply any deficiency in the clothing of the poor of my parish.	Potatoes and milk, or herring; clothing in general comfortable.	Those that are constantly employed are very comfortable; those that depend on occasional work are not numerous, but are sometimes in distress.
The wages of labourers in the above parishes are 6d. per day with diet; 10d. per day in winter, and 1s. per day in summer, without diet; and extra wages in harvest.	From 10d. to 1s. per day is the general rate of wages in the parish, without diet; it is increased in summer.	In summer about 1s. 2d., in winter from 10d. to 1s., without diet; with diet, summer 6d., winter 5d.	Summer, 1s. 2d. without diet; winter, 10d. or 1s.
In the winter season they are least employed.	I think from Christmas to Easter.	From January to March, or from December to February.	In January, February, and March, idle; April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, employed; December idle.
Women and children are frequently employed, and the rate of wages is 5d. per day.	Except in harvest, women or children are not much employed; then, I believe, 8d. the usual rate.	Scarcely any employment for them.	In the factory, not in general.
Task-work is in occasional but not general practice in the above parishes.	Not general, except with his Grace the Duke of Leinster, from whom they earn more than they would by day-work.	Chiefly confined to his Grace the Duke of Leinster's men.	It is frequently resorted to.
The average amount of employment of a labourer in the year is from £13 to £15; in these parishes the generality of labourers possess a few acres of ground, and some of them are enabled to keep a cow and a horse.	I could not average it (taking into consideration the casualties of weather) beyond 1s. per day.	About £14.	£18 or £20 a-year, if handy; we lodge our labourers, and give 1s. 2d. a-day always; their cow's grass is 1s. a-week, and they pay no other rent; the winter manure of the cow generally plants one rood of potatoes.
Supposing the case of a wife and four children all able to work, they will earn £10 a-year, but, in general, married women remain at home to attend their domestic concerns.	In this case the wife should be out of question; she should be employed at home in housewife affairs; I think £10 would be above a fair average.	Very seldom employment for the women; his Grace the Duke of Leinster's workmen's children have from 6d. to 10d. per day.	The women here are very little employed or disposed to work.
About £13 a-year.	If the farmer supported him, he would cost him but little; if he supported himself, I think it would take very near his wages to do it.	—	About 6d. a-day, or less.
Mostly in money.	Wages are in general paid here in money.	In consequence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster employing a great many, 1s. 1d. per day, without diet, winter and summer; farmers, who diet, 5d. per day.	In money, generally weekly.
By the day.	I think about £20 a-year, making them accountable for the cattle committed to their charge.	For the care and management of 100 acres, generally the value of £20 a year to preserve all stock on the land from bog, dog, and thief; if 200 acres about £30, and so in proportion.	Herds make themselves answerable for the stock from disease and risk, and are consequently well paid; they are in general intelligent and active men.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Baronies Ophaly West, North Salt, South Salt.

Union of Nurney. Pop. 1,604.	Straffan Pop. 727.	Kill, Lyons, Bodinstown, and Furnace. Pop. about 3,000.	Lyons, and part of Newcastle. Pop. about 2,000.
<i>William Cox, Esq.</i>	<i>Arthur Henry, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Nolan, P.P.</i>	<i>Lord Cloncurry.</i>
I have no means of ascertaining accurately.	About 140 labourers; 100 constantly employed, and the remainder only occasionally.	By the census of these parishes, taken, I believe, in 1826, the total Catholic population was 2,691; total Protestant, 192; total Catholics and Protestants, 2,883; the increase since may leave the total population 3,000; of these, I believe, there are 500 labourers and servants, about one-half in constant employment.	About 300 generally employed.
From their own resources, and the benevolent assistance of their employers and neighbours.	By potatoes, planted on ground with their own dung, and con acre potatoes, which they take, and also by the profit on their pigs.	Those of strict principle get some credit from the huckster with whom they deal; others, of bad principle, can get no credit, and must steal potatoes, and are often found, in the months June and July, trying to support nature on the wild turnip or rape that grow as weeds in the fields. It is impossible to understand how they support life.	The sick and impotent by their families, with occasional relief from proprietor.
Stirabout and milk, potatoes and milk, and butter, herrings, bread, eggs, and meat but seldom; clothing coarse and scanty.	Potatoes and oatmeal, and occasionally bread; their general clothes are made of frieze, and they are pretty well clothed.	Such as are fed by the farmers have stirabout for breakfast; potatoes, bread, butter, and milk, for dinner, meat perhaps three times in the week; for supper potatoes and milk. Such as feed themselves, and have a family to support, rarely eat anything but potatoes, with milk, when it is cheap, a salt herring, and often nothing but potatoes and a little salt, and those dressed perhaps a mile or two from where they are at work, and scarcely ever more than two scanty meals of these in the day. Of this last description of labourers nothing can be more wretched than their clothing, piece upon piece until the original garment is scarcely discernible. The hired servants of farmers, and such labourers as have no family, are generally warmly clad.	Two-thirds of the year potatoes and milk, one-third oatmeal and bread, with an occasional herring or trifle of meat; tolerably well clad in frieze and coarse cloth.
10d. in summer, without diet, and 8d. in winter, without diet.	1s. a-day without diet, and 6d. with it, the year round, or 1s. 2d. a-day for summer months, and 1s. or 10d. for winter, but they seldom get less than 1s. a-day; they earn something more by task-work.	There are but few persons in these parishes so hardened to the poor as to offer less, winter or summer, than 1s. per day without diet, with diet 6d.	1s. 2d. per day nearly all the year round.
In the winter season.	December, January, and June.	From November to April, from May to harvest.	December, January, and June.
Occasionally; women at 6d. per day, without diet.	Only employed in the summer months at harvest, except occasionally at picking potatoes or weeding in gardens; wages in summer 8d. a-day, and 6d. in winter.	At the time of sowing potatoes, and saving them, some few employed weeding; they get 6d. per day without diet; what they can earn must be a mere trifle.	Seldom; sometimes in harvest and potato-farming, at 6d. or 8d.
No.	A good deal of work is done by task.	Not as general as formerly; prices are so low the farmers cannot afford to expend money on ditching and draining, which were the things set by task in this parish; there is but little doing that way.	For ditches and some other works, mowing, reaping.
I cannot say.	About £14 a-year, which allows for their being idle 52 Sundays, eight days for holidays, and about 10 days more for wet days, and the time employed in planting and digging out their potatoes.	A labourer in constant employment at 1s. per day, from wet and broken days, can earn, on an average, only from £12 to £13 per year. The labourer not having constant employment must be more fortunate than many in his way if he can earn from £8 to £9 per annum; of his other advantages I know nothing; of his disadvantages I know a great deal.	From £15 to £20.
I cannot say.	I do not consider they earn any thing worth mentioning, except what they can make by the sale of their poultry.	They might earn the price of a cloak or a coat, or a pair of shoes, or something even less in that way; not, however, so much if the husband or father had not potatoes enough to feed them while earning even that.	£3 to £5.
I cannot say.	I should think about £6 or £7 a-year, or 4d. or 4½d. a-day.	About 5s. per week, or £12 per annum, which is about as much as a man having constant employment at 1s. a-day can earn; what then must be his disadvantages if he has a family to support and clothe, rent of house to pay? He must starve himself, and endeavour to work without being able.	The food they get probably from £8 to £10.
In money.	Wages generally paid in money, but sometimes the con acre and rent of house are deducted in their daily wages.	Usually in money.	Generally in money; occasionally only by credit on the huckster.
Usually as other labourers, sometimes with the addition of an acre of land, rent free.	Herds generally get the grass of two cows, and meadow for them, and one acre of land and a house; and if they have a large charge they get £5 more, to enable them to keep a boy.	Every herdsman has his house, and an acre, or more, of a garden; the grass of a cow, or two or three cows, with hay according to the extent of his care and responsibility, and from £6 to £8 per annum for his helper.	Yearly wages of £10 to £20, a cabin, a bit of ground, and grass for a cow or two, the herd being accountable for stock from dog, bog, or thief.

LEINSTER—County Kildare—Barony South Salt—County of the City of Kilkenny.

Lyons . . Pop. 158.	Taghadoe . . Pop. —.	Suncroft . . Pop. —.	St. Canice and St. Mauls. Pop. 10,194.
Lord Cloncurry's Agent.	Rev. George Blacker. James Grierson, Esq.	Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P. P.	Rev. John Gorman, P. P.
The labourers here amount to only 83, out of whom there are not more than 9 or 10 out of constant employment.	At present the number is about 100, dieted by the farmers, and 50 or 60 without diet; mostly cottiers, all in constant employment; there are a good many farms of from 20 to 50 acres, and the labour is mostly done by the family: in the spring and other seasons of the year the farmers employ more hands, but they always diet them; and they are obtained from the adjoining parishes, or elsewhere.	The total in the parish is 500, 300 of whom are in constant, and 200 in occasional employment.	There are about 300 labourers constantly employed, and 360 occasionally.
When labourers are not employed they subsist on potatoes produced from gardens of their own, or from their dung planted on the ground of others.	They generally have potatoes either in their garden or con acre, on which they subsist when out of employment: they are seldom out of employment in this parish.	When out of employment they are obliged to procure provisions from their farming neighbours, by engaging to work during the summer or harvest.	Many are little better than starving; the wives of others go to beg in order to support their husbands and children during the idle seasons.
The common diet is potatoes and milk, with a little bread and butter occasionally; the clothing is frieze, and, for the most part, good and comfortable.	Potatoes and milk, with some oatmeal: their clothes invariably frieze; some in good, some in bad condition; in general rather good.	—	Potatoes, with sour milk, or a salt herring occasionally; their clothing of the worst description.
The daily wages, with diet, are mostly 7d.; and, without diet, 1s. through the year.	6d. with, and 1s. without diet.	The daily wages of labourers in winter, with diet, are from 5d. to 6d.; and, without diet, 10d.: in summer, with diet, 6d.; and, without diet, 1s.	1s. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 10d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, with diet.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March annually.	December and January. This refers to the country in general, not immediately to this parish.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March; and from the 1st of July until harvest.	From November to March.
Women and children are not much employed here; when they are, they can earn from 6d. to 10d. per day, without diet; but this is for a short time, at haymaking or harvest only.	Not usual, except a start, binding in harvest, and cutting and dropping potatoes in spring; wages from 6d. to 8d. per day.	It is scarce necessary to make any allusion to the employment of women or children in this parish, as there is no source of employment established.	Women are usually employed during the harvest and potato-digging seasons, at about 8d. a-day.
Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	It is, in the winter season.	As to task-work, it does not prevail to any extent in this neighbourhood.	It is not.
To this question I answer, that, owing to the loss of days occasioned by holidays and bad weather, an average labourer cannot be fairly said to earn more than £15 per year.	We think, deducting Sundays, a number of holidays, wet days, &c., he could not exceed, indeed hardly come up to, £14.	Cannot earn more than £5 in a year, dieted by the employer.	About £8, without diet.
In this case they might earn £40; but a woman having four children, and her husband's food to dress and carry a mile or more, she cannot attend to out-labour; and I think it right to observe, though six such labourers as this question alludes to might earn £40, I do not know of a single instance where it has been done.	The children at that age, not more than two could work; if boys, they might obtain 6d. per day; girls would get comparatively little employment, except in spring and harvest; and at both seasons could not earn more than from £1 to £1 10s. each.	As was observed, in answer to the 6th query, no public employment in this parish.	I do not know any labourer's family in this parish, consisting of a wife and four children, that gets an average amount of employment.
If this question alludes to the common food used by labourers in general, the yearly amount would be about £12. The seeming anomaly of the labourer's board and lodging costing more than he earns may be thus explained:—Wages, £15; value of potatoes over rent, £6; profit on pig, £3; poultry, £1 10s.; total, £25 10s.—Food, £12; rent, £6; clothes, £4; priest, £1; fire and whisky, £3 10s.; total, £25 10s.	Feeding a number of men myself, we calculate the cost of each man at 6d. per day; but on their own diet it would be considerably less; say about £5 or £6 a-year at the utmost; rather under.	The yearly expense of food for a man of this description, on an average of the last three years, would amount to £9 12s.	£8; if properly fed, it would be £12.
Labourers are wholly paid in money.	Men fed by the farmers mostly paid in money; cottiers, principally provisions, potato ground, and some cash.	Labourers are paid their wages either by provisions or in money.	Usually in money.
Herds are most commonly paid according to the extent of land under their care; for instance, a herd having 200 acres, fully stocked, to mind, gets £30 a-year either in money or value, or in both, according to agreement; but from which he must pay a boy to assist him.	Herds generally consist of father and one son at least; they usually get house, grass, and hay for one or two cows, according to the extent of land they have to care; half an acre of potato-land, dunged; a few cwt. of oatmeal, five or six kishes of turf, and 10d., or, in some cases, 1s. per day for every day they work; one is mostly employed minding the charge.	The few herds that are employed in this parish are hired on the same terms as labourers.	There are none.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Cranagh.

Ballynamara . . Pop. 1,157.	Clomanto . . Pop. 1,504.	Ballylarkin . . Pop. —.	Freshford, Three Castles, Ballynamara, and Tullaroan. Pop. 9,220.
Rev. Richard Graves.	Rev. Nesbit Lodge. Rev. Robert St. George.	Rev. Henry Carpenter.	Rev. Richard Laracy, P. P.
Labourers 109, who hold no ground, as distinguished from small farmers and those holding from 100 to an acre of land. The labourers have tolerably regular and constant employment.	—	There are about 17 labourers only, in the sense of a labourer as distinguished from a man cultivating his own land: most of these have constant employment with the farmers; I believe but one or two in occasional work.	About 450, to which, if you add about 200, the sons of small farmers, the holders of from two to ten acres, the entire number may be about 650; this does not include farmers' servant boys: they are generally employed only occasionally.
They generally have houses with a small portion of ground, in which they plant potatoes.	Those labourers live on the produce of their land, having in general from one to three, four, or five acres, as well as on their wages and profit on pigs.	They try and stretch their earnings over the entire year; or, to speak more exactly, they secure (the first object with most of the lower classes in this part of Ireland) a sufficiency of potatoes for the year, and then shift as they can for other things; these latter, however, in this parish, I should repeat, are but one or two.	Those who have not planted potatoes, must send their wives and children to beg.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; in the beginning of spring milk is sometimes short.	Potatoes and milk; a few poor sometimes, but very seldom, scarce of milk, but all have eggs, except those near fox covers: all are clad in frieze, shoes, and stockings.	Potatoes and milk: sometimes their clothing is fair enough; they have shoes, hats, and frieze clothes, not always indeed kept in unbroken condition.	During the winter season their general food is the dry potato, and if they had a sufficiency of them they would feel happy; sometimes they enjoy the luxury of a salt herring, and in spring cornkale by way of greens; their clothes of the worst description, and in many instances scarcely sufficient to cover them; the same may be said of their wives.
Summer wages about 8d. per diem, and in winter 6d., with diet; they are rarely hired without diet.	Wages, 8d. to 10d. per day the whole year, without diet, except some few in farmers' houses, at £4 to £6 per annum, board and lodging.	8d. per day, without diet; 6d. ditto, with diet, all the year round; those receiving occasional employment get a few pence a-day more, in busy seasons 4d. more; but sometimes when there is no lack of labourers they are glad to be employed at the rate of those in constant work.	When a labourer has constant employment throughout the year his wages are 8d. per day in summer and 6d. in winter, but constant employment is by no means general.
They are least employed in the months of December, January, and February.	In the months of December and January; women are employed in those months also.	In winter.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April there is very little employment; work is also slack from the time the potatoes are trenched; that is, from the middle of June to the 15th of August.
Women and children are not employed except in harvest time and digging the potatoes.	Women at 6d. per day in spring and harvest; children seldom employed, except in picking stones. less; children hire for about 3d. a-day, but not often employed at all.	Occasionally in spring and harvest; women are generally paid half the wages of men; this, however is not always the case, sometimes they receive more and sometimes less.	Women are only employed in planting potatoes, saving hay, binding corn in harvest, gathering potatoes, and that only during a part of four months in the year; their average wages are 4d. a-day.
Task-work is not general.	Task-work only in few instances.	No.	Not general, but very rare.
He might earn in money about £5 10s., in addition to which is generally added a cabin with a small garden, or otherwise he lives in the house of his employer; the labourers in this parish are in the habit of taking what is called "quarter ground," (that is, ground set out for potatoes by the quarter,) and dealing on it by planting it with potatoes, and afterwards disposing of them, or feeding pigs.	From £8 to £10 per annum, without diet; no, there are many holidays kept, which are a loss to the harvest; they have a profit in feeding pigs on the offal of and spare potatoes, from £1 to £3 or £4 per annum; and some sell butter.	£9 or £10.	Such a labourer earns from £6 to £7 10s.; his earnings rarely exceed the latter, and are oftentimes under the former: I am not aware of any other means such a labourer may have except the profit he may derive from rearing a pig.
—	The wife's time must be taken up in care of her cabin, preparing the meals for her family; the four boys, from 12 to 16 years old, might get 4d. to 5d. or 6d. per day, but are mostly hired to farmers at £2 to £3 or £4 per annum, board and lodging.	About £16.	There is no regular employment for the persons mentioned in this query except what was stated in answer to query 6.
The daily allowance for a labourer is one stone of potatoes and one pennyworth of milk; I think I might rate the average price of potatoes at 2d. per stone, which calculation would make the yearly expense of food to be about £4 10s.; in this parish they have a great facility of raising potatoes.	About £6 per annum, on potatoes and milk.	About £5.	In my opinion such an able-bodied man would eat 20 barrels of potatoes in the year which I average at 3s. 6d. per barrel.
It is usually paid in money, and by some by con acres:	Wages for labour are paid in cash; in most cases the labourer is desirous to pay for his con acre by labour, or, at least, part of it.	Variable; sometimes in one or more, sometimes in all these ways.	Wages for labour are generally given in money, but there are instances where labourers do receive provisions in lieu of money, but at the current price; there are also instances where the labourer pays the rent of his cabin and potato land by work.
By getting a garden and the grass of a cow.	Herds get a house and garden, with one, to two or three acres of land for tithes, and the grass of one, two, or three cows, with liberty of pigs, two or three, and some geese and turkeys; according to their herding, 100, 200, or 300 acres of land, and tax and tithe free often.	A herd has usually a house, an acre or two of land, grass for one or two cows free of expense, or rather in lieu of his attendance as a herd; and he has occasional work, for which he is paid.	Generally by land, and permission to graze a cow on the farm; the quantity of land given is according to the extent of the farm to be taken care of; I know of none to get less than one, or more than two acres.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Cranagh, Fassadinig.

Kilmanagh . . . Pop. 1,710.	Clough (Clough Town). Pop. —.	Kilmocar . . . Pop. 1,413.	Muckalee . . . Pop. —.
<i>James S. Lane, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. James Ryan, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles Lodge.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Gorman, P. P.</i>
—	700, without counting persons employed in making and repairing roads. Out of that number 600 are employed in the collieries, and are constantly at work, save when a pit happens to be drowned.	This query I cannot answer. There are very few who have not land.	569 occasionally employed.
—	Partly by alms, and partly by the produce of the con acre, or what is here called quarter ground.	<i>See last answer.</i>	They subsist mostly on potatoes (reared by themselves), and milk occasionally, supplied by the bounty of their neighbours.
The ordinary diet is potatoes; and a man who attends to his work, and gives his employer satisfaction, can have milk, and occasionally meat; he can also clothe himself, if sober.	The ordinary diet of agricultural labourers is potatoes, milk, and herrings; the ordinary diet of persons employed in the collieries is bread, potatoes, bacon, and cabbage: their clothing very bad.	Diet consists of potatoes, milk, butter or eggs, and herrings: clothing consists of coarse cloth, frieze, calico, linen, and brogues.	Live on potatoes and milk, with few exceptions.
The daily wages of labourers are generally 10d. in the summer, and 8d. in the winter half-year, without diet; and from 4d. to 6d. with diet.	The daily wages of an agricultural labourer are, in summer, 8d. with diet, or 1s. without diet; and, in winter, 6d. with diet, or 9d. without diet: those who work under ground, in the collieries, earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per day; and those employed over ground from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per day, without diet.	In summer, spring, and harvest, 10d. without diet, 6d. with it; 8d. in the winter, without diet.	Daily wages 6d. per day, unless harvest and potato-digging.
In this parish the labourers can, if well conducted, get almost constant employment.	From the 1st December to the 1st March, and from Midsummer to Lady Day in August.	In the months of January and February.	Best employed in harvest and potato-digging; least employed from November to March, and June to September.
Women and girls, when able to work, get employment for about half the year; their wages vary very much, from 5d. to 1s. per day.	They are not usually employed; some of them are employed at 6d. per day; women get better wages in spring and harvest.	These are little employed; women get 6d. planting potatoes and gathering them.	Women employed in harvest, at 6d. per day, and children gleaning for their own benefit.
Task-work is not general here; but, where men are engaged at it, they have better wages than by the day.	It is; more so in the collieries than in farming business.	Very little task-work.	No task-work.
From £8 to £10 a-year, depending on the employers, who differ in their wages; from 6d. to 8d. a-day, on an average; some farmers give 6d. a-day all round, some 8d. all round, and do not raise this in harvest, and do not raise this paid by the rent of con acres, while pigs supply all other expenses.	An agricultural labourer might earn £10, and a man employed in the collieries might earn £25 in the year, at an average amount of employment.	From £10 to £12, if sober and industrious, and employed; but in this parish nearly every man has land, more or less.	£9 in the whole year.
A woman, and four children under 16 years, could scarce earn, in this country, £4 a-year for what work they may accidentally get; if they are industrious, they knit and sell stockings: there is no work for women, except in harvest and potato-setting; and none for children, except watching cows.	£12.	—	No employment, except in harvest.
If a gentleman or farmer feeds labourers, they cost him more for what is eaten than what it costs a labourer if he feeds at home, as, in employers' houses, he has better food, milk, &c. &c.; but at home a labourer seldom has milk; his food costs him about £7 a-year, and less with con acre ground.	£7 for an agricultural labourer, and £12 for one employed in the collieries.	About £4 10s.	6d. per day in this district.
They are usually paid by money or con acres.	Wages are usually paid in money: in some instances they are paid by quarter ground.	In each of these ways.	By con acre in general.
If they live in the house, from £5 to £8; if in their cabin, from £10 to £12.	There is but one herd in this parish; this man is paid his wages by quarter ground, the grazing of a cow, and liberty to feed a few pigs.	By grass of cow or cows, and garden proportioned to the extent of their employment.	By con acres, and grass of a cow.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Fassadining, Galmoy, Ossory.

Union of Odagh. Pop. 6,478.	Connohy . Pop. —.	Durrow . Pop. 2,911.	Eirke . . Pop. 5,565.
Rev. Peter Roe.	Rev. Pierse Marum, P. P.	Rev. G. Dealtoy.	Richard Shot, Esq.
About 2,000. About 1,500. About 500.	There are, in my opinion, not less than 300: about half this number are in constant employment, a few others occasionally, and the other portion of them get no employment, i. e., lads who have arrived to the age of 16.	There are about 300 labourers, and all are employed either in mills or tilling the land.	—
They live on potatoes generally; but some are so poor as to be supported by the benevolence of their neighbours.	They live most wretchedly.	None unemployed.	They have a small quantity of ground on their own account.
Potatoes generally, without anything else; sometimes herrings and milk: clothing very bad.	Potatoes for six months, and potatoes and milk for the other six months, that is, in the summer season; many poor families would feel happy if they had a sufficient supply of potatoes for the year; as to their children, they are in a most wretched state.	They are generally comfortably clothed, on account of being all employed, or by the munificence of the Hon. H. Walker, and other gentlemen, at certain periods of the year: their diet is potatoes, milk, sometimes butter, and occasionally meat.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes salt fish: they are better clothed than in other parishes.
8d. to 10d. a-day, without diet, in long days; and 6d. a-day in winter.	About 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, for those who are in constant employment, with the exception of Mr. Bryan, who keeps 50 hands employed at 10d. for six months, and 1s. 1d. for the other six months, and should any of his men get infirm, or incapable of working, he will allow them their wages, and pay a doctor to attend them: if every landed proprietor in my parish acted so, I would have very little to say about the distress and hardship of the poor.	8d. per day in winter, and 10d. per day in summer, without diet; and 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, with diet.	6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet; sometimes 10d.
January and February.	From the middle of December until the beginning of March, when the spring business commences.	—	In winter.
They are; women at 6d., children at 3d. a-day.	There is scarcely any employment for women or children, excepting in harvest; then the women are employed for about a fortnight.	Women and boys are generally employed at 4d. per day, sometimes 6d., in harvest and spring, &c.	They are employed at from 4d. to 6d. per day.
It is.	There is no such work to my knowledge.	Task-work is not general.	No task-work.
A labourer, anxious and industrious, might earn (being his own master) £12 a-year.	About £8 by the year.	A labourer in this parish may earn about £10 in the year but for the numerous holidays in the Popish Church, and consequent drunken days.	I think £5.
£14 a-year, under the above proviso.	I have already answered this question, as specified in No. 6; I have known lads of 16 to work for 3d. by the day.	Probably about £5 in the year.—N.B. The wives of such persons never work, and I reckon on two children being able to work.	I should think about £3.
£5.	About £4 the year, that is, for the diet that he is accustomed to, or can afford taking, as specified in No. 3.	About £3 10s. per year.	I believe a stone of potatoes a-day, which, at 2d. per stone, would amount to about £3.
Usually paid in money; sometimes in provision also.	Wages are paid in money, provisions, and con acres.	Both in money and con acres. No other way that I know of.	Wages are paid by money, provisions, and by con acres.
As servants; generally well paid, having a house, garden, and grass for a cow or cows, as they may deserve.	—	Generally by giving them a house, an acre of land, and grass of a cow.	By two acres of land, mostly with a house, grass and hay of a cow.

LEINSTER—Counties Kilkenny, Queen's—Baronies Galmoy, Upper Ossory.

Fertagh . . Pop. 3,265.	Fertagh, Gleshare, Eirke. Pop. 7,969.	Lisdowney, Coolcashin, Aharney, &c. . Pop. about 6,000.	Union of Urlingford, &c. Pop. 6,582.
Rev. R. P. Vaughan.	Rev. Thomas Brennan, P. P.	Rev. Robert Power, P. P.	Rev. Patrick Walsh, P. P.
All the small farmers, holding one, two, and three acres, generally work for hire in the busy seasons; there may be about 100 constantly employed: occasionally, in spring and autumn, 200.	I think the number of labourers, in the parish of Fertagh, might amount to 300; the number in Eirke, 300; and Gleshare, 40. None, except a few, in constant employment.	About 700 labourers, of whom one-half are in constant, and the other half in occasional employment.	About 800 labourers, of whom one-fourth are in constant, and three-fourths are in occasional employment.
Generally on potatoes and milk.	A dry potato is principally their food, and many are obliged to allow their wives to go beg for potatoes for a good part of the year.	Some of them who have provisions live on potatoes, and such as have none live on charity.	Some of them, who have provisions, live on potatoes; and such as have none have their wives and children begging, and live on charity.
Potatoes and milk; I fear that very often no milk: frieze and home-made clothes.	As I mentioned in the last query, dry potatoes, and clothing very bad: you scarcely ever see new clothing on a poor labourer here.	The ordinary diet is potatoes with milk; those who have constant employment are reasonably clad, but the others badly.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk sometimes, or salt herrings; but more frequently with salt, or dry: those who have constant employment are tolerably well clad, but the others indifferently.
Daily wages, in winter, about 8d.; no diet given in that season: daily wages, in spring and autumn, from 10d. to 1s., with diet; without it, from 1s. to 1s. 6d.	In harvest, and busy seasons, 1s. a-day; in the other seasons from 8d. to 5d. a-day.	The daily wages, in winter, with diet, are 6d.; and, in spring and summer, 8d. to 10d.; and, in harvest, they may rise to more, for a short time.	The daily wages, in winter, with diet, are 6d.; and, in spring and summer, 8d.; in spring and harvest they may rise to more, for a short time: and the labourers, who have constant employment, have much the same wages, without diet.
In winter, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	From May to August, and then from November till May: very little employment here, having no public works in this district.	In winter.	In winter.
In spring and autumn, from 5d. to 6d., and sometimes 8d., as the hurry requires.	Sometimes women, and boys and girls, are employed to pick potatoes and bind corn.	Women and children are occasionally employed, at 3d. to 5d. per day, in spring, harvest, and potato-digging.	Women and children are occasionally employed at from 4d. to 6d. per day.
No, it is not.	Scarcely any task-work; any little given out is at trifling wages.	Very little task-work here.	Task-work is very little practised here.
I think, on an average, about £10; some labourers, who were considered handy, would earn £12.	I would rate the wages for a labourer not to produce more than about £4 10s. a-year.	He might earn from £8 to £9 per year.	An average labourer, obtaining an average amount of work, might earn about £8 per year.
From £14 to £16.	A mere trifle is earned by women and children, as I mentioned in my answer to the 6th query; there are no public works in these parishes.	They might earn from £4 to £5 per year.	A labourer's wife and four children, obtaining an average employment, might earn £4 or £5 per year.
365 stone of potatoes, at 2d. per stone, for which price they can be always had, and often for less, for ready money, comes to £3 0s. 10d., with about 15s. or £1 allowed for a quart of buttermilk per day, makes the sum of £4 0s. 10d.	I would say about £5.	The yearly expense of a labourer, supporting himself as labourers generally do, (on potatoes,) would amount to about £4 10s. per year.	The year's expense of a labourer, supporting himself as labourers usually do, (principally on potatoes,) would amount to about £5 per year.
In money, in provisions, and in con acres.	Partly in cash, con acre, and provisions.	Wages for labourers are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in con acre, and in provision; but the rate of labour is ascertained in money.	Wages for labourers are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in con acre, and in provisions; but the amount and rate of labour is ascertained in money.
A cabin, one or two acres of land, and the grass of a cow.	They generally get from one to two acres of land and the grass of a cow.	They are usually paid by land and grazing, according to the extent of land they have to care.	Very few herds are employed here, and they are usually paid by land and grazing, according to the extent of land they have to take care of.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Gowran.

Blanchvilleskill . Pop. 329.	Grange Sylvia . Pop. 2,313.	Grange Sylvia . Pop. 2,313.	Union of Innistioige and Clonamery . Pop. 3,221.
Rev. T. Butler.	Walter Malony, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Police.	T. T. Bookey, Esq., J. P.	Rev. A. Pack, LL.D.
—	About 2,000 in occasional employment; there are some have constant work, but not more than about the one-eighth of them.	About 2,000; some in constant employment, the greater part not.	I cannot answer, except in the case of Mr. Tighe, who, upon an average, employs 100 generally, and an additional number of 70 are employed in his woods in the summer season.
Seldom unemployed; they maintain themselves on part of their earnings, and the profit arising from the feeding of a pig or pigs.	By the produce of small gardens, and potatoes, which they sow on con acre.	By the little ground attached to their houses, and winter potatoes.	Upon the potatoes from con acre ground; and as Innistioige is near the tide-water, many are occupied in fishing for salmon during the season,
Potatoes or oatmeal, with milk, often without any milk: their clothing indifferent, with one great coat over all.	Potatoes, milk, and butter: the clothing of the labouring classes in general is comfortable.	Potatoes, milk, and butter: their clothing in this neighbourhood much better and more comfortable than in most places.	The clothing of the sober and industrious, both male and female, is reasonably good.
10d. a-day, without diet, during summer, and 8d. a-day during winter; 6d. 5d. and 4d. a-day, according to age, with diet, throughout the year.	The wages of a labourer, without diet, are 10d. per day; with diet, 6d., except in harvest and potato-digging, and at those seasons often as high as 1s. 8d. and 2s. per day.	The general wages are 6d. with diet, and 10d. without; but they are much higher in harvest, and potato-digging.	From 8d. to 10d., without diet, in winter; and during the harvest from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per day, with diet.
Midsummer and Christmas.	The months of December, January, and February.	In winter.	In the months of December, January, and February.
Yes, at 5d. or 6d. a-day, without diet; or from 10s. to 15s. a-quarter, with diet, winter and summer.	They are in hurried seasons of the year, say spring and harvest, at 6d. per day without diet, and 4d. with diet.	They are both employed at farming business, when there is work for them, at various wages, according to circumstances and age.	They are usually employed in harvest and potato-digging, when they receive from 6d. to 8d. per day.
Not usual, except burning lime, or mowing, or thrashing corn.	No.	Not very general.	Task-work not general, except with a few larger employers, and occupiers of land.
£12 a-year, obtaining an average amount of employment in day-work, task-work, of course including harvest-work, and every other means of livelihood.	About £14 10s.	I have no means of ascertaining this, but suppose it would be about £12, viz., wages £9, and profit in his concern £3.	Unascertainable.
£33; that is £12 himself, £4 10s. his wife, £6 10s. his son, (16 years of age,) and £10 his three younger children at weeding and stonepicking, haymaking, and binding corn in harvest.	About £14.	About £12.	About £12 only per annum.
£5 16s. 5d., or one stone of potatoes at 2½d. with one pennyworth of milk each day; meat at Christmas and Easter.	About £8 per year.	About £7.	I should suppose about £10.
Generally by all those means taken together.	In money, or allowed in the rent.	In money, or allowed in rent.	Partly in money, and partly in provisions, or otherwise, as the case may be.
A cabin with two or three acres of land, and grass for a cow; sometimes a stone and a half of wool, to make into a coat.	There are only two herds in the parish, the land being chiefly in tillage.	There are only two herds in the parish, and they are in the employment of gentlemen, the land being principally in tillage.	They are not generally hired.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Gowran.

Innistioige, Clonamery, and Rower . . Pop. 6,810.	Kilmocahill . . Pop. 1,391.	Union of Paulstown. Pop. 3,734.	Powerstown . . Pop. 1,718.
Rev. William Carroll, P. P.	Rev. James M. Stubbs.	Rev. Michael Brenan, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Vigors.
100 labourers in the united parishes: the whole of whom are only occasionally employed, with the exception of about 20 employed by Mr. Tighe, of Woodstock.	There are but few labourers employed by farmers, except in busy seasons, as their own families mostly do the work; respondent does not believe there are 100 labourers in the whole parish. Respondent, who holds a small farm, has often found it difficult to procure labourers in his own parish.	538: of these 283 are constantly employed; the remainder only occasionally.	There are very few labourers in the parish, who are merely such, but have for the most part a few acres of land.
Some by fishing in the season, some by potatoes from con acres, and a great portion by means of the kindness of their more wealthy neighbours.	All of these can get employment the whole year.	They have generally some little provision made; if they have not, their wives beg from their neighbours.	By the cultivation and produce of which they are maintained when out of employment.
Potatoes and milk, and often dry potatoes; working dress indifferent, and some appear better clothed on Sundays generally.	Food, in general, potatoes, with milk in a few cases; clothing decent and comfortable.	Potatoes, with a little milk in the summer and harvest, and a salt herring occasionally at the other seasons; they find it difficult to procure clothing of the coarsest and cheapest kind, and are in general inadequately provided with it.	Potatoes and oatmeal, with milk and butter; clothing generally comfortable.
From 6d. to 10d. per day, with diet, from farmers; 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer, without diet, from gentlemen.	Labourers in constant employment get 10d. per day, winter and summer, without diet, or 6d. with diet, in a few cases.	6d. per day, with diet; 10d. without it; there is in general no variation in summer or winter in the wages of men constantly employed; for others there is generally an advance in spring and autumn.	10d. without diet, winter and summer, except during harvest, when for a few weeks there is generally an advance.
December, January, February, and June.	Respondent is not aware of any being without employment, if they wish to work during any portion of the year.	From 1st December to 1st March.	During the months of June and July, and to the commencement of harvest, about the middle of August, and again from December to March.
Women are seldom employed, and children not employed at all; when women are employed they get 4d. to 6d. per day, and diet, from farmers, and no diet from gentlemen (same wages.)	Employed in the busy season of the year only, and wages vary from 6d. to 10d. according to demand. <small>thering them in the season; in making turf, where it is to be had, at the rate generally of 6d. per day, with diet; children are seldom employed, and then in general for their food, with any thing the employer may choose to give them.</small>	Women who are at liberty to labour, young unmarried women, and the married who are not nurses, are generally employed in harvest work; in planting potatoes in spring, and in digging and gathering them in the season; in making turf, where it is to be had, at the rate generally of 6d. per day, with diet; children are seldom employed, and then in general for their food, with any thing the employer may choose to give them.	They are usually employed as binders in harvest, and in planting and digging out the potato-crop; women 6d., children 3d. to 4d. per day.
No instance of task-work but with gentlemen.	Not at all.	No.	Not general.
In or about £5 or £6 sterling; this amount is seldom exceeded by persons in ordinary health.	Labourers in constant work commonly receive the same wages in winter as summer, about £13 per annum; but in harvest-time many of the small farmers engage in labour for hire at the rate of from 8d. to 1s. with diet, according to demand.	A labourer constantly employed cannot, at the current prices, with his diet, that is his breakfast and dinner, earn more than £7 10s. to £9; and his situation is considered preferable to that of the <i>disengaged</i> labourer with his occasional advantages; but, <i>de facto</i> , the average earnings of the labourer may be said not to exceed £6.	—
The wife seldom employed, and the children not at all; the wife is employed in her domestic pursuits about her cabin, and, consequently, &c., no earning.	Respondent considers one-fourth of that sum might be earned by them.	The eldest of the children, if a boy, has a chance of earning his own support; the wife, and remaining three children, will earn nothing.	—
About £12 per year would be necessary to defray the expense of food for an able-bodied labourer who has ordinary employment.	Labourers in general take con acre potato-land at the rate of from £7 to £9 per acre, half an acre of which generally supports his whole family, unless very numerous indeed. <small>be considered too much, making 5d. per day, or 2s. 11d. say 3s. per week, or £7 16s. per year; every one knows that the above is not diet fit for a labourer: let, then, 1d. be added to the expense of his breakfast on working days, and 2d. to his dinner, and he will be enabled to eat about or coarse bread on these mornings, and meat for dinner three times a-week; this latter expense of 1s. 6d. per week, added to the former, will make £11 14s. per year: let him have what a labourer ought to have, the same breakfast, and meat every day for dinner, at an additional expense of 1s. per week, and the sum will be £14 6s. per annum.</small>	The expense depends on the quality of the food; if it be rich, as is expected from a farmer who feeds his men well, it will amount to £19; if it be such as the tiller of the soil ought to get, it will amount to £14. The ordinary food of the labourer in his own cabin is potatoes, of which he will consume, at least, one stone per day, value 3d.; if he be allowed 2d. for milk, it cannot be considered too much, making 5d. per day, or 2s. 11d. say 3s. per week, or £7 16s. per year; every one knows that the above is not diet fit for a labourer: let, then, 1d. be added to the expense of his breakfast on working days, and 2d. to his dinner, and he will be enabled to eat about or coarse bread on these mornings, and meat for dinner three times a-week; this latter expense of 1s. 6d. per week, added to the former, will make £11 14s. per year: let him have what a labourer ought to have, the same breakfast, and meat every day for dinner, at an additional expense of 1s. per week, and the sum will be £14 6s. per annum.	—
Usually in money, very often by con acre rent, and occasionally by giving provision, either potatoes or meal.	Paid in cash in some cases, and sometimes by potato-land.	They are usually paid in money, seldom in con acres, and only when it is a matter of convenience to either or both parties.	Wages are paid in these several ways, but generally in money.
None in my parishes, with the exception of those employed by gentlemen, who are few; 6d. to 8d., without diet, is the general hire.	There not being much pasture-land in the parish, of course the flocks of sheep are but few, and consequently the herds are kept specially for that purpose.	Herds are few, and are employed or paid like other labourers.	Herds are not employed, the land being to a great extent under tillage; I believe there is not a second in the parish.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Gowran, Ida.

Union of Thomastown and Tullowherin . . Pop. 5,835.	Union of Thomastown and Collumkill . . Pop. 3,642.	Rathpatrick . . Pop. 1,627.	Rower . . Pop. 3,589.
Rev. E. Cody, P. P.	Sydenham Davis, Esq.	Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, P. P.	Rev. J. M ^c Cheane.
466; 164 of them in constant employment, and 302 in occasional employment.	250 labourers. 150 get constant employment, 100 occasionally employed.	About 150 in constant employment, and 50 in occasional employment.	As well as I could ascertain, 237; 40 of them boatmen; 62 in constant, and 175 in occasional employment: there are, also, in the parish about 53 servant boys, hired by the year, with the farmers, and frequently employed at labourers' work.
By the voluntary contributions of their neighbours.	By the benevolence of the public, and what they occasionally earn.	By a little industry, and feeding a pig, and some of their families begging potatoes, &c.	By their earnings in time of employment.
Potatoes and a little milk, sometimes wild greens they collect in the fields and salt: their clothing miserable beyond expression.	Potatoes and milk, herrings and wild vegetables in spring: their clothing is very indifferent.	Potatoes, with sour milk sometimes, and salt herrings: clothing of bad description with some, and with others pretty well.	Potatoes and milk and fish; very frequently potatoes alone: they are, in general, well clothed.
Some are paid 8d. and diet; some are paid less; some get 10d. without diet, both winter and summer; during about five weeks in harvest and potato-digging they are paid from 10d. to 1s. 2d. and diet, according to necessity.	When constantly employed, 10d. per day, without diet, or 6d. with diet, winter and summer.	Daily wages, with diet, from 6d. to 8d.; without diet, from 10d. to 1s. in winter; and in summer 1s. with diet.	With diet, 6d.; without it, from 8d. to 10d.; more in harvest: wages nearly alike in winter and summer.
From the end of November to the beginning of April.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	From December to March.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.
Women are employed in binding corn, saving hay, and digging potatoes and collecting them, from 10d. to 6d. per day, and diet sometimes.	They are only employed at harvest and potato-digging, 10d. per day for women, and 6d. for children, without diet.	Women sometimes employed from 6d. to 8d.; don't know of children to be employed per day; are sometimes taken by farmers as servants.	Seldom, except in harvest or the potato season; they then get 6d. per diem.
It is not usual in this parish.	It is not.	Very little task-work in this parish.	No; sewers are generally done by task-work though.
About £10: if he could feed a pig it would pay the rent for him.	About £12 per annum.	From £14 to £15 sterling per annum.	The annual income of a labourer, from every source from which he can derive it, is probably £11.
I don't know of any such employed here for hire.	As there is no employment for them, except as before-mentioned, the whole they might earn would be, at the utmost, £3.	They would earn from £18 to £20 per annum, if employed, but scarce any of that description in this parish.	About £8 sterling.
About £11 6s. 1d. it ought to be; very few of them get so much.	About £10; viz. one stone of potatoes per day, 3d.; one quart of milk, 2d.; fuel, salt, &c. 2d.; total, 7d.	About £10, according to their accustomed diet, if they could afford it.	About £4 or £5 sterling; diet, potatoes and milk.
It is paid in cash, in provisions, and sometimes in con acre.	They are paid in all the ways mentioned, but usually in cash, particularly since the petty sessions was established: as the expense of recovering is cheap and simple, the magistrate's power should be extended to the recovery of all debts under £2.	Sometimes in money and provisions, and sometimes by the con acre.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, sometimes in con acres, and often in all these modes.
They receive in value about 10d. for every day in the year.	About 10d. per day.	From £18 to £20 per annum; and only two of that description in this parish.	There are none in the parish, as far as I can learn.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Barony Iverk.

Castlane . . Pop. —	Union of Fiddown. Pop. about 6,788.	Union of Fiddown. Pop. about 6,788.	Union of Kilmacow and Muliasvat. . Pop. 2,310.
Rev. Thomas Maunsell.	Lord Duncannon.	Rev. Patrick Magrath, P.P.*	Rev. John Quin.
I cannot tell; there are but few regular labourers.	A very large proportion of the labourers of the parish are employed by Lord Duncannon during the year, at full wages.	Those who are employed at Bessborough (about 100) are in constant, the rest in occasional employment; the exact number would be difficult to ascertain: two or three other gentlemen keep, in constant employment, from 20 to 30 between them.	About 600 or 700; of whom about 350 are employed for nine months of the year; the remainder must depend on occasional employment.
I suppose on what they have earned when employed.	The proprietor is desirous, as far as possible, to give a small portion of land with the cottages; when such is not the case, the labourer provides himself with a quarter, half, or an acre of land from a farmer, on the con acre system.	They are generally maintained by their potatoes, the produce of the con acre, or dairy land, (as it is here called,) of which they usually plant from half an acre to an acre.	By whatever provision they may have stored, and by the kindness of their neighbours; if both fail, they go and beg provisions amongst the wretched farmers.
Their ordinary diet is a potato with some salt three times a day, and perhaps a little sour milk, when to be got, or a salt herring; and, in general, a bit of meat on Easter Sunday and Christmas Day: their clothing not better, in general, than their diet; nor can it be otherwise, when their wages are so low; and, though the farmers have paid no tithes for the last three years, they have not increased in the least the wages of the poor labourer.	Potatoes, milk in summer, onions and cabbages from their own gardens, and some dried fish: clothing, in general, good.	Potatoes, generally with milk in summer; and, in winter, amongst the provident, the addition of cabbage stewed with butter or lard, dried fish, &c.: their clothing in this parish is better than in most others, from the exertions used by Lord Duncannon and his family, who have established a shop in Pilltown, where clothing is sold to the poor, and paid for by them by small instalments.	Potatoes, and milk or salt; sometimes without milk or salt: their clothing is of the worst description; but if they can procure any they are content.
I pay 10d. a-day the year round, without diet, but do not think there is as high paid by any other person in the parish: the farmers cannot afford to employ labourers, except when cutting the corn and digging out the potatoes; they generally hire a servant, or servants, at low wages, by the quarter; their rents are too high to permit them to do otherwise, neither do they seem inclined. See preceding answer.	10d. in summer; from 8d. to 10d. in winter; those who do not give constant employment give larger wages during harvest and potato digging; or the same wages with diet.	Where constant employment is given, from 8d. to 10d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. in summer, without diet; but, except at Bessborough, such employment is not generally given; where occasional employment is only given, that sum is often paid with diet.	In winter, 10d. per day; in summer, 1s. per day, when working for gentlemen; in winter, 6d. per day and diet; and, in summer, 10d. per day and diet, when working for farmers.
When there is least work to be done. See preceding answer and the following one.	June and July; and this is the period of the year that presses the heaviest on the poor man, as his stock of food (potatoes) is exhausted.	From June until the middle or end of August; and from the end of December until the beginning of February.	During the winter months and the month of June.
Women are only employed in harvest, setting the potatoes, and digging them out, and haymaking; I believe the highest wages for them are 6d. a-day; the children are only employed in picking the potatoes, and minding the young children.	Seldom by the farmers; if employed, women 6d., children 3d.	Women are not much employed except at hay and corn harvest, and potato saving; and children scarcely at all, except at Bessborough, where those who are too old and too young to get employment elsewhere are generally taken; the usual wages of women, when employed, are 6d., and children 3d. per day.	Women and children are seldom employed, except in the haymaking and harvest season; when women are employed, they get 6d. per day, and diet, from farmers; when children are employed, they get 5d., without diet.
No.	Not, in general, among the farmers.	Not general, except where considerable and distinct works are to be done, such as making new fences or drains, which are usually paid for by the perch; or, reclaiming uncultivated land, by the acre.	There is little employment of any kind in the neighbourhood; for the farmers are not able to give employment, and the landlords are absentees, at least from the parish.
I cannot say; but believe it to be very little, scarce enough to enable him to drag out a wretched existence, with a wife and children to support, which almost all of them have: I know of no other advantages or means of living they have, except their day's hire.	A farmer's labourer about £10, besides the mode of raising a potato crop under the con acre system, as described; his subsistence principally depends on the latter, and his comfort or money arises from the terms on which his potato land is obtained. There is some difficulty in answering many of these questions, as the answers that are applicable to the great proportion of the labourers, viz. those employed by Lord Duncannon, who are paid through the whole year, would not be applicable to the general run of labourers; the answers, therefore, are framed in reference to the farmer's labourer.	The highest average would not exceed £10; in other districts it would not amount to near that sum.	£10 or £12 is seldom exceeded by a workman in ordinary health and employment; the sum must be less if the health or the employment fails. There are many employed in limestone quarries; they would earn more if constantly employed.
I do not know; nor could they here obtain an average amount of employment for a year, except when in the regular or constant employment of a gentleman.	She seldom works except at harvest time, as she prepares and brings out her husband's dinner; in harvest she works with farmers, who supply her with milk, but her's and her children's earnings must not exceed 5s. in money: the earnings of the family cannot exceed £1.	A labourer's wife, in general, earns but little, except in harvest, or potato planting and digging; she then usually works for the farmer, who supplies her family with milk; his children, up to the age named, are comparatively useless to him; after that period they are sometimes taken as farm servants, at from £2 to £4 per annum.	The wife is mostly employed in the concerns of her helpless family, and preparing necessities for them; the children have no means of employment, except perchance a few days' weeding or picking stones, at 4d. or 5d. per day, without diet.
I cannot tell; it must depend on the manner in which they are fed; which, from their present miserable diet, cannot be much, and they cannot afford better. his earnings is made up by the profit on his pigs, fed with the offal of the potatoes.	A labourer, with a wife and four children, will till three quarters of an acre of potatoes, (con acre, or dairy ground, as it is here called,) for which he pays the farmer £7 10s.; milk, £2 10s.; cabin, fuel, and clothing, £3; the apparent deficit in his earnings is made up by the profit on his pigs, fed with the offal of the potatoes.	The labourer, as already observed, plants from half an acre to an acre of con acre, or dairy land; say, three rods in a set, £7 10s.; from £2 to £3 is generally the expense of his milk, fish, and occasional meat: the milk account is usually fixed by the labour of his wife; and, as his pigs defray a great portion of his con acre rent, he is enabled to apply so much of his earnings to the purchase of clothes and other necessities.	Near towns provisions are dearer, and would take £15 or £16 to support him; far from towns it would require a lesser sum.
In money.	The farmers' labourers are usually paid by the con acre, rent of cabins, or provisions: those employed at Bessborough are paid weekly in money.	The farmer generally pays by a house, land, or provisions of some sort; at Bessborough, the great mart for labourers in this parish, they are paid weekly, and in money.	As it shall answer the labourer and employer, or according to contract; but a part is usually paid in money.
I know of none in the parish.	The farms being small, there are few so employed; the farmers generally employ an old man to look after their cows, who does other work also.	Persons are seldom employed solely for that purpose; farmers generally have some old man or little boy to look after their cows, besides occasionally doing other work.	They are but few, and those cowherds, except one; they generally get a cabin rent free, half an acre of land, and the grass of a cow, if they can purchase one; where this is not practicable they get employment at 6d. per day.

* I think it right to state that Whitechurch, the immediately adjoining parish to this, is included in the Roman Catholic union; but as it was not in the division taken by the enumerators under the Population Returns, it has been omitted in this Report.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Iverk, Kells, Shillelogher.

Polrowane, Portnascolly, and Illud . . Pop. about 2,246.	Rathkyran (containing seven Protestant Benefices.) Pop. about 5,500.	Annamult . . . Pop. —.	Callan . . . Pop. 6,111.
Rev. Francis Newport.	Rev. Nicholas Carroll, P. P.	Thomas Neville, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Charles Butler.
Cannot say the number; but suppose that one-half are generally employed.	From the laborious and industrious pursuits of the people here, men and women, I could, in this sense, state that all are labourers; but, properly speaking, not more than 150; of these about 30 may be stated as in constant employ.	I think there are about 60 labourers, of whom about one-half have constant, the rest only occasional employment.	From the most accurate information I can collect, the number of labourers, in the parish of Callan, amounts to 400, including those who live with the farmers; about one-half of these may be said to be in constant employment.
It is very hard to answer this question, as, I believe, the poor creatures scarcely know themselves.	Some of them, in the summer season, by fishing for salmon in the river Suir; in general, by extending to the utmost the little they can earn; and, when all fails, by sending their wives and children to beg for potatoes and milk among the farmers.	They have generally small portions of land, from one to five acres, which afford them subsistence and employment when out of work.	I really cannot say; some of them gain a trifle by making baskets; but, so long as they have a few potatoes in the garden, they have but little care; some turn their attention to bringing coals from the colliery.
Potatoes and milk; sometimes, but very seldom, <i>stir-about</i> : the clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes, with sour milk, in summer; potatoes and water in winter; some coarse meat three or four days in the year: their condition, as to clothing, better than any of their class I know of; this owing to their own thriftiness, and to the industry and contrivance of the women.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, sometimes with milk, herrings, or offals of pork: when potatoes are scarce, towards summer, they use oatmeal and third flour: their clothing is very bad, except on Sundays, when they are <i>generally</i> pretty well clad.	Potatoes, with or without milk, as circumstances permit: clothing very moderate.
In winter, 10d. without diet; in summer, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.; and in harvest-time they get their diet (<i>oaten cake</i> and milk) in addition.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; with diet, 8d. in summer, and from 5d. to 6d. in winter.	The daily wages, with farmers, are 4d. to 6d., with diet; I pay 10d. the year round to my labourers, without diet; wages are higher in harvest and the potato-digging.	10d. per diem is the highest wages given through the year by the gentry; but, among the farmers, seldom exceeding 6d.; in harvest-time, the usual wages are from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. with diet, and without diet, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d.
From December to May.	From November to April, and from about the 1st of June till harvest. and corn harvest, potato-digging, and trenching autumn months of nearly total idleness to many, the farmers having to drain and improve their farms when not actually engaged	They are least employed in December, January, and February.	The only periods when the demand for labour is good are in the spring, potato-planting, hay wheat; thus leaving seven or eight months of nearly total idleness to many, the farmers having neither capital nor encouragement to about their crops.
Women are at 5d. per day in winter, and 10d. during harvest.	The women and children of the poor are employed at labour during the very busy seasons only; then women get 8d. per day, more or less, and the children 4d.	Women and children are not much employed, except in harvest and potato-time; at these times women earn 10d. to 1s., and children about 6d.; both make something by gleaning in harvest-time.	The women are equally employed, during harvest and potato-digging, with the men; wages, from 8d. to 10d.; but the children have little to do but idle about the streets; spinning is rare among the poor.
No.	Task-work by no means general; it rarely occurs here.	By no means, except in making ditches and threshing; it is little understood in any other line.	No.
From £10 to £12, at farthest.	Such of the labourers as can do all kinds of work, such as mowing, &c., and obtaining an average amount of labour, would earn, in the year, from £7 to £8; yet many among them do not earn more than from £5 to £6.	I think the average of a man's labour, at all works, obtaining only an average share of employment, might be about £8, exclusive of the advantages he derives from the portion of land attached to his house, which <i>generally</i> affords subsistence to himself and family.	I think it could not be rated at more than £8 6s. annually, unless where a labourer is in the constant employment of some resident gentleman, when he might calculate upon £13 annually; to this may be added, perhaps, the manure for a quarter of an acre of ground, equal to £1 5s.
They might earn from £30 to £40, if they got employment two-thirds of the year.	The wife of a labourer, with her three or four children, from the average of labour here, would not earn more in the year than from £2 to £3.	As women and children are not much employed, except at the corn and potato harvest, I cannot estimate their earnings at more than from £4 to £5 for out-door work. the potatoes, and gleaning, add 5s. to the general stock.	Probably during the busy periods of the year, above alluded to, the mother and eldest child might, in binding, and digging potatoes, make 15s.; whilst the two next in age might, perhaps, by collecting the potatoes, and gleaning, add 5s. to the general stock.
About 5d. per day.	The yearly expense of food, such as is used here, i.e. potatoes, and occasionally milk, would average, for one man, were he to purchase them, in or about £6; that is about 18 barrels of potatoes, and 1d. worth of milk per day.	In the way labourers live here, I think 4d. a-day, or about £6 a-year, would support him well; very few expend so much.	One stone of potatoes daily, at 3d. per stone, £4 11s. 3d.; milk per day, 1d., £1 10s. 5d.; £6 1s. 8d.
Partly money, and provisions.	Wages for labour here are usually paid in money. according to the age and strength of the servant.	Wages are sometimes paid in each of the three ways, but usually in money: farmers keep servants in their houses at yearly wages, which run from £4 to £6, according to the age and strength of the servant.	I believe it to be not unusual, among the farmers, to give the labourer a con acre in lieu of part of his wages; gentlemen give the ground, and stop a proportion, weekly, from their labourers.
I know of none.	We have no such thing as herds here; each farmer, with the assistance of his children and servant, act as herds.	There are no herds among the farmers, as their lands are almost entirely in tillage.	If the term be applied to caretakers of sheep or cattle, they are too few to speak of, this parish being almost exclusively agricultural.

LEINSTER—County Kilkenny—Baronies Kells, Knoctopher.

Kilmaganny . . Pop. 3,670.	Killemerry and Tullahought. Pop. 1,837.	Church Jerpoint. Pop. 2,503.	Union of Kilbeacon, &c. Pop. about 4,267.
George W. Rogers, Esq.	Rev. P. Carigan, R.P.	Rev. M. Crowley.	Rev. A. Pack, LL.D.
About 200 labourers mostly in constant employment: in slate quarry, public nursery, and road work, agricultural labourers occasionally employed.	From 200 to 340. None in <i>constant</i> , all depend upon <i>occasional</i> employment.	About 300 in constant employment; 200 occasionally employed.	—
Most of the labourers till con acre potatoes, from a quarter to half an acre, on which they depend when out of employment.	Very badly; sometimes on potatoes and milk, often without milk, and sometimes a rotten herring.	They live on their earnings when in employment.	They almost generally have dairy ground potatoes, and are supplied with milk by persons keeping dairy cows, who are paid about 2d. per gallon for skimmed milk; they also buy herrings and dried fish at 1½d. per lb.
Mostly potatoes and milk nearly one-half of the year, and sometimes salt fish: clothing coarse frieze, mostly in poor condition.	The first part of this question is answered in the foregoing: as to <i>clothing</i> , generally speaking, it consists of old patched rags.	Potatoes and sometimes milk with them, tolerably good; rather better than in other places.	Answered by the preceding reply. The clothing of the sober and industrious, both male and female, is good, and of late years much improved.
10d. without diet in summer, and 8d. in winter; 6d., with diet, when employed by farmers through the year.	In winter from 3d. to 4d. with diet, and from 6d. to 8d. without diet; in summer 1s. generally, nay, even with diet, and sometimes more in <i>stormy weather</i> , when the corn is in danger.	With diet 6d. per day, both summer and winter, without it 10d. to 1s. in summer, 8d. in winter.	From 8d. to 10d. per diem, without diet, in winter; during harvest wages vary from 1s. to 1s. 8d. per diem, with diet; but 1s. is the most usual maximum, with diet.
From December until March.	From November until April.	From November till April.	From Christmas until May following.
Women at the planting and digging of potatoes, and at harvest, wages from 6d. to 8d.; very little employment for children.	Sometimes women are; children not generally; rate of wages from 6d. to 8d. per day in harvest and when digging out the potatoes.	Women are at 6d. a-day without diet.	Women <i>are</i> employed, and I understand are considered <i>equal to men</i> at labour, but obtain only 6d. or 7d. per diem; children <i>little</i> employed.
Task-work by no means general.	No; by no means.	Very seldom done.	<i>Task-work</i> , I am informed, is general.
About £12.	In or about £7 10s., taking into calculation the occasional wet days, Sundays, holidays, and days of unforeseen interruption.	About £8.	It appears that almost all the labourers have their own potatoes and oatmeal, and seldom work in bad weather, as labourers in towns are obliged to do, consequently their average annual earnings must be very small.
About £20.	The women only are employed at intervals from 4d. to 8d. per day; the children very seldom; when employed they are paid 5d. down to 6d. and 3d. per day. Now by allowing for occasional interruptions, as in the foregoing, you have the answer.	About £10.	This is a difficult query; however, an intelligent farmer calculates about £12 per annum <i>only</i> , owing to your limitation of children's age.
About £7.	If dieted by the farmer, between £9 and £10; if otherwise, between £5 and £6, making an allowance for other necessary articles for himself and family through the year.	About £5 a-year.	About £10. I believe it is a well-known fact that no natives of any European country are so improvident as the Irish of the <i>southern</i> counties in regard to feeding themselves.
Con acre too much the practice, but in many cases payments are made in cash.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions; the more general way, however, is the con acre.	Generally in money.	Seldom paid in money <i>wholly</i> ; the employers commute with the labourer.
Upon various terms; generally a house and spot of land.	An acre of land, the grass for a cow, and a house; and when called by his employer from his usual work to any other work, he then is allowed his day's wages or hire.	They generally have an acre of ground and a house, rent free, with from £5 to £20 a-year.	By getting grass for two or three cows from May to November, averaging in value £3.

LEINSTER—Counties Kilkenny, King's—Baronies Shillelogher, Ballyboy.

Ennisnag . . Pop. 864.	Kilculliheen, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford. Pop. —.	Ballyboy . . Pop. 4,135.	Ballyboy . . Pop. 4,135.
Rev. Henry Herbert.	Rev. W. M. Hughes.	Andrew Stoney, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Charles Burton.
About 200 in constant employment, and about 100 in occasional.	250 labourers; 100 in constant employment.	I think there are from 150 to 180 labourers in constant employment, exclusive of farm servants, who live in the houses of small farmers. There may be about 150 men who hire themselves out occasionally, but who have from two to six acres of land rented.	I suppose about 400 labourers. I cannot well make the distinction between constant and occasional employment; there is little or no other employment than agricultural, and whenever the weather is auspicious I suppose the employment is general; however, I do not think there is universal employment for all.
The female part of the family supports them by begging.	Chiefly by begging.	By the produce of the small farms of such as have them, by potatoes and oats grown on con acre takes, and the saving from their hire when employed.	There is no adventitious maintenance afforded to labourers out of employment; they are universally left to their own resources.
The potato, and sometimes milk, which is very scarce in the neighbourhood; herrings are frequently substituted in place of milk.	Potatoes and milk; meat now and then; clothing rather of a good description.	Potatoes, milk, and salt herrings, with occasionally in summer oatmeal, compose their diet, and very little meat; their clothing, generally speaking, is very bad.	Potatoes and milk, and occasionally stirabout; their clothing nothing remarkable, except not in good condition, scarcely in any instances.
During the summer 10d. a-day without diet, and 6d. with diet; during the winter the same; during harvest season, and the sowing and digging out the potato crop, the wages are higher, from 1s. to 1s. 2d. with diet.	1s. all the year.	In summer 10d., in winter 8d., without diet; those who are dieted 6d. in summer, 4d. in winter; their food, when dieted, generally much better than when they find themselves.	8d. or 10d. without diet; in summer, and particularly in harvest, it averages higher, from 10d. to 1s., and occasionally with diet at those advanced prices; where the farmers have cottiers, 6d. per day is given, which is regulated by the small portion of land they hold from their employers, and I believe they are mostly allowed diet.
The months of June and July.	—	During the months of December, January, and July.	Least employed at Christmas time, and the short days.
Women are not generally employed, except during the harvest and potato-sowing and digging out, when they get from 8d. to 1s. with diet; if employed at other periods of the year they get 6d. per day without diet; children are not employed at all.	To some extent, at 6d. per day.	Women and children are only employed in harvest, hay time, and potato-picking; the children but little, at from 2d. to 3d., the women at 5d. per day.	Women are employed at picking potatoes, and at wages half the price of labouring men; no children scarcely ever employed, but, when they are, perhaps 2d. or 3d. given, and generally with diet.
No.	Occasionally.	I cannot say it is.	It is not general in this neighbourhood; sometimes in the dead times of the year it is, in turning manure, clearing drains, &c., but not much that way; generally regulated by day's work.
About £20.	About £20.	A labourer in constant employment may earn about £9, but such a one gets no increase of wages in harvest unless he is a mower, in which case he gets higher wages for the days he is mowing. I know of no other advantages he has except from rearing a pig or poultry, which might, together, in favourable years, bring him about £2 10s. or £3.	I should think £8 or £10 is a pretty accurate estimation of nearly all his advantages, subtracting from his efficient days all the days that badness of weather, &c., necessarily would be a bar to his employment.
About £10.	£40.	The wife of a labourer, with four children and her husband to cook meals and wash for, can scarcely work out for hire. Her children may earn amongst them £4 within the year.	I should suppose not a great deal more than half the money, but if the children get services in families out, which is pretty generally the case, I should suppose it must be estimated perhaps considerably higher, perhaps £2 or £3.
About £10.	£7 16s.	About £5 at the average of the last three years.	I should think £5 is as little as I can estimate the expense to be; as I can estimate the expense to be; as I can estimate the expense to be;
perhaps not so much; a man would pay £5 on an average for an acre of moderate potato land, such as we have in this country, called beating, that is, burnt ground, and it might be overmuch for one man; but, however, the produce of such land is not good, so that I think I may have drawn a pretty good conclusion as to the adequate supply of an able-bodied man, particularly if there is included in this allowance the milk that he uses with them: his diet is almost completely vegetable; meat perhaps only on the leading festivals throughout the year.			
The labourer's wages are generally paid by his dairy ground, the labourer being required to work to the amount of the rent before he gets the crop.	In money.	Generally in money; where it is otherwise, it is, in any instance that I know or have heard of, at the request of the labourer.	Wages for labour, I believe, paid universally in money; there may be instances, a few, perhaps, of some commutation for to earn, horses for ploughing, &c., but I think I may almost confine myself to money for labour only.
There is so little pasture land in this parish that herds are not required.	A house gratis, and 5s. per week.	Herds were usually paid by having a house and garden, consisting of from one to two acres, and the keep, summer and winter, of a cow and horse, in lieu of wages, but latterly, I think, they are often hired at stipulated wages.	Herds are allowed grass and hay for a cow, and an acre of garden; he is permitted to have turbary whenever turf is on the farm, but if it is not on the farm he does not necessarily get it; some herds paid by the day at 10d. per day; they have a house free, but in this case they must pay for the allowance of garden, grass, and hay; for minding in or about 100 acres pretty much at the above rates, but they get more advantages according to the extent of the farm.

LEINSTER—Counties, King's, Queen's, Tipperary—Baronies Ballyboy, Ballybrit, Clonlisk, Ikerrin.

Killoughy . . Pop. 4,019.	Birr (including Town). Pop. 9,617.	Union of Roscrea and Kyle. Pop. 1,109.	Seirkyran . . . Pop. 1,484.
Rev. John Dunne.	Rev. Marcus M ^c Causland.	Rev. William Higgins.	Rev. Thomas Butler, P. P.
—	—	Labourers are numerous, but I cannot assign the numbers; most of them are pretty constantly employed.	About 200; about 50 in constant employment.
From their potato gardens.	They generally have some potatoes sown upon land, which being manured is rented to them, or by putting out their own manure the ground is given rent free; thus they provide a supply of provision for the season when there is least employment.	Several of them have small holdings of land, which they work.	On potatoes sowed in conacre land, without any kitchen.
Potatoes and milk, frieze their covering.	Potatoes, with milk sometimes; clothing good where they obtain regular employment.	Diet generally potatoes and milk; clothing pretty good.	Potatoes, and scarcely any thing with them, and badly clad.
From 8d. per day to 10d.	8d. in winter, 10d. in summer.	Wages in summer 10d. per diem without diet, in winter 8d. per diem without diet.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet.
In winter.	In the winter.	In the depth of winter, and before the crops come in.	The two last months of summer and two last of winter.
Usually employed; from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Both women and children are frequently employed in labour, women at the half of man's wages, and children according to their age, say 10 or 12 years 3d., 16 years 6d.	Women and children occasionally employed; women 4d. to 6d. per day, children 3d. to 4d.	Little or none.
No.	Task-work common, but not the general mode.	Not very general.	Some heretofore, but none the last year.
From £7 to £8.	About £13, viz., by labour £10, pig and manure £3.	From £12 to £15.	About £6.
About £2 each.	About £26 per annum if generally employed, but it is very difficult to obtain employment for women and children during the entire year, they being mostly employed during the busy seasons.	I cannot say.	No such employment.
From £8 to £10.	About £7 per annum.	From £5 to £6.	About £3.
Both money and provisions.	Partly in money, but sometimes with money and provisions.	In money and provisions.	It is paid every way mentioned in the query.
Generally by holding a farm from his employer.	With house and money, generally with grass for a cow, and sometimes with a portion of potato ground.	I cannot say.	By a freedom of garden and grass of a cow or cows.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Westmeath—Baronies Ballycowan, Moycashel.

Durrow . . Pop. 3,145.	Kilbride (Tullamore Town). Pop. 9,673.	Lynally . . Pop. 1,846.	Lynally . . Pop. 1,846.
Rev. Peter Foler.	William Wallace, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. H. Dunne.	Alexander Andrews, Esq. J. P.
About 800. All employed constantly.	About 1,100, all of whom have employment in summer, and about 300 of them out of employment in winter.	Impossible to calculate, as almost all the small farmers are labourers when they can get employment.	I cannot inform you the number. The generality of farmers employ their own children to cultivate their land; several
labourers are employed, in summer, in brick-yards, in the next parish: the Earl of Charleville employs constantly above 50 labourers, and the resident gentry about the same number; during the harvest, I conceive, there is employment for every man: I beg to observe that this parish abounds in lime-stone, and there are several lime-kilns, which give employment to many people; there is great facility in procuring turf: many in Tullamore, weaving linen and frieze, gave employment to many families, but it has much declined within the last few years; there are, at present, about six looms at work.			
I know of no means by which they could be employed, if out of employment.	Some are supported by their friends and relations, others by begging.	All have almost their acre, half acre, or rood of ground, and house, which gives them potatoes: many, however, without even this.	I conceive by the produce of their potato crop.
Potatoes the ordinary diet; their clothing chiefly consists of frieze, which is generally manufactured by their wives.	Potatoes; clothing very bad.	A very poor parish: diet potatoes and milk; however, wheaten bread is much more in use than formerly: as to clothing very bad, frieze coats and corduroy.	Potatoes of very inferior quality; the labourers are, in general, comfortably clad with frieze, manufactured at home.
8d. per day through the year, deducting Sundays, wet days, and holidays.	In this town (Tullamore), winter and summer, 10d. per day, <i>without diet</i> : in the country, 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, <i>without diet</i> ; and from 4d. to 6d., <i>with diet</i> .	6d. per day, with diet, all the year round, 8d. without: this generally paid in potato ground, or for the grazing of a cow; seldom in money.	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; and 6d. with diet.
Winter.	In the winter season.	Winter and summer least, spring and autumn most.	In winter.
They are employed, their wages 4d.	Women are employed at 5d. and 6d. per day, children at 4d.	Sometimes in harvest, but nothing in proportion to their number; 3d. or 4d. at the highest.	They are employed in the harvest, and at the planting and digging out of the potatoes, at 6d. per day generally.
There is not much task-work.	Task-work is not general here.	No; except in mowing, but then seldom.	Not to my knowledge.
About £10 per annum.	From £8 to £10, in day-work; in task-work, from £12 to £14, <i>when obtainable</i> .	—	I cannot exactly calculate; it would depend much on the produce of his potato crop, also the price of corn, which vary every year.
The wife and children receive at the rate of 4d. per day, and the husband at the rate of 8d.	From £9 to £10 per year.	—	I am not enabled to state.
About 4d. per day.	From £4 to £5.	—	I cannot state.
—	By both money and provisions.	Either by potato ground or provisions, or in grass for a cow; seldom money.	They are usually paid in each way.
On the same terms as the labourers.	There are none in this parish.	—	They are allowed a house with ground, and grazing for a cow, rent free, and a sum of money yearly.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Tipperary—Baronies Clonlisk, Ikerrin.

Burrisnafarney and Barorney. Pop. 669.	Dunkerrin, Rathnavogue, and Finglass . . Pop. 3,835.	Kilmurry-Ely, Shinrone, and Kilcommon . . Pop. 5,810.	Union of Shinrone. Pop. 5,810.
Rev. William R. Gresson.	Rev. William B. Fry.	Rev. W. B. Savage.	Richard Hammersley, Esq. J. P.
There are many labourers, and employment good, and in a great degree constant.	Cannot be ascertained.	I should suppose 500, but it is very difficult to ascertain the precise number; but I am sure that above 300 are constantly employed.	Cannot state the number of labourers, but there is no want of employment.
All labourers here hold some small portion of land, on which they reside, and which they cultivate.	Cannot be ascertained.	Some have a small spot of ground; others buy and sell pigs, and deal in different ways.	—
Potatoes and milk are the diet, and the clothing is in general good.	Potatoes, and bad clothing.	Potatoes; in consequence of the cheap price of manufactured goods the labouring class are more comfortably clad than heretofore.	Potatoes, and sometimes milk, are their chief diet; their clothing, when at labour, bad.
In winter 7d. per day, and in summer 8d. per day, without diet.	6d. per day, with diet, in winter, and 8d. without it; from 8d. to 10d. in summer.	The daily labourer receives from 6d. to 10d. per day; the average 9d. in summer, from March to November, and 6d. or 7d. from November to March.	9d. in summer, and 7d. in winter.
About Christmas.	From October to March.	During the winter months.	From the 1st of December to the middle of February.
In harvest women are employed at 5d. and 6d. per day, and at the same rate in spring and at haymaking.	They are employed; from 3d. to 6d.	Seldom, except in the time of haymaking, reaping, or potato-collecting; their wages 4d. to 5d. per day.	They are employed saving turf and hay, and, in the harvest, binding and gathering corn.
Not general.	No.	No.	In the winter season general.
About £10; but it must be remembered that almost every labourer farms an acre of land, on which he rears potatoes.	£12.	From £10 to £12.	About £10 a-year.
If industrious, they might earn, each, at least £5 per annum.	£36.	There is but little employment for females in this part of Ireland; some, however, earn a support by plaiting straw for bonnets, and others spin wool, very few flax; on the whole, I do not suppose any could earn more than from £5 to £6 per annum.	As a labourer's wife is always employed providing for her family, I place no value on her labour; I calculate that his four children may earn for four months in the year about £6, making the value of the labour of the whole family about £16 yearly.
His average price of potatoes would be £2 or £2 5s. per annum; and grass for a cow, which would supply a family of five or six, would be had for about £2.	£8.	About £4, giving the following allowance:—one stone of potatoes per day, at 2d. per stone; the average for the last three years £3, the additional £1 for providing milk or butter.	About £5 a-year, according to his present manner of living.
In general paid in money, but often by con acres.	Usually in con acre, but frequently in money.	Usually paid in money.	Generally in money.
At about £6 or £8 per annum; and they are usually allowed the grass for one or two cows.	£18.	Generally house, potato land, grass for two cows, and a small sum of money, say £3 per annum.	Sometimes they get a freedom, such as a house and garden, and the grass of cattle; often paid wages.

LEINSTER—King's County—Baronies Clonlisk, Coolestown.

Shinrone, Kilmurry, and Kilcommon . . Pop. 5,810.	Clonsast . . Pop. 3,914.	Shinrone . . Pop. 2,517.	Clonsast . . Pop. 3,914.
George Atkinson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. George Newcomb.	W. French, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Mr. Dunne, P. P.
—	The labourers of this parish are generally in constant employment.	—	About 200 constantly-employed labourers, and about 70 occasionally.
The labourers of this country, having in almost every instance a spot of ground attached to their house, are not so destitute when unemployed for hire as is generally supposed; it is thought that a little time spent now and then in their own gardens would turn to more advantage than the wages earned in the same period; but it is found that the times when they are occasionally thrown out of work, instead of being taken advantage of for this purpose, are spent partly in total idleness, and partly in the unlicensed whisky house, a nuisance which prevails to a great extent in every part of this country.			Poorly, living on potatoes, sometimes with buttermilk.
—	The dietary is very bad generally, consisting of potatoes, which averaged in this parish 2½d. a stone the last three years; clothing of a very coarse description: the poor of this parish more destitute of bed-covering than raiment.	—	Their ordinary diet, when employed, is potatoes, milk, stirabout, butter, coarse bread; clothing of frieze calico.
—	In summer the price of labour varies with the demand; in 1831 I paid 3s. a-day to men, and 1s. 6d. to women; 1832, 2s. per day, and 1s. to women, without diet; this season labour was cheaper; with diet, 6d. per man, and 3d. per woman, in winter; constant labourers have 10d. per day, without diet, and 6d. to 8d. with.	—	In summer, with diet, from 6d. to 1s. per day; without diet, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day: in winter, with diet, 6d.; without, 10d.
—	—	—	Winter, and beginning of spring.
—	It is to be lamented the women and children of this parish are not as industrious as might render their circumstances more comfortable.	—	Women and children are seldom employed, except in harvest, or at the potato-digging, at 6d. per day.
—	Task-work is rarely met since the disturbed state of this county generally: task-work is strictly prohibited by the Whitefeet.	—	No.
—	A labourer constantly employed earns 10d. a-day, making £13 per year, from which must be deducted a number of days he will not work, which are spent in idleness and dissipation; a mower earns 2s. per day, a sheepshearer 2s. 6d.; the price of labour has not varied the last 20 years, the late alteration in currency adding one-twelfth per day.	About £10 a-year, or 7d per day, for all <i>working</i> days.	About £8.
—	Four children, from 12 to 16, will earn 5d. per day each in agricultural employments, leaving the wife at home to spin, knit, wash, mend clothes, &c.	About £5.	According to the state of employment here, the earnings of a woman and children of that description amount through the year to nothing considerable; say, at an average between the mother and four children, about £4 per year.
—	I state what a labourer can now support himself for a-day; one pint of meal, 1d.; half a stone of potatoes, 1½d.; one quart of milk, 2d.; one pound of beef or pork, 2½d.; making 7d. a-day, or nearly £10 per year.	3d. per day.	About £10.
The payment of labourers I believe to be usually made in money or in value, such as a house and garden, con acre potatoes, grass for a cow, and occasionally in provisions at market price; I have known, however, an instance of a labourer being compelled to take any other payment than what he himself desired, though I think it quite probable that persons may be found willing enough to take advantage of his necessity, and the scarcity of employment, but I believe such cases are very rare.	It is generally optional with the labourer to take money or provision; the latter appears prevalent.	—	Labourers, who are confined to work through the year with any particular person, are in a great measure paid in provisions.
	Herds are usually allowed house, grass for one or two cows, with 10d. a-day, Sunday included.	—	An acre or two of tillage land, and the grass and hay for two cows, are the general yearly wages of a herd.

LEINSTER—County King's—Baronies Coolestown, Garrycastle.

Clonsast and Ballinakill. Pop. 4,858.	Monasteroris (Edenderry). Pop. 4,404.	Monasteroris (Edenderry). Pop. 4,404.	Clonmacnoise . Pop. 4,424.
Rev. Henry Edward Joly.	Joseph White, Esq.	Rev. G. P. Crozier.	Rev. J. G. Fitzgerald.
In Clonsast there are 513 labourers; in Ballinakill, 156; pretty nearly in constant employment.	—	I cannot answer this query.	There is not one that I can call a labourer depending for his subsistence on his day-labour; every one has an acre or half-acre of land: there are no gentlemen or large farmers to employ a man, except for a chance day.
Their crops of potatoes, and occasionally the additional aid of an oat-crop, are their chief dependence when out of employment.	Their mode of maintenance puzzles every one expending a thought on the subject.	This is a very difficult question to answer.	—
Potatoes and oatmeal, with milk in the summer half-year: their clothing is comfortable on week-days; and, for the most part, they have a better suit for Sundays.	Potatoes and milk, or salt, and occasionally oatmeal: their clothing scanty, and of home manufacture.	Potatoes and salt: generally very badly clothed in home-manufactured cloth.	Potatoes; a farmer, with a few acres, can afford his family bread occasionally; also in summer, when the potatoes are not so good: the clothing of those farmers is pretty good; but the poor man they let an acre to is miserable.
Without diet, in summer, from 10d. to 1s.; in winter, from 8d. to 10d.; with diet, 6d.	The daily wages, without diet, in summer, are 10d.; in winter, 8d.; with diet, 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	I believe they usually get, when employed the year round, (without meat,) 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; when occasionally employed, their wages rise and fall with the urgency of cutting and saving crops, (with or without meat,) from 1s. 3d. to 2s. per diem.	Wages from 8d. to 10d. per day in particular times, such as harvest, or planting potatoes; with diet, about 2d. less.
The mid winter.	—	From end of harvest, October, until beginning of spring in March.	From the middle of November, when the potatoes are dug, till the middle of March, or 1st of April.
Women are not much employed in farm-work, except at binding corn and setting potatoes; they then receive 6d. a-day: farmers complain of the difficulty in getting them: children are not much employed, except in taking care of and leading horses and asses.	Women and children are frequently employed in labour, wages varying from 4d. to 6d.	Where the manufacture of stuff employs the man of the house, the females could earn about 3d. per diem; in harvest, or turf-making, women get 6d.; at that season they are usually employed.	I do not know of any, except in harvest, binding corn at 5d. per day; no children, except dropping or picking potatoes, at 3d. or 4d. per day.
Very little work done by task.	Task-work has not been general in this neighbourhood for some years.	Task-work was usual formerly, I believe; the country people do not now permit it, destroying by night what is done in the day.	None.
An honest, industrious man, could readily earn from £9 to £10.	£15 is a fair average.	About £18.	I think a labourer might earn, on an average, about £8 or £9 per annum, if he got employment; but in this parish there is no employment for a labourer; if he is employed, in hurried times, for a few days, he is many weeks without any employment.
The wife, if she have children, generally finds enough to mind in attending to domestic concerns, any spare time from which is usually spent in spinning or knitting. The four children, as stated in the margin, might earn £5.	—	The wife's work should pay 6d. a-day, when employed; and the children from 3d. to 5d. per diem, according to age, from 13 to 16 years.	There is no work in this parish given to such.
About £5 a-year, giving a liberal allowance of the usual diet.	—	It would require 1s., to feed him properly, per diem; but few have the half, even in constant heavy work.	About £5, according to the average price of provision.
Some farmers pay in money, but many by allowing their labourers to draw provisions as they require.	Wages are paid in money generally.	Usually paid in money in this part of the country.	Generally in provisions and con acre.
A house, garden for potatoes, grass and hay for cows, &c.; they appear to be a very comfortable class of men.	Herds' wages depend on extent of their charge; mostly getting grass and hay for cows, with house and garden.	Usually get grass for a couple of cows; house and garden free: labour, about 6d. per diem; it depends much on the charge.	Are paid by land, and the grass of a cow.

LEINSTER—King's County—Barony Garrycastle.

Gallen . . Pop. 5,020.	Killegally . . Pop. 3,555.	Lemonaghan . Pop. 5,787.	Lemonaghan . Pop. 5,787.
<i>John Molloy, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Hugh Fitzgerald, J. P.</i>	<i>Andrew Mackeon, Esq.</i>	<i>R. J. E. Mooney, Esq. J. P. Thos. H. Mullock, Esq. J. P.</i>
450: 80 in constant employment, 370 in occasional employment.	About 100. I suppose about 50 in constant employment.	There are 460 labourers in the parish; about 100 are constantly employed, the remaining 360 have little or no employment, except during the intervals of spring and harvest.	We cannot answer the question satisfactorily, but think the labourers have sufficient employment, as we frequently find that servants and labourers are called in from other counties, and employed by the farming classes.
They live on potatoes, which they grow on con acre, and on the bounty of their neighbours.	By laying up provision by con acre, and occasional employment.	They live on potatoes which grow on con acre, or some farmer supplies them with such food, at the same time pre-engaging their labour for his season of hurry as payment.	The parishioners of Lemonaghan are employed.
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes and salt; in summer they may be able to procure a little milk, and meat twice a-year; their clothing in general very bad.	Potatoes are the chief diet in summer; when the labour is harder they procure bread, or stir-about, for one meal in the day; the clothing of the workmen in general is pretty well, but the children are miserably clad till they can earn some little for themselves.	The ordinary diet of the labourer consists of potatoes and salt during winter and spring; in summer they may procure some butter-milk; they eat meat of a coarse kind at one or two of the yearly festivals: their clothing is made up of rags, and many cannot attend divine service unless accommodated with clothes by their neighbours.	We believe that they are better with respect to clothing, diet, and fuel, than others of surrounding parishes, and could be much more comfortable were it not for their love of whisky, politics, and card-playing.
8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; it is not usual to give diet, except for a few days in harvest, when they sometimes get 10d. per day, with diet.	The wages daily are about 8d. in summer; in hurried times, cutting turf and saving the harvest, from 10d. to 1s., without diet; if diet, about 2d. less; in winter about 6d. per day.	The daily wages of a labourer in constant employment are 6d. without diet; those who are fed by the employers receive £3 per annum; no variation between winter or summer; in harvest and spring there is more demand for labour, and consequently an increase in the labourer's wages.	In the summer months from 8d. to 9d. per diem, with diet, and in winter the farmers employ servants for three or six months, at settled wages and diet, &c.
In winter.	In the winter months, December, January, and February.	The labourer is least employed in winter and summer.	In the winter season.
In spring and harvest they are at 4d. per day, without diet.	Seldom, except in particular seasons, dropping potatoes, spreading turf, binding corn, and picking potatoes.	Women or children are seldom employed; in harvesting they are sometimes engaged at 3d. per day.	Women and small boys are generally employed in the summer and harvest seasons, at the rate of from 3d. to 5d. per diem.
Not at all, except for mowing and cutting turf.	Very little work done by task.	Task-work is not general in the neighbourhood.	Not as general as it should be, as such not only renders great benefit to all parties, but would call forward energy in persons who, otherwise employed, would be disposed to idle.
An average labourer obtaining an average amount of employment, &c., might earn about £5 in the year.	I think a labourer might, on an average, earn about £9 per annum, and allow some days to do a little work for himself, in planting potatoes, and cutting his turf.	In answer to query 1, it is stated that constant employment will earn £7 or £8 per annum; but the average wages of those not constantly employed would be insufficient to support themselves or families, should they be confined to look for work within the bounds of the parish.	About £10 per annum, but at task-work would make considerably more.
Something about £2 10s. or £3.	A boy of 16 years of age would get within 2d. a-day of the father's wages, and as constant work; the wife and younger children would be only partially employed.	The wife or children would earn little or nothing, there being but little employment for such hands within the parish.	The labouring man could earn £10 per annum, and each child, at the hire of 3d. per day, could, for 300 days, earn £3 15s. per annum, making for the four children £15 per annum.
The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer, in full work, at the average price of provisions during each of the three last years, would be about £10; but it does not cost more than £3 or £4 to supply them with the diet they at present get.	A man, I think, may now feed himself well on potatoes, and one meal of stirabout, or bread, with milk, butter, and eggs occasionally, and a little meat a chance time, for £6 per annum.	The diet, as described in answer to query 3, would cost a labourer annually about £3 10s., for the last three years.	The rates of provisions have been very low for the last three years; potatoes could be had from 1½d. to 2½d., and oats could be purchased from 6s. to 8s. per barrel, (14 stone), which, if turned into meal, would have much benefited the condition of the labouring classes, and others.*
Generally in money.	It is too much practised to pay the labour in every way and any way, rather than cash; in con acre at a dear rate, in provisions dearer than they could be had in the market, and buy wool dearer than it could be procured in the fair; in some cases the labourer is paid in cash, very much more to his benefit.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money; in some instances the wages are as low as 4d. per day, but an allowance in the rent of the labourer's holding, and the grass of his cow, make amends for the lowness of hire.	Wages for labour are paid by some farmers in money, some by part money and provisions, according to agreement, and some by con acre alone.
Herds generally have an acre of land, grass for a cow, and hay.	Herds are always paid by a house, so much land, one or two acres of grass for one or two or more cows, according to what they have to care.	Herds are allowed two acres of tillage, the grass and winter fodder of two or three cows.	Herds usually have land, and grass for their cattle, and are generally very comfortable.

* But we regret to say that the large quantity which should have been turned to the use of our fellow-creatures has been, in a great measure, consumed by illicit distillation, and drunk in the country, to the great injury of the morals and health of the lower orders of the people.

LEINSTER—King's County—Barony Garrycastle.

Reynagh and Gallen. Pop. 9,741.	Tissaran . . Pop. 2,032.	Tissaran . . Pop. 2,032.	Tissaran . . Pop. 2,032.
Rev. John Kenny, P. P.	Major C. Carleton.	Colonel H. P. L'Estrange, J. P.	Rev. Henry Mahon.
In Reynagh about 400, 110 of whom are constantly employed, the remainder only in limited times; in Gallen, 446; 73 constantly, 373 occasionally employed.	130; the whole of whom, generally speaking, in constant employment.	There are 391 labourers in the parish.	142, whose sole occupation is labouring for others; 239, who, holding small farms, occasionally labour for themselves; 120 are in constant, the rest in occasional employment.
They live on potatoes, of a bad description, which they grow on con acre; many live on the bounty of their neighbours.	By the produce of their gardens and labour.	By the proceeds of their earnings when employed, which pay either the rent of their gardens or con acre land, on the produce of which they live.	By the produce of small farms or con acres, the rent of which is principally paid by the proceeds of their labour.
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, with a little salt; in the summer season, when milk is plenty, they are able to procure a little buttermilk in addition,—that only on the principal festivals.	Potatoes, oatmeal, eggs, milk, and herrings: their clothing is tolerably good.	Potatoes, oatmeal, milk, eggs, and salt herrings: their clothing consists of either cloth or frieze, and is, in general, pretty good.	Their diet consists of potatoes, oatmeal, herrings, milk, eggs, and butter: the clothing of the labouring classes is, in general, good in this parish.
Those who have constant employment generally receive 6d. a-day in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet; there are but few instances of constant employment with diet, except where servant boys are inmates of the house, and receive, generally, £4 per year: in very hurried times 10d. a-day, with diet, is given.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; occasional labourers get as much with diet.	The wages of a labourer constantly employed are 8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter; those not constantly employed are thus paid with diet.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet, to those regularly employed; occasional labourers receive the same wages with diet.
In the winter season.	From November till March.	From the latter end of November until the beginning of March, and from the latter end of June to commencement of August.	From November to the beginning of March.
Children are never employed here; women only in harvest time, at from 4d. to 5d. a-day, without diet.	Yes; at the rate of 4d. a-day.	They are usually employed in various kinds of labour; they are paid at the rate of 4d. per day.	They are, and are paid at the rate of 4d. per day.
Very seldom or never.	It is not.	It is not general.	It is not general.
From the state of employment in these parishes, but one of every five is constantly employed; the average, therefore, is totally insufficient for the support of the labouring class.	About 10d. a-day.	About £13.	If constantly employed, and constantly at work, he might earn £13 per year; but this is seldom the case.
They can earn but very little, as appears from answer to question 6.	Such a case has not occurred; but it would be 1s. 8d., at the rate of 4d. each.	They might, if constantly employed, (which rarely, if ever, occurs,) earn about £26 per annum.	If employed they would earn, collectively, £26 per year; but this is never the case.
The usual diet for labourers here would be had for £4 per annum; but good and wholesome food for an able-bodied labourer would average at £14 per annum for the last three years.	4d. a-day.	About £9 per year, but if he takes his food along with his family it would be much less.	About £6 10s. per annum.
Generally in money or provisions, seldom in con acre.	They are in money, provisions, and con acres, and also by gardens.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money, in provisions, in con acre rents, and in rents for holdings as tenants.	They are paid in money, provisions, con acres, and by the rent of their gardens or holdings.
They generally have a house, an acre of land, and grass for a cow; in few instances they receive more.	By land or money, or both.	I give my herd (the only one in the parish) a house, two acres of tillage land, the grass of two cows, and an acre of meadow.	They are paid by a house, garden, grass and hay for cattle, rent free.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Westmeath—Baronies Garrycastle, Geashill, Kilcoursey.

Wheery and Tissanuran. Pop. 5,587.	Part of Geashill and Ballycane. Pop. about 10,000.	Union of Ardnorcher. Pop. 16,368.	Kilbride . . Pop. 4,337.
Rev. P. O'Ferrall, P. P.	Rev. James Kinsella, P. P.*	Rev. G. L. Gresson.	Adam Fuller, Esq.
Wheery has 424 labourers; Tissanuran has 225: the half of these numbers may be put down as constantly employed; the remaining half as occasionally so.	Labourers in the union, about 550; of whom about 350 are in constant employment: most of the remainder are occasionally employed in spring and harvest.	Cannot even conjecture the number of labourers in the parish; sufficient, and few unemployed.	Not easily ascertained.
They chiefly subsist on potatoes produced from con acre, let out to them by farmers, to whom they give labour in lieu of money.	They have, in most instances, some garden (frequently bog), which affords them some potatoes, and often receive provision in advance from some neighbour until they may have employment; some are supported by some of their family at service.	By the produce of garden or portion of con acre.	I do not know.
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, to which they sometimes have the addition of a little milk, rarely eating meat of any kind; their clothing is so very bad, that they are unable, in many instances, to attend to religious duties, or be protected against the inclemency of the weather.	Potatoes only; sometimes milk: their under-dress very bad, which they do not regard, should they have an outside coat to give them the appearance of cleanliness.	Potatoes the never-failing diet, except during about three summer months; at that time oatmeal, very few have milk: clothing pretty good (frieze).	Potatoes and oatmeal, with milk: I think as to clothing tolerably well.
Labourers receive 5d. a-day with diet, in winter; in harvest they get 8d. and diet; without diet, they receive, for the summer half-year, 8d. per day; and but 6d. in the winter.	The number of those who have diet is but few, and such receive throughout the year 6d. per day; labourers, without diet, 8d. during winter half-year; 10d. in the summer half.	My own, perhaps, the highest —10d. summer, 7d. winter, without diet; some pay 8d. and 6d., no diet; the landholders usually labour themselves, keeping one, two, or three labourers, who diet with themselves, and have about £4 or £5 per year wages.	According to the demand, various; but mostly from 6d. to 10d., with diet.
The labourer is least employed during the short days of winter, and during the months of June and July.	From June until August, and from November to March.	Work for them whenever weather permits; most busy in harvest.	In winter.
Women and children are seldom employed but in the harvest season, when they receive, on an average, from 2d. to 4d. a-day.	Seldom but in harvest, and taking out potatoes in parts of October and November; the usual wages are 4d. per day, without diet.	Women, &c., very rarely, except laying potatoes in spring, gathering in November, and binding corn in harvest; wages about 4d. per day, no diet.	They are not, except in harvest; even then mostly at their own work.
Task-work is not general here.	Occasionally mowing and preparing turf; latterly almost discontinued, the labourers being unwilling it should be given by task, that they might have a better chance of work.	Not at all; quite opposed, and put down when attempted.	No.
From answers to queries 1 and 4 it may be seen that a labourer in constant employment would get from £6 to £8 a-year; those having but occasional employment would be unable to maintain their families, unless by seeking employment in other places.	I am satisfied his condition would be much worse than that of those mentioned in No. 4, there being little or no task-work, and his employment in harvest would be but uncertain; his wages would not be more than 10d. per day, unless some days he might receive diet.	I conceive from £8 to £11, if they work constantly; more might be earned but for their perpetually recurring holidays.	—
From answer to query 6 it will appear that women and children are so seldom employed, and at such a low rate of wages, that they are incompetent to provide themselves with proper clothing.	I think himself might have employment for six months of the year, at 10d. per day; out of his four children and wife, two of them might be employed for four months, at 4d. per day.	Upon their earnings little indeed should be reckoned; the workers are young women, who claim for their <i>own dress</i> all they can earn.	—
As labourers are now fed, it would take £3 or £4 for their scanty support, which hardly enables them to undergo their laborious engagements.	According to the manner I have known them to live, being content with very poor diet, I think about £6.	—	—
The labourer is paid more frequently in money or provisions than by letting him con acre.	In few cases in money (at least the entire wages); mostly in provisions, and sometimes in con acres.	Very frequently in value; cash would, in a variety of ways, be more beneficial; for some time back I have adopted cash, and find much fewer days of absence than when an account current was kept.	In all those methods, and none other that I know of.
Herds are paid by an allowance of two acres of tillage, with grass of one or two cows, and an acre of meadow land.	Have house and garden gratuitously, grass for a cow, and sometimes a young heifer.	Not many herds in the parish; they generally are allowed keep for a cow or two, and some con acre ground, proportioned to their charge of cattle, &c.	By grazing and meadow for their cows, and by more or less land free from rent, according to the weight of their charge, more or less.

* About one-third of the parish of Geashill is contained in my rectory; the remaining part is annexed to the Catholic rectories of Philipstown, Mountmelick, Portarlinton, Monasterevan, and Clonbullock.—*Note.* Have not undertaken to account for any but in my possession.

LEINSTER—County King's—Baronies Lower Philipstown, Warrenstown.

Ballycommon . Pop. 1,226.	Kilclonfert . . Pop. 1,734.	Kilclonfert . . Pop. 1,734.	Ballyburly . . Pop. 1,672.
Rev. P. Rigney, P. P.	Rev. P. Rigney, P. P.*	Roger North, Esq.	Francis L. Dames, Esq. J. P.
About 70 day labourers, and 76 farm servants. Of the day labourers, 24 are in constant, and 46 in occasional employment.	About 178 day labourers, of whom about 68 are employed constantly, and 110 during 10 months of the year: besides these, there are believed to be 158 farm servants, being an average of one farm servant to each holding above two acres.	About 400, generally in constant employment.	I do not think there are any unemployed labourers in this part of the parish; I cannot speak as to the part of the parish on Croghan-hill separated from this part by an intervening parish.
Mostly by obtaining food on credit.	Some on their stock of potatoes, but most of them on food taken up on credit, upon very unfavourable terms.	From the proceeds of their labour.	—
Chiefly potatoes and butter-milk, occasionally stirabout or oaten bread; but the farm servants and dieted day labourers have, besides, meat or butter at dinner, three times a-week: the clothing is poor.	The ordinary diet of labourers receiving only money wages consists of three-fourths potatoes, and one-fourth oaten meal, with the general addition of butter-milk: the farm servants and dieted labourers have usually, in addition, meat or butter on every second day: the clothing is scanty and unsubstantial.	Potatoes, and occasionally stirabout; and, as to clothing, they are generally well clad,	Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal; their clothing large frieze coats, and breeches of corduroy or frieze.
With diet, 5d. to 6d. in summer, and 4d. to 5d. in winter; 8d. and 10d. without diet.	With diet, in summer 5d. and 6d., in winter 4d. and 5d.; without diet, in summer 10d., in winter 8d.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; with diet, 6d.	Without diet, 8d. winter; 10d. summer; during harvest a number of labourers from Westmeath and Connaught are employed; they are generally hired on a Sunday at the village of Rhode for the week, are provided with diet, and their wages vary according to the demand.
Midwinter and July.	January and July.	Generally in winter.	—
Women and young people are employed in cutting and dropping seed potatoes, in saving turf, binding corn, picking potatoes, weeding, at half men's wages.	Women, and young persons from 10 years upwards, are always employed in cutting and dropping seed potatoes, in weeding, in saving turf, in binding corn, and in picking potatoes, at half men's wages.	They are very much employed in spring and harvest, and their wages are 5d. in summer, and 4d. in winter.	Women and children are generally employed; women 6d., children 3d.
No.	It is not.	It is not.	—
The undieted permanent labourer would earn in the year, in wages, about £9 10s., and would derive from other sources about £5 5s.; in all, less than £15: the occasional undieted labourer about £2 less.	The undieted labourer, in constant employment, will earn about £9 10s. in the year: the dieted labourer about £6, the occasional labourer one-sixth less: the permanent labourer receives no additional wages in harvest: the occasional labourer does, but he also frequently consents to take less than the average wages, by which his average earnings when employed are reduced, at the very best, to the common standard: the other sources of profit not hereafter enumerated are, from pigs about £2 10s., from eggs about £1, from fowl about 16s., from 10 perches of flax about £1 5s.	With diet, about £6 10s.; without diet, about £9 10s.	I consider that, if it should ever become practicable to introduce poor laws into Ireland, the rate should be laid on the townland, and not on the parish or barony; otherwise the landholders, who have, to their own pecuniary loss, kept their lands solely in the hands of respectable solvent tenants, will have to pay a heavy impost to support the poor of those estates, whose value have been greatly increased, both in pecuniary profit, and, until lately, in parliamentary influence, by a subdivision of lands and by the encouraging of a dense population, who, generally speaking, are in a state of pauperism from the want of employment, the minute division of ground they hold, and the extravagant rent they pay for it. The Irish peasant will promise any rent, however exorbitant, to get possession of a house and garden, and will live in the most
About £3 3s.	They will earn by farm work about £2 2s.; by spinning, taking the earnings at 1½d. a-day, and the employment at half the year, both rather overestimated, about £1; thus the whole earnings of a labourer and such a family will be £18 3s.	Independent of domestic employments, each child could earn about £1 a-year; married women seldom leave their houses.	—
£5 10s., when consisting of three-fourths potatoes, and one-fourth oaten meal with buttermilk; £7 3s., with the addition of two pounds of bacon weekly.	Estimating his consumption at 13 lbs. of potatoes a-day, and 3½ lbs. of oaten meal a-day respectively, and that three-fourths of his food consists of potatoes, and adding two quarts of buttermilk a-day, the potatoes valued at 3d. the stone, the meal at 1s. 3d. the stone, and the buttermilk at 1d. for three quarts, the yearly cost would be £5 10s. 2d., with the addition of 2 lbs. of bacon weekly, at 5d. the pound, deducting quarter of the cost, on account of the saving of other food, the annual cost would be £7 2s. 8d.	About £4 10s.	subject poverty to try and pay it; they are thus greatly preyed on by the small farmers on those estates where a most careful attention is not exercised to prevent subdivision of lands.
In money, provisions, by con acre, and the grass of cows.	They are paid in the three ways specified, and also occasionally by the charge for the grass of a cow.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and frequently in con acres.	—
They have from one to two acres of land, and also grass and hay for two cows.	They usually get one and a half acre of land, and grass and hay for two cows.	They are seldom paid in money, but get a house, garden, and grass for one or two cows.	A house, garden, grass, and hay for one or two cows, and sometimes a salary, the herd being answerable to his landlord for all injury proceeding from bog, dog, and thief.

* The above particulars respecting the condition of the poorer classes were collected at a public meeting of farmers and labourers. The answers were not inserted until both parties had, after discussion, acquiesced in their accuracy.

LEINSTER—Counties King's, Longford, Westmeath—Baronies Warrenstown, Abbeyshrule.

Ballyburly . . Pop. 1,672.	Ballymacwilliam . Pop. 1,156.	Forgney and Noughall. Pop. 6,395.	Forgney, Templepatrick, and Pierstown . . Pop. 4,095.
Rev. W. G. Wakely.	Robert Newsome.	Rev. James Moffit, J. P.	Rev. Matthew Fullam, P. P.
About 250, all in constant employment.	Probably 120 constant, and as many more in occasional employment.	246 employed constantly, and 495 employed occasionally.	Forgney, 379 labourers; only 64 in constant employment, 315 in occasional employment: Templepatrick, 108 labourers; only 26 in constant employment, 82 in occasional employment: Pierstown, 189 labourers; only 46 in constant employment, 143 in occasional employment.
Employed all the year.	Chiefly by potatoes, which they have sown, and, perhaps, paid for by their summer work.	By what they earn when employed, and generally they have small portions of ground rented, and are employed in tilling it.	At best but on potatoes and salt, often not enough even of this; sometimes living on two meals, sometimes on one in the 24 hours, and this frequently obtained by their wives or children as alms.
Potatoes generally; their clothing and general comfort improving very much.	Potatoes and buttermilk in summer, generally oatmeal once a-day, between old and new food; hardly anything but potatoes in winter: pretty well clad with frieze, corduroy, and home-made linen or calico.	Potatoes, oat bread, and milk, and are, in general, well clothed.	Seldom better than dry potatoes; their clothing miserable; it might be said, with truth, that they are half-naked; their tattered rags don't deserve the name of clothes.
Wages correspond to the time of employment; in summer 10d. a-day, without diet; harvest 1s. a-day, with diet, 1s. 3d. and 1s. 4d., without diet; in winter 8d., without diet; mowing 1s. 9d. and 2s. a-day.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, with diet.	From 8d. to 10d. in summer, and from 6d. to 8d. in winter, without diet; when labourers are employed in October, occasionally digging potatoes, they generally receive from 4d. to 6d. per day, with diet.	8d. per day in summer and harvest, 6d. per day in winter and spring, without diet: they would not get comfortable food for their labour, but, as to wages with diet, 'tis quite out of fashion.
—	Winter months.	In winter.	From November till April, and from June till September.
Several find employment at about 5d. a-day.	Girls and boys are usually employed at hay and corn harvest, weeding, picking potatoes, &c., at 5d. and 6d. per day, without diet.	Very few women and children are employed, save at their own work; when otherwise employed, from 4d. to 5d. per day.	No employment for women or children, except a very short time in harvest at binding corn, and a shorter time in spring laying potatoes.
Not general.	Not common.	Scarcely any task-work in this parish.	No task-work: the answers to many of the foregoing queries, and some of the following, apply to each of the three parishes.
The answers to the former queries will explain this.	A constant labourer earns about £10 10s. per annum; the advantages derived from feeding pigs, poultry, &c., might average about £2 more.	About £9 in the year.	From £6 to £7, exclusive of wet or broken days.
—	His wife is mostly employed about domestic concerns; for children under 16 little or no employment, as there is no public manufactory in the parish.	They are not generally employed, save at their own family affairs; many of the women are employed gathering eggs, which they sell weekly in the market of Ballymahon, which is a great source of employment and benefit.	No employment for women or children, except for a very short period during the harvest and spring, and their earnings even then not worth mentioning.
He can support himself at about £7 12s. a-year; but a farmer, who agrees to diet him, would not be able to do it for that sum, as he would expect better fare than he would give himself.	About £6 10s., allowing him one meal of oatmeal per day, with potatoes and milk for two more; but this is better than labourers get, as may be seen by answer to third query.	About the sum of £3 10s.	£4 would purchase potatoes and salt, the labourer's usual food; if he got oat victuals for breakfast, butter or eggs for dinner, and milk for supper, not less than £10 would do; if meat for dinner, much more.
Usually in money; the small farmers frequently pay in provisions, which is disadvantageous to the labourer.	Mostly in money; provisions often sold to them at the market price by the employer, serving as a mutual accommodation to both parties.	They are paid in cash or provisions at market rate, and sometimes, perhaps, by con acre soil.	Generally paid in con acre, in provisions: labour is often taken in part payment of rent of cabins.
—	The wages of herds are, generally, a house and garden of about an acre, with grass and hay for two cows, but this depends upon the extent of their oversight; the above might apply to a farm of 160 acres; the liberty of rearing calf, pigs, &c., affords an additional remuneration.	They are hired by the year.	Sometimes as labourers; more commonly for one acre of potato soil and the grass of a cow.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Abbeyshrule, Rathcline, Ardagh, Moydow, Granard.

Tashinny . . Pop. 2,477.	Ardagh . . Pop. 4,586.	Ardagh and Moydow, Pop. 6,362.	Clonbroney . . Pop. 5,471.
Thomas N. Lennon, Esq. J. P.	James Richardson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Farrelly, P. P.	Rev. C. Gilchrist, P. P.
I cannot tell.	I have remarked for the last three years a difficulty in procuring additional labourers at a hurried season, but this because they considered it better to emigrate than endeavour to support themselves on precarious employment: I am confident if labourers were required for constant work they could still be procured; but the feeling for some years past by landed proprietors in this parish has been to depend on the surplus population of other proprietors, and, as opportunity offers, increase the farms of their own tenants.	640; 190 are constantly employed, 450 occasionally.	476 labourers, of whom there are 103 in constant, and 373 in occasional employment.
I cannot say, but in general they have sufficient provision for their subsistence.	By the food they have been enabled to pay for when employed, or by purchasing food at an enormous credit price.	On the potatoe con acre.	On the lowest subsistence.
Potatoes are their food; the clothing in general bad and good.	Potatoes, except for a few weeks in harvest; numbers of families are without cows, and very seldom have milk: the dress of the parents not good, and the children, in many instances, almost naked.	Potatoes and salt, with the addition sometimes of a salt herring, or buttermilk; their clothing scanty and ragged, and renewed <i>only</i> after three or four years.	Potatoes, buttermilk, and salt; uncomfortable as to clothing.
In winter 6d. without diet, 8d. with diet; in summer 8d. without diet, 10d. with, and sometimes more, according to the time of employment.	8d. per day, during the long days; 6d. the short, without diet; during the harvest and harvest seasons diet is added, or a few pence more in lieu of it; this does not last more than a few weeks.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; no instance of giving diet, unless in the hurry of the harvest work.	In summer 8d. per day, winter 6d. per day, without diet; and none employed with diet unless in harvest, or such hurried times, which makes little or no alteration as to wages.
In winter.	During the winter months.	During the winter quarter and the months of July and August.	Winter.
Not usually, but, when employed, women generally get from 4d. to 6d. per day, children from 2d. to 4d.	The women and children are scarcely ever employed, nor indeed are they at all inclined to labour, not being reared to habits of industry.	No: when employed from 2d. to 4d. per day.	Never employed unless in harvest, or such hurried times, and, when employed, generally at 4d. per day.
No.	The poor labourers, when unemployed, are anxious for task-work, and do it at less wages than you could have it done by day-labourers; it is not general, as it would be prevented if carried to a great extent.	No.	It is not general.
About £8 or £9 per year.	In general about £10 per year if fortunate enough to be in constant employment, as I set off the time he may be idle against the high wages he may receive at harvest time, if not in constant employment, in which case there never is an increase of wages.	£10 sterling.	About £8.
They seldom work; look to query 6; but in that case I only speak of children up to the age of 13 or 14; children of 16 years of age generally get men's wages.	If the family were inclined to labour as much more might be earned, but they have no idea of such a thing; I know several people most anxious to employ the women and children of their cottiers and tenants, but experienced such unwillingness on their parts they were obliged to give up the idea of it.	£15.	If employed about £16, but such persons are always unemployed, with very few exceptions.
About £6.	From the bad diet, and the miserable way it is procured, I am unable to answer the question; in fact the small wages given to the Irish labourer will not allow him to purchase good or proper food.	£9 for moderate fare to enable him to work; £4 would supply his present miserable food.	£6 1s. 8d. per year, allowing him the scanty and low diet.
In each, according as the labourer wishes.	Labour is very often given as a part payment.	Usually in provisions and by con acre; sometimes in money.	Generally paid in cash, and frequently in provisions and con acres.
They generally get more or less, according to the duties they have to perform; they generally get a house and grass of cows, or else money.	A house, a very small portion of ground, and a very small sum as wages, say £2 10s., and half an acre of ground.	Usually on the allowance of a house and acre of land, with support of a cow, as to grass and fodder, during the year; support for a second cow is allowed when the herd requires and pays a helper or assistant	The terms on which herds are hired and paid are in houses and gardens, a cow, or two cows' grass, and one or two cows' grass in proportion to their care.

at his own expense, and hired during the pleasure of employer: in some cases the herd is paid only as the labourer, daily wages.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Ardagh, Granard.

Granard . . Pop. 10,542.	Kilglass . . Pop. 4,361.	Columbkil . . Pop. 8,544.	Columbkil . . Pop. 8,544.
Rev. Farrell Sheridan, P. P.	Rev. James O'Connell, P. P.	John Dopping, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Raghtigan.
600 labourers. 65 in constant employment.	233 in constant, 402 in occasional employment.	To the first part of this query it is impossible to give anything like a definite answer, there being few of the small farmers who would	About 300 labourers. None in constant, all depending on occasional employment.
not become labourers if they could get employment at even moderate wages. I know of none in constant employment, except those engaged by myself and Mr. Lambert: there is, however, a labouring in-door servant kept by every farmer holding above 12 acres of arable ground; and the number of labourers occasionally employed is so fluctuating, depending on so many different circumstances, it would be impossible to give an accurate answer to the latter part of this query.			
By the produce of con acre.	By going in debt, and borrowing from their neighbours.	Some by weaving on their own account, others by the produce of con acre ground obtained by their labour and, frequently, by the sale of a pig fattened on the offal of their houses.	They generally plant con acre potatoes, with the refuse of which they feed a pig, the price of which, with their savings when employed, pay the con acre rent.
Diet in winter potatoes and salt; in summer potatoes and buttermilk: clothing very wretched.	Potatoes and buttermilk in summer, potatoes and salt in winter: their clothing most wretched, not equal to shelter them from the inclemency of the winter.	The diet is principally potatoes and buttermilk, at some seasons of the year oatmeal made into stirabout; those who have not plenty of milk within their reach prefer the former: their clothing consists of a frieze coat, cloth waistcoat, cotton smallclothes, and coarse linen shirt and woollen stockings.	They live on these potatoes throughout the year; the ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes; they sometimes get buttermilk from their employers or neighbours: clothing very wretched.
In summer 8d. without diet, in winter 6d.; very few are fed.	Without diet, 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter; I except Toxhall and C. Wilder, where they are allowed 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; with diet, 6d. in summer, and 3d. in winter.	6d. per day from November till May, and 8d. from May till November, without diet, for those in constant employment; those engaged in the hurried seasons of the year only usually obtain about 10d., and it is a general custom with the farmers to feed their labourers, in which case their wages are about 6d. per day.	The wages vary from 4d. to 8d. per day; they are generally dieted, but get employment only at the spring and harvest work.
Winter and Midsummer.	The winter.	From June till August, and from December till March.	They get no employment from the 15th of November to the 1st of March, nor from the 1st of June to the 15th of September.
No employment for women or children since the failure of the linen trade.	They are not.	Not much, except by their own families; when they are their wages are generally from 2d. to 4d. per diem.	Women and children are not employed in labour.
No task-work.	It is.	Task-work is pretty general in the neighbourhood.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.
About £7.	About £12.	From £12 to £15 in the year.	If average employment were had, he might be worth about £10 in the year, including all his advantages and means of living.
No employment.	About 9s. a-week.	To this I cannot undertake to give an accurate answer, so much must depend on the capabilities of the persons; for instance, a female who can do needlework well, and is a good spinner, will, of course, earn more than one not possessing those capabilities: the women, and girls of about 15, are usually employed in spinning, at which they cannot earn more than about £1 16s. per year; the younger children, male and female, in attending their fathers' or brothers' looms, except at particular seasons of the year, when they are employed at out-work.	Since the failure of the linen trade the labour of the female part of the family is of little value, except they go to service, when they receive from £1 5s. to £1 15s. per year; the little boys might earn from £1 to £1 10s. per year.
To give meat three times a-week, stirabout for breakfast, with sweet milk, potatoes and milk for supper, about £9 a-year: the miserable food on which he exists would cost much less.	According to their ordinary diet, about £3.	On such food as they are obliged to subsist, about £4; this, however, only refers to such food as is described in my answer to query No. 3.	If a labourer could use wholesome and substantial food, it would cost about £8. per year.
In all these ways, but mostly in money.	They are paid in money, provisions, and by con acre.	Wages are very generally paid in con acres, and sometimes, by the poor class of employers, in provisions; they are also paid in money.	In all these ways.
They generally labour, and are paid by the day; some are allowed the use of a cow; all are allowed a house and garden.	They are allowed a house and garden for their trouble; some have one acre and the grass of a cow.	There are very few persons of this description in this parish, the farms being, in general, too small, and tillage prevailing too much to make such persons necessary.	There are no herds in this parish.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Granard, Longford, Moydow.

Killoe . . Pop. 16,767.	Clongish . . Pop. 6,736.	Union of Killashee . Pop. 4,134.	Killashee and Clondonnell. Pop. 4,134.
Rev. John O'Reilly, P. P.	Rev. M. O'Beirne, P. P.	Val. Skipton, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Richard O'Farrell, P. P.
About 408, of whom 68 find constant employment.	519. Constantly employed, 68; occasionally, 451.	I have no means of ascertaining the number of labourers; probably a reference to the <i>Enumerators' Reports</i> will give the information, who were paid for this service.	They exceed 500. The number employed occasionally or constantly is very few; I cannot exactly say.
Very wretchedly indeed; for the most part by the produce of con acre, for which they paid during the summer and harvest months.	By the produce of gardens and con acre, by the price of pigs, and by provisions purchased on credit, and at prices considerably above the current rates of market prices.	By the providence of God; being early inured to privations, a little suffices; some endeavour to have a store of potatoes, others borrow from their neighbours, and many run in debt to small farmers and dealers, who give credit, charging from 10 to 20 per cent. over the value.	I cannot say.
Potatoes, with salt, sometimes a little milk, but this is only during the season, when it is plentiful; as to clothing most wretched indeed. the close of summer, when the potato crop is exhausted, frequently not having a sufficient supply of this food; at about four stated periods of the year animal food of the coarsest quality; clothing extremely bad, worn, and ragged.	When not dieted by their employers their food is of the worst description, almost exclusively potatoes, with occasionally buttermilk, rarely an egg or salt herring; in some instances oatmeal diet about	Potatoes, with milk generally; meal is endeavoured to be procured in the middle of summer, the potatoes at that time deteriorating; others scramble on until the garden and con acre potatoes are fit for use: the clothing of the labourers is indifferent, that of the women and children bad.	Of the most miserable description.
8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet, to those who find constant employment; some few persons receive 6d. and diet.	—	In winter, from 6d. to 8d., without diet; in summer, from 8d. to 10d., without diet; the difference in diet would cause a reduction of about 2d. or 3d. per day; they are kept harder to their work when dieted, to make amends to the employer for the extra cost of the diet.	8d. or 9d., without diet, in summer; 5d. or 6d. with diet: in winter, 5d. or 6d. without diet; 3d. or 4d. with diet.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	During winter and the close of July, and the early part of August.	July and August, and from middle of November to middle of February.	From November until March.
Not employed at all.	Not generally employed; about 30 may be employed for a few weeks in hurried seasons, at 3d. per day.	Very little employment for women or children; some trifling employment in the turf and hay seasons, from 4d. to 5d. a-day, without diet; they are anxious to be employed.	I know of no employment.
Scarcely any.	Not general.	No.	Very general.
About £7 sterling.	Without diet, about £6 10s.; with diet, about £5.	If a labourer had constant employment he might earn about £10 a-year; his other advantages consist in rearing a pig or two, which he sells to cover rent and buy clothing.	About £6 sterling.
About £14 sterling.	If all males, about £15; if females, about £12.	<i>Vide</i> answers Nos. 6 and 8. The women earn, I may say, nothing, in consequence of the cultivation of flax having been so reduced; boys and girls are willing to hire themselves as farm servants, at wages from £1 to £3 per annum.	I cannot say, as I know of no employment.
According to the manner in which the labouring poor live at present, about £4.	Expenses must vary with the quality of diet; according to the present description of food, about £2 10s.	Allowing him a meat dinner two days in the week, and the remainder of his meals potatoes and milk, with a little oatmeal in summer, £9 2s., or thereabouts.	About £3 sterling.
Generally in money and con acre, sometimes in provisions.	Wages of those occasionally employed, generally in money; of those constantly employed, in house, and con acre rent, and in provisions.	By all these means; chiefly money and con acre, and by rent of house and plot of ground.	In money, provisions, and con acres.
There are only two or three in this parish, who receive in remuneration a cow's grass, free house, with some other advantages.	Have a cabin and garden, in consideration of their herding.	The parish being chiefly under tillage, there are few herds; such as are herds have a house, an acre of land, and a cow's grass.	For £1 sterling per annum.

LEINSTER—Counties Longford, Leitrim—Baronies Longford, Mohill, Leitrim, Moydow, Abbeyshrule, Rathcline.

Mohill . . . Pop. 16,664.	Moydow and Taugshinod. Pop. 4,266.	United, Tashinny and Abbey- shrule . . Pop. 7,594.	Cashel . . Pop. 5,097.
Berry Norris, Esq.	Rev. Wm. C. Armstrong.	Rev. Chas. Reynolds, P. P.	Wm. J. Davis, Esq. J. P.
I cannot answer this query.	I cannot tell this exactly; Mr. Jessop, <i>Doory Hall</i> , Taugshinod parish, employs often 120 daily; in the parish of <i>Moydow</i> , the landed proprietors resident in it give, I may say, no work to poor; employment is given by their tenants and by the rector of the parish.	250: constantly employed, 83; occasionally, 167.	I could not ascertain, but believe there are hundreds.
Almost every labourer has a garden with his cabin, in which, as well as in con acres, he grows potatoes, which maintain his family when out of employment.	They have generally con acre potatoes, on which they subsist.	By con acre potatoes, and by the price of pigs, which they rear.	I cannot answer.
The ordinary diet of the labourers is potatoes and milk, with butter occasionally; clothing scanty and coarse; tradesmen and the labourers of the gentry are much better off.	Diet potatoes, seldom with milk; clothing good in general; I see none without shoes and stockings; I give all my workmen milk daily.	Potatoes exclusively during one half of the year; during the other half-year potatoes, and occasionally milk.	Potatoes, with sometimes milk, butter, and eggs; clothing frieze, tolerable.
In the summer 8d., and winter 6d., without diet; in busy seasons they frequently get considerably more, but only for a short time.	8d. per day in summer half-year, and 6d. in winter; with diet about 2d. less per day: Mr. Jessop, <i>Doory Hall</i> , gives 10d. per day all the year, without diet; the labourers are his tenants.	Generally from 6d. to 8d.	With diet, in winter, 6d.; without, 8d.: in summer, with diet, 8d.; without, 10d.
December, January, and July.	Between first week of June and end of July; also in severe weather in winter months.	During the winter and summer.	In winter.
Women are seldom hired for the purpose of labour, but frequently assist in their own farms; boys are only employed in planting and getting out the potato crop, at about 3d. a-day.	Children have seldom employment; women sometimes are engaged at hay, at 4d. per day; sometimes engaged in tying corn or in picking potatoes.	Not employed, except a few days in the year.	In the harvest, and while digging the potatoes; wages 4d. per day.
Task-work is not general; almost the only description of it is digging land for an oat crop.	Not very general.	Not general.	No.
About £6.	About £10.	From £3 10s. to £3 15s.	Between £10 and £11.
About £3.	About £3, since linen manufacture decayed.	Cannot say.	I know of no instance in this parish where three or four sons live and work with their parents; they hire themselves out to farmers.
Such food as the labourers here usually have could on an average of years be procured for about £3 10s. yearly; they always prefer an increase of 2d. per diem to their wages to the being dieted by their employer.	The food being potatoes, about £3.	Cannot say.	About £3, that is, for the food they live on (potatoes); sometimes a herring, eggs; sometimes butter.
Wages for labour are always calculated and agreed for in money, but generally paid in rent, provisions, &c.	Wages are paid in all these ways, and also allowed by landlords in rent.	Paid in money, provisions, and con acre rent.	By provisions and con acre; there is but little money given.
There are scarcely any herds in this parish.	Few herds in this union: two acres good land and two cows' grass given in some cases to a herd, with a house; tillage prevails here.	In consideration of their herding they have a house, an acre of land, and the grazing of a cow.	A tillage parish; no herds.

LEINSTER—County Longford—Baronies Rathcline, Ballycline.

Cashel . . Pop. 5,087.	Rathcline . . . Pop. 3,036.	Shrule . . Pop. 5,104.	Mastrim . . Pop. —.
Rev. E. M'Gaver, P. P.	Rev. Francis Maguire, P. P.	Rev. Edw. M'Cann, R. C. C.	Rev. Thomas Grey, P. P.
536. None in constant employment.	400 labourers. 40 in constant employment, the remainder seldom employed.	About 56 in constant, about 287 in occasional employment.	About 120. About 30 in constant employment; about 80 in occasional.
By the produce of their gardens and their con acre potatoes: they feed a pig with the offal of their potatoes, the price of which, and their earnings, in most instances, pay their rent; there are instances in which the rent is never paid: it sometimes happens that their potatoes are auctioned for the rent; then they call on their charitable neighbours for relief; when all fails they go to some	On potatoes of which they have commonly a scanty supply.	On the worst food, dry potatoes, generally bought on credit until they get employment, or the produce of con acres, of which afterwards.	They live chiefly on potatoes, and by begging.
Potatoes and salt; wretched in the extreme, half naked, ashamed to appear in public.	Potatoes and herrings the usual diet, and the worst description of clothing.	Potatoes constantly; sometimes they have salt or milk with them, but very seldom; their clothing most wretched; the very worst.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; the clothing is of the worst description.
6d. in summer, 4d. in winter, with diet; they are all dieted.	4d. with diet, 8d. without diet for half a year, and 6d. the other half.	10d. per day in summer, 7d. in winter, without diet; with diet 4d. and 7d.	In summer 8d. per day, in winter 6d. per day, without maintenance.
From 1st November till the 1st of April; from the 10th of June till the 10th of August.	Winter and summer.	For about half of the year, three months in winter and three in summer.	From November until March.
No.	Rarely employed; if employed, from 2d. to 4d. per day.	No employment for either.	Women or children are not employed at any season.
No.	Seldom.	None of any account in this parish.	Little or none in this neighbourhood.
£3; he has the grass, or, as it is most commonly called, the run of a pig, which will bring him in about £1 sterling each year.	About £3 a-year.	£3 18s.	About £3 10s.
There is no employment for wife or children.	Seldom employment; would feel happy if they could earn £1 each in the year at 2d. or 3d. per day.	No employment for either women or children in this parish.	No employment for women or children.
£2 10s., according to their ordinary diet.	About £7.	About £3, according to the miserable food upon which the poor of this country live.	About £3.
Generally in money; however, sometimes in provisions, as also by con acres.	By each; often.	Seldom paid in money; generally by work and con acres, particularly when constant work is given.	Generally paid for by con acre; sometimes by provision or money.
They get a house and garden; the garden will be large or small in proportion to the care; for example, a house and one rood of land for herding 20 acres; there are stock farms in the parish.	By a house and garden, and cow's grass.	A house and about an acre of land, and the grass of one or two cows.	They get a garden, and grass for a cow.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Barony Ardee.

Union of Ardee (including Ardee Town) . . Pop. 8,417.	Charlestown . . Pop. 1,407.	Drumcar . . Pop. 1,634.	Drumcar . . Pop. 1,634.
Rev. Arthur Ellis.	T. Lee Norman, Esq. J. P.	Robert Thompson, Esq. J. P.	John M ^c Clintock, Esq. J. P.
I am led to believe there are about 500 labourers, of whom 300 have constant, 200 occasional employment.	—	240 labourers; 120 of them employed; 30 occasionally employed; 90 unemployed.	About 260 labourers; 125 constantly occupied.
I cannot tell.	By charity and robbery.	On potatoes, and anything else they can get.	No fixed maintenance.
Ordinary diet potatoes; clothing generally comfortable.	Potatoes and oaten meal in summer; clothing bad.	Potatoes and herrings, sometimes meat and milk; clothing frieze and corduroy, not very good.	Potatoes, inferior fish, particularly shell fish; clothing coarse cloth.
Gentlemen generally give 10d. a day throughout the year, without diet; lower class of farmers do not, I hear, give more than 8d.	From 8d. to 1s. per day, the year round, without diet; and from 1s. to 2s. 6d. in harvest; no diet.	10d. per day generally, and 1s. in harvest time, without diet.	10d. a-day when permanently employed; more by the job, particularly in harvest.
Winter.	From December to March, and from June to July.	Winter season.	Winter.
They are, at from 4d. to 6d. a-day, except in harvest, when the female reapers get as much as the male.	Women and children work in spring, summer, and autumn; in harvest women are paid as men, at other times 6d. per day; children from 2d. to 4d.	Women are employed at hay-making at 6d. per day, in harvest at 1s.; children at weeding 4d., without diet.	Women are employed in harvest at about 1s. a-day, without diet, sometimes more; children at inferior wages.
I hear not.	Yes.	Very little task-work in this parish.	Not very.
In harvest labourers usually get from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. a-day, and sometimes 2s.	If the man be bound his wages are from 10d. to 1s. per day; his wife will earn, in harvest, as much as a man, and his children, if able, will do the same; if not, they will get 4d. or 6d., haymaking and turfmaking, per day.	About £15 yearly.	I think that for every penny per day that a labourer may receive he will earn about £1 1s. a-year; if he has 10d. a-day he will thus earn £10 10s. a-year; 52 Sundays are to be considered, the endless foolish holidays, then funerals, the digging in potatoes, and digging them out, and other casualties.
From the above answers to previous queries the Commissioners may calculate.	I would say the man would earn £15 or £16; the wife, at out-work, £2 10s.; and the four children cannot be well calculated, some being able to reap at 16, others not.	There are none employed the whole year; it is the want of employment that creates the poverty.	Since the failure of the linen trade the wife has lost the advantage of spinning, and the children the reeling; little occupation is for them except in harvest.
The only way in which I can answer this is by saying that potatoes were seldom higher than 2d. a stone, and buttermilk one half-penny a quart.	An acre of potato land at £8 is sufficient for the largest family; three barrels of oaten meal, say at 10s.; turf, £2; house-rent, £2; sundries, £2; total, £14 10s.: this supplies food only for a family.	About £10.	£9, perhaps £10.
Usually in money.	Often in money.	It is paid in money, provisions, and con acre.	In money, unless the labourer chooses to take potato land; then the rent is deducted from wages.
Herds, I hear, usually get a house, keep of a cow, half an acre of manure, potato land, and a few pounds wages.	Herds are hired by what is called a bargain, partly money, partly kind; from £15 to £40 in money.	Some £12 and some £30.	Gentlemen give perhaps about £12 a-year, a house, fuel, grass for cow, &c.; but farmers feed their herds at times, and have little arrangements of accommodation according to circumstances.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Baronies Ardee, Dundalk Upper.

Kilsaron and Stabanon. Pop. 5,475.	Tallanstown . . Pop. 1,074.	Union of Tallanstown, Philipstown, Clonkeen, part of Charlestown, and Mapestown . Pop. about 6,000.	Baronstown . Pop. 1,012.
Rev. J. Loughran, P. P.	William Filgate, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Marron, D. D. P. P.	Rev. Thomas Forster.*
In the parish of Kilsaron 472; in constant employment 205, in occasional employment 267. In the parish of Stabanon 324; in constant employment 98, in occasional employment 226.	I cannot answer for my neighbours, but I employ (on an average) 100 a-day constantly.	Having about 900 families in my parish, who are Roman Catholics. I think one-third of them are labourers constantly employed, the other two-thirds are employed only occasionally.	—
They endeavour to live on a scanty stock of potatoes, planted by some in their employers' land; others by buying them elsewhere.	I cannot tell, but believe doing mischief.	When out of employment they are supported by the savings of their harvest wages.	—
Potatoes sometimes, with salt; for a few summer months they get a little butter-milk, rarely any thing else; their clothing wretchedly poor, and generally of the coarsest description.	Generally potatoes and milk; with few exceptions they are comfortably clad in home-made frieze.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, herrings and eggs; they wear frieze coats, cotton vests, and cotton breeches or trowsers.	—
In winter, with diet, from 3d. to 4d.; in many cases nothing but their diet; without diet, 5d. or 6d.: there are some who, when constantly employed, get without diet 10d. per day. In summer, with diet, they get 6d. or 8d. per day; without diet, 8d. or 10d.; in harvest sometimes more.	Those in constant employment under gentlemen average about 1s., those not in constant employment about 10d. for eight months, and from 6d. to 8d. the remaining four months.	During the summer they get 10d. a-day wages, without diet; during winter they get 9d. a-day without diet.	—
From November until the middle of March; from June until August.	From December to March.	They are least employed from the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	—
In very few cases. In hurried seasons they sometimes get 3d. or 4d., in most other cases are glad to get their diet.	About eight months in the year women and children can obtain work, the former at 6d. a-day until harvest commences, when wages rate from 1s. to 2s. 6d.; the latter from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women are employed in harvest at 1s. a-day; when the linen manufactory flourished they had much domestic employment at spinning yarn; there were also many weavers and small bleachers: children earn 4d. per day.	—
Not general.	No.	There is not much task-work except ditch-making.	—
About £4 or £5, being not more than the one-fourth of the year employed, which is generally the harvest quarter; his other advantages being rearing a pig, which cannot be considered as a profit, considering the expense of feeding it, being merely to keep together his earnings to meet his rent, the female part of his family having no employment in spinning, &c. &c. since the failure of the linen trade.	About £11 16s. 8d., in the following manner; say 100 days at 6d., 170 days at 10d., and 30 days in harvest at 1s. 6d. They generally plant more potatoes than their family consumes, with which they feed pigs and poultry, by the sale of which they are enabled to pay their house-rent.	A labourer may be worth about £10 yearly.	—
His wife, and two or more of his children, may earn about £2.	Employment is not general as above, but may be had for eight months, particularly where the landlords are resident: Say the wife and one child 170 days, at 5d. each . . . £7 1 8 Ditto ditto 30 days' reaping, at 1s. each . . . 3 0 0 The other three children 200 days, at 4d. per day . . . 7 13 4 £17 15 0	A labourer's wife can get £1 per annum; his children can altogether make £1 10s. a-year.	—
If fed or living on potatoes and salt, as they generally are, about £5, but, if fed as farmers generally feed their men, about £12 10s.	About 6d. a-day.	The food of an able-bodied labourer and his family may be worth £8 sterling per annum.	—
Partly in money, and partly in potato land.	Generally in money, grazing of cow, and potato land.	Payment is made in money, deducting the rent of potato land.	—
In one case, where there are three employed, £17; in other cases £25 or £30.	They vary according to the stock they take charge of, say from £20 to £35 a-year.	Herds get a salary from £10 to £15 sterling per annum.	—

* I have answered such questions as I am cognizant of as parish minister.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Armagh—Barony Dundalk Upper.

Union of Baronstown. Pop. 1,012.	Dundalk and Creggan. Pop. 27,539.	Faughart . . Pop. 1,640.	Union of Haggardstown, &c. Pop. 5,766.
George M ^c Gusty, Esq. J. P.	Lennox Bigger, Esq. J. P.	Rev. G. Tinley, J. P.	Rev. J. Connery, P. P.
Mostly small farmers.	Those who set cottages or cabins are not generally the head landlords, but persons who have taken lots of ground	The occupiers of cottages and cabins are usually labourers.	Some are the landed proprietors, and some are poor farmers themselves.
in or near town, and built and set, and may be said to be the middle rank of people; and also tradespeople, who would build two houses, and set one: head landlords are more likely to throw down than build them, as they wish a better description of houses; in Creggan, where my land is, few, if any, build to set; each builds his own.			
About £1 10s. without land, and improves in rent in proportion to quantity of land given.	What are considered cabins in town set at about £2 to £4; and, with a garden, about £5; those in the country, near town, set at £1 10s. to £3 yearly; in Creggan scarcely a cabin is set without land, and then it is only the land that is valued, say 15s. to £1 or £1 10s. the acre.	Cabins without land set from £1 10s. to £2; and, with land, according to the quantity annexed.	Without land the rent is £1 10s. to £2 per annum, and with a small garden £3 to £4.
Built of stone, and thatched generally; but a single room, and badly supplied with bedding.	Cabins are so various, it is impossible to say exactly or nearly what their constructions are; those of the lower orders are neither built well nor comfortably, generally one kitchen, one bed-room, and no loft; next kind would have two rooms and a kitchen; in towns they are mostly	The cabins are thatched, and tolerably good, but the furniture poor. Some with bedsteads, and some without.	Some are built of stone and clay, and some are mud walls; very small; badly furnished. Few have bedsteads; straw laid on the floor is commonly their bed, with little covering, unless what they daily wear.
lofted, that they may set the upper part to lodgers, to reduce the rent, in which case they would have bedsteads; the poorer sort generally have their children lying on the floor on straw beds, or mats; their general bedding is uncomfortable and bad, but they often hold against improvement, and continue what they are accustomed to, and this straw bed answers for the pig afterwards, and making manure for the potatoes to sell: I have known poor persons, to whom blankets were given by their clergy and landlords, sell them immediately, or pawn them; the better sort of labourers have a dresser, box, stool, and table, and are improving in these matters; those who have not room backwards keep a pig or two in the house with them; in the country they have the sty generally outside the house; both keep much of the potatoes in the house as the best furniture.			
Some have their house, potato ground, and grass for a cow, from farmers; and a low rate of wages per annum.	In many of the leases tenants are bound to give duty-work; it is the case here, but not taken for private use, or strictly exacted: at Creggan I don't know of any duty-work being given or required.	No duty-work is required in this parish.	They are held generally at a yearly rent, and in some cases the tenant is bound to work for the landlord at a stipulated rate, or the general wages in the district.
In very few instances.	In many instances in town, few in the country.	I have heard of none.	15.
The condition of the poorer classes is certainly not deteriorated since 1815. The population is rapidly increasing.	During the last war money was plenty, labour high, and prices of most things remunerating; farmers got good prices, they dealt with the shopkeeper and butcher, &c.; now every one complains that there is no money, and trade bad, not paying those engaged in it; the farmer not getting one-third the price he used to get. During the war I have known wheat to go as high as £4 the barrel, and upwards; since that, for many years, £2; now about £1 5s.; barley then, £2 to £2 10s.; now, 10s. to 14s.; oats then as high as £1 10s.; now 7s. to 9s. 6d. the barrel; so that latterly all trade and labour have been on the decline, and what is called the poor (not beggars) on the	The condition of the poor in this parish is much improved since I have known it, and the Protestant population is increased very much; there were only two Protestant families resident in it, and now there are 12.	The condition of the poor is getting worse since 1815. The population is increasing.
increase, from the above causes.			
The county has been under the Peace Preservation Act for the last year; this parish peaceably inclined.	Parishes quiet generally.	It has been tolerably peaceable.	Generally the parish has been peaceable; when extreme hardship prevailed there were some disturbances.
None.	A savings' bank in Dundalk, of great service, well attended; the middle rank mostly are the persons lodging money in it, and servants and persons for keeping their money safe till required for rent, &c.	None.	None.
None.	There are three pawnbrokers:	None.	None.
two of them do a good deal of business; many persons consider them a great injury; I am not one of that number, for the following reasons: I have known them in suspicious cases bring the persons before the magistrates, and come cheerfully forward to prosecute at the assizes when stolen property was pledged; and that poor persons out of work, or in distress, can get small sums from them on articles which they can spare until released again; and I have heard few complaints of the pawnbrokers here.			
Four public houses, which are too many; as, the more numerous the public houses, the more miserable are the labouring class, who will drink when such facilities are afforded. No private stills.	Public houses are too numerous; clerk of the peace can say exact number; at present they are a curse, and yet they are sought to be added to by a late Act of Parliament, and they may sell spirits on the sabbath-day, which is doubly bad, as inducing labourers to spend their weekly earnings.	There are five public houses licensed to retail spirituous liquors; but there is no illicit distillation in the parish.	The houses licensed are 15.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Monaghan—Baronies Upper and Lower Dundalk, Farney.

Inniskeen . . Pop. 3,698.	Ballymascanlon . Pop. 7,475.	Carlingford (including Town). Pop. 12,194.	Carlingford (including Town). Pop. 12,194.
Rev. John Blair Stirling.	Rev. Owen Ormsby.	Rev. — Kearney, P. P.	William Moore, Esq. J. P.
Cannot give any accurate answer.	421.	500 labourers. About 20 in constant, and 480 in occasional employment.	Cannot say.
Chiefly supported by potatoes, the produce of small holdings.	I cannot say.	By the produce of their potato land.	—
The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, but few have milk: the clothing frieze, which is manufactured in this parish.	The diet potatoes: clothing bad.	Potatoes and salt, occasionally herrings: frieze of the coarsest description, and linen also.	Potatoes: clothing bad, and milk scarce.
The daily wages of labourers, without diet, are 10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in the winter season.	Labourers, without diet, receive generally 9½d.; in some cases 1s.	From 8d. to 1s., without diet.	Carlingford 1s., in the country 10d., without diet; same, with diet, winter and summer.
In the depth of winter.	In winter.	From 1st of December to 17th of March, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of August.	Winter.
Women and children are not generally employed in this parish, except on their own farms.	They are; and receive from 2d. to 6d.	Occasionally gathering potatoes, from 3d. to 5d. per day.	Seldom.
Task-work is not general.	It is.	Yes, in the harvest season.	None.
About £8 per annum.	I cannot say.	£6 5s., with diet.	Cannot say.
No general employment for women and children.	—	The hire of children is nothing, unless they go to service, and the eldest from 12s. to 16s. per year.	—
About £12.	—	£16 for reasonable diet, and £4 for the usual diet.	—
Sometimes paid by cash, at other times by provisions, and sometimes by potato or bog ground.	In some cases in money, in others by con acre.	In money, provisions, and potato land.	Money.
Little difference between them and common labourers.	I can't say.	There are only three herds in the parish; hired from £8 to £9 by the year.	Cannot say.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Meath—Barony Ferrard.

Ballymakenny . . Pop. 563.	Ballymakenny, Drumshallon, &c. Pop. 3,499.	Collon . . Pop. 2,746.	Union of Dunany, Parsons- town, &c. . . Pop. 1,384.
Rev. Anthony Adams.	Rev. James Toris, P. P.	Viscount Ferrard, J. P.	Rev. G. James.
—	There are about 400 labourers in this parish, many of whom are unemployed a great portion of the year.	Unable to answer, or draw the distinction; many appear in a double capacity, having small farms of their own to give their occasional attention to.	About 72 in the parish of Dunany in constant employment, and from 50 to 60 occasionally; the other three parishes do not employ so many.
—	They are maintained by the little earnings they save in the haymaking, harvest, and potato-digging.	Either on the bounty of others, on credit, or by the potatoes they have grown, through payment from their earnings.	They live on potatoes, which they have cultivated themselves on con acres.
—	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, as they seldom can afford the luxury of milk; and their clothing, in general, wretched.	Potatoes and meal, with buttermilk: clothing warm grey frieze, with large loose great coats of the same; the women, warm woollens; the children ragged, and many barefooted.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt; Lady Bellingham's labourers are provided with milk, and are not in want: clothing I consider to be better than in other parts of the country.
8d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. in summer, without diet.	Their daily wages are 10d. per day, without diet, winter and summer.	About 1s. in summer, in harvest and potato-digging 1s. 6d., in winter from 10d. to 8d., without diet.	1s. in summer, and 10d. and 8d. in winter.
In winter.	From November until March in winter, and from June till September in summer.	From the termination of potato-digging in December to the commencement of sowing in March; again in summer, before the harvest begins.	In winter, and in the interval between the planting and digging of potatoes.
The women get the same wages as the men; the children half price.	Women are employed in potato-digging and harvest work, at 8d. per day; and children gathering potatoes, at 4d. per day.	Occasionally; women at 6d., and children from 4d. up to near man's wages.	Women receive from 8d. to 1s., and children will labour from 4d. to 6d.
It is not.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	Yes.	It is not; ditches and fences are generally made by task.
—	An average labourer might earn in the year about £11.	Scarce a labourer that has not advantages and deductions differing from his neighbour that render any answer to this question one of uncertain opinion more than of fact.	About £12.
—	The slight earnings of a wife and family, at the age stated, would scarcely be sufficient to clothe themselves, and that badly.	Same answer as to the preceding.	From £3 to £6.
—	The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer, in full work, would amount, in my opinion, to about £16.	No returns at hand to justify an attempt to answer this.	As far as I can ascertain, about £7.
Wages are paid in money, provisions, and the potato-land rent.	Wages for labour are generally paid both in money and provisions.	Yes, the casual labourer; the yearly labourer as in No. 16, Appendix E.	By the farmers in con acres and in cash; the gentry pay in cash.
There are no herds.	Herds are hired by the year, at 1s. per day.	Sheep, to extend to herding, are but in two or three instances. One herd has by the year in cash £18 9s. 3d., potato land estimated at £3 10s., keep of cow £6 10s., house and garden £2—total £30 9s. 3d.; another has by the year in cash £8, potato land, keep of cow, house and garden, estimated at £16—total £24; two others have each by the year in cash £4, potato land, keep of cow, house and garden, estimated at £11—total £15.	Herds not required: no pasture ground.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Baronies Ferrard, Ardee.

Dunleer, Cappoy, Mosstown, &c. . . Pop. 4,766.	Union of Maine (five parishes). Pop. 2,051.	Termonfeckan (Union). Pop. 5,144.	Union of Termonfeckan, Beaulieu, &c. Pop. about 6,000.
Rev. Thomas Magee, P. P.	Rev. J. Pentony, P. P.	Rev. John Kerr.	Rev. Thomas Callan, P. P.
About 620. In constant employment 200; in occasional employment 420.	228 labourers, 126 of whom don't get constant employment.	The labourers are numerous; the majority have constant employment.	I cannot say with any degree of certainty.
With potatoes and salt.	They employ themselves in any way they can: some in weaving; others have a horse and car, draw sand from the sea-shore, bring burdens to market, carry home potatoes; some in fishing.	Wholly by the produce of their potato crops.	By their potato crop.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes and herrings in winter and spring; in summer and harvest they procure milk, and sometimes meal: the clothing of the labouring classes, in general, is very poor.	The food of those in constant labour is oatmeal in the summer quarter; the remainder, for those and occasional labourers, potatoes, salt, herrings, milk, and sometimes fish: their clothes, during the days of labour, are very shabby; they have a big coat for the storm; on Sunday they study to appear clean and better dressed, in reverence to the day.	The ordinary diet potatoes and salt; condition, with respect to clothing, very bad.	Ordinary diet potatoes; or ordinary clothing rags.
In summer 6d. with diet, in winter 4d.; in summer, without diet, 10d., in winter 8d.	Wages 1s. a-day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; few are dieted at their employer's house, except servant boys, who have £4 a-year.	In winter, with diet, 6d. per day; without diet, 10d.; in summer, with diet, 10d. per day; without diet, 1s.	1s. per day in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet.
From 1st December to 1st March; from Midsummer until harvest.	Least employment in December and January, June and July.	From May to July, and from November to March.	In the winter quarter.
No employment, except in harvest, and the culture of the potato; when employed, as just stated, the women are paid in harvest about 1s. per day, without diet; in digging potatoes 10d.; the children 4d.	Women are employed in harvest, when equal in labour, on the same terms as men; children in weeding, haymaking, boys in loading, at 5d. a-day, at the seasons.	They are, in harvest; women at the rate of 10d. per diem, and children about 4d.	Women and children are seldom employed excepting in the harvest and haymaking seasons.
It is not general.	Task-work is not general; when taken on such terms, it averages 10d. a-day.	No.	Not general.
About £13.	The amount an average labourer would earn, considering the various terms of labour, is £12 10s.	About £12 per annum.	From £10 to £12 per annum.
About £4.	The wife, &c., as proposed, do not get by any means constant employment; each earns about £2 a-year.	About £2 10s.	Very little employment in this way.
£12.	£11 at least.	About £15, if sufficiently fed.	—
Paid in money; occasionally in provisions and potato ground.	Wages paid in potato ground, grass for a cow, money, meal, and house-rent.	In many instances wages are paid by con acres, house-rent, grazing, or provisions.	Wages are paid in money generally; in some instances in house and potato land.
They are paid about £16 per year.	Herds are few; they have their bargain as a constant labourer.	—	As labourers.

LEINSTER—County Louth—Baronies Ferrard, Louth.

Termonfeckan, Beaulieu, Clogher, and Maine. Pop. 5,679.	Termonfeckan, Clogher, Maine, and Beaulieu . . Pop. 5,679.	Tullyallen . . Pop. 3,399.	Darver . . Pop. 631.
Francis Donagh, Esq. J. P.	Henry Chester, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Treanor, P. P.	Rev. Richard Woods.
—	It would not be possible to answer this correctly. The persons holding from two to 10 acres labour for hire, when they can be spared from their own lands.	Labourers in this parish about 500; in constant employment 250.	I cannot answer this question accurately. The farmers have their own labourers about them; there is no other source of employment; they are consequently, with few exceptions that I know of, in constant employment.
By their potato crop.	The potato raised in summer, and a chance employment at times.	They take a rood or two of potato ground from farmers, the produce of which they solely live on when out of employment.	—
Potatoes; and rags.	Chiefly potatoes; clothing very bad.	The ordinary diet potatoes and salt, sometimes milk; clothing very indifferent.	The diet potatoes, with milk in summer, but little kitchen in winter; the clothing frieze.
1s. per day in summer, 10d. in winter.	1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.	The daily wages of labourers, with diet, from 5d. to 6d. per day throughout the year; without diet, from 8d. to 10d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. in summer.	Winter, 6d.; I cannot say with diet in all cases: summer, 10d., without diet.
Winter quarter.	Winter quarter, and about a month or six weeks in summer.	Least employed in the winter season.	Mid-winter and mid-summer.
Occasional employment, 6d. to 8d. per day.	Occasional employment, from 4d. to 8d.; during harvest the women get the same wages as men.	Women never employed except in harvest, and in planting and digging potatoes; wages from 6d. to 1s.: children employed only in gathering potatoes; wages from 3d. to 6d.	Employed during harvest months; women 10d., children 4d.
No.	Scarcely known.	Task-work not general in this neighbourhood.	Not general.
From £10 to £12 per annum.	From £10 to £12 or £13.	An average labourer earns from £8 to £9 per year, including harvest, and all other employments; and from his other means of living, by rearing a pig or two, from £1 to £3.	From £9 to £11 annually.
Very little employment in this way.	If near a village or gentleman's residence they might all be employed at least half the year; otherwise they have some distance to go to look for work which is precarious.	The wife and children of labourers obtain no employment, except as above stated in Query 6.	Perhaps £2.
—	Cannot form any opinion.	The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work would, according to my calculation, be £11 4s.	Potatoes were very cheap, and, with milk, might amount to £4 10s.; if meal be added, say one cwt., 14s.—in all £5 4s.
Wages paid in money; also money, house, and potato land.	Some money, the house, and potato land.	Wages for labour usually paid in money in this parish.	By con acre rent of cabin, and in some cases money.
As labourers, above.	Generally as other labourers.	Herds in this parish are generally labourers, and are allowed something extra for care of cattle, to which their children can attend.	The same as others, but somewhat better terms.

LEINSTER—Counties Louth, Meath—Baronies Louth, Lower Deece.

Dromiskien, Darver, &c. Pop. 5,084.	Manfieldstown . Pop. 1,062.	Galtrim . . Pop. 716.	Union of Kilmesson and Macetown . . Pop. 1,231.
Rev. John Rogers, P. P.	Rev. A. Garstin.	Rev. John Low.	Rev. St. G. C. Irvine.
454 labourers; of these 219 have constant, and 235 only occasional employment.	About 100 labourers, 50 of whom are in constant employment, and 50 in occasional employment.	Above or about 100. About 40 constantly employed.	The number of labourers are few who are unemployed, being generally small tenants, who work their rent in labour.
No provision for their maintenance, except their annual store of potatoes.	—	They generally have a stock of potatoes produced from con acres, on which, with <i>occasionally</i> a little buttermilk, they maintain themselves.	There are a few who rent houses, and work occasionally with the farmers.
Potatoes, with sometimes milk; clothed tolerably well in home-made frieze.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk, herring, or salt; their condition with respect to clothing very indifferent.	Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, sometimes butter-milk, and, when in good employment, oatmeal for breakfast: their clothing is generally good.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and oatmeal, frequently the former alone: frieze is the general dress.
In both winter and summer wages generally from 8d. to 10d., very few indeed are paid 1s.; in harvest wages from 10d. to 1s. 3d., with diet.	The daily wages, without diet, are 10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter; in harvest wages are from 1s. to 2s.; sometimes higher.	Wages in summer 10d. per day, harvest 1s., winter 8d., without diet: where the crops ripen quickly and equally the wages to strangers sometimes rise to 2s. and 2s. 6d. per day, but such a difference is not usually made with those in constant employment.	Without diet 1s. per day in summer, though many farmers make much smaller wages, and 8d. to 10d. in winter; with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day.
From 1st June to 1st August, and from 15th Nov. to 1st March.	From 1st December to 1st April.	During the winter months from 1st November to 1st or middle of March, and about two months before hay harvest.	In the middle of summer and the generality of winter.
Only occasionally; wages for such generally 4d.: in harvest women receive from those who employ them same wages as men.	Women are employed in harvest, and in planting and digging potatoes, at same wages as men; children seldom employed except gathering potatoes, when they receive from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women are seldom employed except making hay and binding corn, their wages 5d. or 6d. per day: children scarcely employed, except a few picking potatoes at the season of digging, and a few boys driving ploughs, at from 2d. to 4d. per day.	They are seldom employed except potato-planting, and in harvest binding corn.
Not at all general.	It is not by any means so.	I think task-work not general here.	Very frequently, and is generally done where labourers are not annually employed.
The usual agreement with labourers bound by the year is 10d. per day; labourers not engaged for the year are not considered so well off.	About £12.	I suppose about £10 or £11, viz., labour about £9, profit on a pig from £1 to £2.	It varies very much, but the average amount is from £12 to £15 per annum wages; many have advantages, getting free grazing for their cows, and house free of rent.
The amount of earning of such is trifling in this parish, as they are only occasionally employed; a family as described in the query may probably earn about £3 in the year.	From £3 to £5.	£3 or £4, including the rearing of fowl, sale of eggs, &c.	The wife and family generally are employed in providing fire and clothing for themselves, and by their poultry add some small addition to their means and comforts.
I conceive that a labourer such as described cannot be fed for less than £11, at the least, in such manner as comfortable farmers feed their men.	About £5.	About £5.	Those labourers who are generally engaged in work live apparently comfortable on their wages, with the minor profits collected by their family at home.
Generally by con acres, and in money and provisions at market price.	Wages for labour are paid by money, by provisions, and by potato land.	I think the wages are usually paid in provisions, and by con acres.	Paid generally by provisions, and the balance in cash.
There are no pasture farms in the parish; farmers who keep herds here pay them as they do their labourers.	There is little pasture land, and no herds are employed.	They usually get the grass of one, two, or three cows, with hay in winter, and from a rood to an acre of potato ground, according to the extent of their charge; they have generally also a house and garden.	Generally by giving the herd liberty to feed so many cows gratis, a house rent free, and, in some cases, an additional piece of land for potatoes or corn.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper Deece, Demifore.

Agher . . . Pop. 360.	Kilmore . . Pop. 1,266.	Moyglere . . . Pop. 417.	Killagh . . . Pop. 2,221.
Rev. John Kellett.*	Rev. E. Tighe Gregory.	Rev. Arthur Ardagh.	Rev. Thomas O'Rorke.
28 in constant employment, 26 not in constant employment.	170 at most; there may perhaps be about 24 who are only in occasional employment, scarcely so many; the remainder constantly employed, and often 400 or 500 strangers in addition, in the harvest or potato season; who are frequently attacked and maltreated by the peasantry.	Very few, as the greater part is pasture land. Cannot exactly ascertain the number, probably about 50 or 60.	These two questions I am totally incompetent to answer.
With potatoes after the crop is secured.	By the produce of their potato gardens, and of ground which they readily get <i>without rent</i> , on which to put out their manure and plant potatoes.	So few that they scarcely ever want employment.	
Potatoes and milk; some butter and oatmeal; tolerably clothed.	Diet stirabout, potatoes and milk: many have a cow, or goats, which graze <i>without restraint</i> on the road sides, to the utter destruction of all fences: <i>all</i> have one pig, often more; some make bacon for their own use, but they generally trade on their pigs from fair to fair, and make money by them: their clothing is generally comfortable, on a Sunday excellent; and the flourishing state of numerous shebeen houses, and petty grocers' establishments, testifies their frequent indulgences in whiskey, and the females being able to save sufficient for tea <i>also</i> occasionally.	Stirabout, potatoes, and milk: tolerably well clad.	Nothing can be more wretched; potatoes alone the general food, and not always a sufficiency of them: clothing equally bad, except on Mr. Naper's property, who supplies a certain number of the poor on his own estate every year with clothes and blankets.
Without diet, 10d. per day, with diet, 6d. per day; the same in winter.	<i>Without</i> diet, 1s. per diem the year round; a very few small farmers may screw down to 10d. in winter, which is the price on roads; in harvest, at potato planting and digging, the wages vary from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per diem, according to the influx of strangers, but with those working the year round at 1s., a rise is very rarely made; resident farm servants £5 a-year with diet.	1s. per day throughout the year without diet; those brought in to cut the harvest 1s. or sometimes 1s. 6d. and diet.	For eight months the wages are 10d. per day, and in four months during the winter the wages are but 8d. without diet.
In the winter months.	June and about a month in winter; road-makers, however, find employment in plenty in June.	I think about the months of June and July.	Very little employment during the winter.
Women are employed in the harvest, sowing potatoes and saving turf, at 6d. per day; children 3d.	In dropping potatoes, at planting and picking, at digging, and at harvest, they easily find employment <i>when they wish it</i> ; women at 8d., children at 6d. per diem.	Women and children seldom employed except to pick potatoes at <i>half</i> the wages of the men.	The women and children are totally without employment since the linen trade has been destroyed.
There is some task-work set in the parish.	Yes, and the labourers prefer and make by it, getting from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per perch for ditching, and 4s. for draining.	It is pretty general.	I do not know of task-work to any extent in this parish.
About £16 in the year.	From £15 to £20 per annum, cash; the value of the potatoes planted on <i>free</i> ground, on which he puts out his manure cannot be estimated with any approach to accuracy, depending entirely on the exertion of his or family's industry in collecting manure; but I know large families who have not any garden, to have in this way sufficient potatoes for the entire year.	Probably about £20 per annum, or somewhat more.	At the rate of labour which I have mentioned, a labourer, if employed every working day, might earn £11 4s.; but there are many days on which, from wet weather, they cannot work, and any holidays kept, which reduce the above amount at least £3 in the year, leaving not more than £9 4s. per annum to be earned.
About £4 in the year; employed scarcely three months.	If only employed in the harvest and potato seasons they might earn £13 13s. per year; however, there are other casual sources of employment, as gathering stones, driving the plough, &c.	Very little, as the women and children very seldom work.	As I do not know of any employment for women and children I cannot take upon me to answer this question, but am convinced, if employment could be had, they might earn between them much more than the men.
£10.	About £10 if he <i>had</i> to purchase his potatoes, but he seldom if ever has (<i>vide</i> No. 8); <i>not</i> having to purchase them, from £5 to £6.	I think he <i>himself</i> would subsist on about 4d. per day, or about £6 per year.	I think the very lowest calculation that would supply the usual food of labourers, is 4d. per day, yearly £6.
Wages paid in money for labour.	Money, except for road work; sometimes, of course, a man may liquidate his rent by work, but not usually.	Frequently in provisions and in con acres.	The wages of labour are occasionally paid in each of these ways according as it suits the convenience of the employer.
There are only two herds in my parish, one worth about £30 per annum, the other about £15.	A house and acre of garden, with grass for two cows, wet and dry, and two sheep, and travelling charges; two gentlemen in the parish give their herds 1s. per diem <i>also</i> , but this is not usual.	They have their cabin, some oat ground, perhaps an acre or more, and grass or keeping for a couple of cows.	Partly upon potato ground, grass for cows and horses, and partly in money.

* This parish is better regulated than many other parishes, owing chiefly to the attention and kindness shown to them by John Pratt Winter, Esq., chief proprietor in the parish. The parish of Agher is united to Laracor (in possession of the Roman Catholic clergyman), which may account for a return differing from this return.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Demifore, Lower Duleek.

Killagh . . Pop. 2,221.	Oldcastle (including Town). Pop. 4,718.	Colpe . . Pop. 1,970.	Colpe and Kilsharvan. Pop. 2,457.
<i>Edward Rotheram, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Thomas Battersby, Esq. J. P. Rev. N. J. Halpin.</i>	<i>Thomas Brodigan, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. F. A. Murray.</i>
This question I cannot answer.	542; 380 in constant employment; about 180 (exclusive of strangers) in occasional employment.	In the two parishes there are about 270 labourers; one moiety in engaged service, the other employed throughout the year, or only idle during the winter months.	In Colpe there are 228, Kilsharvan 130. In Colpe there are 78 in constant employment, and in Kilsharvan 102; occasionally employed, in Colpe 150, Kilsharvan 28.
This question I cannot answer.	There are two seasons when men are out of employ; in winter they live on the produce of their con acre; in summer the most part find employment in road-making; by subscriptions, provide work for the able-bodied, and food for those unable to earn. During last summer Mr. Naper, at his own expense, employed from 10 to 22 men (on an average 16,) for a period of 10 weeks, improving the streets and roads about the town of Oldcastle. Notwithstanding these means, there are some, and those not a few, who have no other means of support, but the begging of their wives and families.	The unemployed in winter maintain themselves by their thrift, on savings made in harvest, and on their stock of potatoes.	On potatoes and salt.
Oatmeal and potatoes: the clothing, in general, good.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, occasionally some butter-milk, more rarely salt herrings; dress is frieze for men, cottons and linsey-woulsey for women; their workday clothes very indifferent; but on Sundays they are dressed well and decently.	Most labourers have oatmeal for breakfast boiled into stir-about, potatoes, milk, and butter for dinner and supper; meat rarely, except at noted festivals: clothing of men, frieze; women, calico or stuff; their condition comfortable; no bare legs to be seen.	Potatoes and milk.
9d. a-day in summer, and 7d. winter, when constantly employed, without diet.	In summer, without diet, 10d. a-day; with diet, 7d.: in winter, without diet, 8d. a-day; with diet, 6d.	Labourers, without diet, get 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. per day in winter; with diet, 5d. per day, and extra in harvest time.	With diet, 4d. per day, without diet, 10d.
Winter.	In winter, in January and February, from the digging out to the planting of the potato crop; in summer in July and August, i. e. from the second covering of the potato crop until the cutting of harvest.	They are least employed in the winter months or short days, when out-door labour is suspended, that is, from 1st of December to 1st of February.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.
Women and children are not often employed, except in summer, then their wages are from 3d. to 6d. a-day, according to age.	Women and children are employed in winter, clearing land of stones; in spring, dropping potatoes; in harvest, binding and stucking: wages of women 6d., of boys 4d. a-day.	Women and children are employed in all the light departments of husbandry, and their wages are from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week.	Occasionally from 4d. to 6d. a-day.
It is not general.	No; except in cutting turf and mowing meadows.	It is not.	No.
I think he may earn from £8 to £9; any other advantages a labourer has who does not reside on the farm of his employer, I am unacquainted with.	Wages £10, profit on pig £1 10s.: total £11 10s. We do not conceive he has any profit on his con acre, allowing for rent, seed, and labour.	From £10 to £15.	About £14 per annum.
As I have not had to do with a family so circumstanced, I cannot say.	Women and children have seldom employment for above six weeks in the year; we could not rate their earnings beyond £1 10s.	From £5 to £10.	They are employed about six or eight weeks in the year, at the rate of from 4d. to 6d.
I cannot say.	Potatoes and oatmeal £6 10s., salt 2s., buttermilk 15s., herrings 5s.; many cannot afford even this.	About £8.	£18.
The wages of the day labourer are mostly paid in money.	Country farmers seldom pay in money, but by con acres, grass of cow, and rent of cabin; town's people pay their labourers in cash.	In money, in provisions, through rent, as stated, or by grazing of a cow.	Generally in money, sometimes with meal.
The herds, in general, have house, garden, cows and a horse fed for them, and receive money, according to the extent of the farm entrusted to their care.	Herds are hired, and paid in proportion to the extent of their herding: by house, garden, and turf; the feeding of so many cows, wet and dry; with a proportion of well manured potato ground: the value may be estimated as follows: viz. house, garden, and turbarry, £4 4s.; cow's keep (winter and summer) £7; acre of potato ground, £8.—N.B. Herds have two, three, or four cows, and more or less land in proportion to their charge.	By the year, at a fixed sum per week, with other advantages, according to the weight of the charge or responsibility: I pay my herd 4s. per week, a house rent free, half an acre of potato land manured free, with grass for his cow and calf, the year round; this money and "freedom," as it is called, are equal to £22 per annum.	They are hired by the year, and accountable for all losses and damages.

keep (winter and summer) £7; acre of potato ground, £8.—N.B. Herds have two, three, or four cows, and more or less land in proportion to their charge.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Barony Lower Duleek.

Donore . . Pop. 1,191.	Julianstown . . Pop. 736.	Union of Kentstown. Pop. 844.	Kilsharvan . . Pop. 487.
<i>H. B. Coddington, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Vandeleur.</i>	<i>Rev. Richard George.</i>	<i>Andrew Armstrong, Esq.</i>
About 80 ; in occasional employment.	There are about 550 labourers in the union ; I am not able to learn the latter part of the question.	All the labourers in the parish are, for the most part, constantly employed.	About 65 labourers in constant employment : extra labourers are taken in from other parishes in the spring and autumn seasons.
Maintained on their potatoes and proceeds of their pigs, which, though a public nuisance, are indispensable for their rent and support.	In this district labourers are seldom out of employment ; when they are they provide for themselves by their earnings.	They have no means when out of employment.	There are no resident labourers at any time out of employment.
Potatoes : pretty well clothed in frieze.	Potatoes and milk, and occasionally bread and stirabout ; their clothing in general tolerable for labourers.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk ; the clothing upon the whole tolerably good, at least comparatively so.	The ordinary diet is oatmeal, potatoes, and milk ; all are in general well clothed, chiefly composed of frieze, which they get manufactured from wool purchased from their employers.
Wages from 10d. to 1s. per day for bound labourers, without diet ; 6d. and 8d. with diet ; and in harvest according to demand.	They generally work, without diet, at from 10d. to 1s. per day ; in summer 1s., and in winter 10d.	In summer 1s. per day, without diet, with diet 8d. ; in winter 10d. without diet, 6d. with diet. houses free ; some picked men get 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. per day through the year, and house free.	The general rate of wages is in summer 1s. 1d., and in winter 1s. per day, without diet ; in some cases they have their
From January to March.	In winter.	In winter.	December, January, and February.
Women seldom employed, except in harvest and potato gathering, and then at a lower rate than men ; children 4d. per day.	They are partially employed, at from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women and children are not usually employed in this parish. from 6d. to 8d., and children 4d. to 6d. per day. During two or three weeks in harvest, women can earn 1s. 6d. per day.	Women and children are employed in the spring and autumn seasons ; women have
Not general.	No, except in harvest by few.	Task-work is general.	Task-work is not general : in the winter season ditches and drains are frequently made by task.
£12 ; a bound labourer £15.	About £17.	£15 13s. (the amount of 1s. per day) cannot be earned by a regularly employed labourer ; if so employed he has £13 per annum ; an average labourer earns perhaps £10 per annum.	About £18 per year.
Not exceeding £5.	The wife, in this case, finds it sufficient to attend her house and family ; the four children might earn about £12 a-year.	£1 10s. or £2.	Women who have families in this parish may be said never to earn any thing by labour ; the children of such a family, with other domestic employment, might by industry produce £5 a-year.
About £6 10s.	About £9, estimating it by the quality of their general diet.	£9 2s. 6d.	About £9 per year.
Money.	Generally in money, but in some few instances, provisions.	In money for the most part, but both modes of payment obtain.	Generally paid in money.
Some money, a house, grass for one or more cows, potato ground, firing, &c. &c. ; so that a good herd is worth about £20 per annum.	As other labourers ; but I believe they seldom are required to pay cabin rent.	Herds have always houses, with grazing for one or two cows ; some with salary attached, others without ; the highest salary £10.	Few herds in this parish ; they generally get about £20 a-year.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper and Lower Duleek.

Painstown and Ardmulchan. Pop. 2,244.	United parishes of Stamullen, Moorchurch, Julianstown, and Ballygart . Pop. 3,162.	Kentstown, Denistown, and Ballymagarvey . Pop. 844.	Kilmoon and Piercetown Landy. Pop. 1,545.
Rev. George Brabazon.	Rev. Patrick Nowlan, P. P.	Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart. D. L.	Rev. William Coddington.
In the present state of the parish, neither I nor my clerk could venture to make the necessary inquiries.	About 550, including servant men, mostly strangers, who are hired by the year, boarded and lodged by the farmers, in consequence of the scarcity of resident labourers; all have constant employment, with the exception of perhaps 60, who get only occasional employ in December, January, and February.	I cannot speak as to the exact number of labourers, generally speaking, they find constant employment.	I cannot say.
By any surplus stock of provision they may have.	Almost all plant potatoes, and these supply food for themselves and families during the winter and spring.	See No. 1.	Single men are generally maintained by their employers; married generally plant sufficiency of potatoes for the year.
Oaten meal in summer, potatoes chiefly in winter, but occasionally stirabout and griddle bread; the clothing generally sufficient, if in constant employment, good.	Their ordinary diet for the greater part of the year is potatoes and milk, occasionally butter; in summer, and part of harvest, when potatoes are scarce, they have stirabout, oat bread, sometimes meslin (wheat and rye) bread; a good many who are cottiers to some of the resident gentry, live more comfortably, and a few who have cows, if not improvident, have butter, milk, and bread, for the greater part of the year; the farmers' men are invariably well fed: all are comfortably clothed, with the exception of a few who have large young families, a few who have not permanent employment, or are not satisfactorily paid, and I may add, a few improvident persons.	The ordinary diet of the poor in these parishes is potatoes and milk; they are, I should say, tolerably well clothed.	Potatoes; very indifferent.
1s. the highest per day for an unattached labourer by the year round, without diet.	General wages, without diet, 1s. per day throughout the year; some of the farmers give only 10d. from November to May; the cottiers of some resident proprietors have in addition, a house, garden, potato land, and sometimes grass for a cow, at a very low rent, but the terms are so different, that I cannot specify particularly; the custom, except with a few, is fast getting into disuse; wages, with diet, 6d. per day for the summer half year, 5d. the winter; farmers' servant men from £5 to £7 yearly, with board and lodging.	10d. per diem in winter, or sometimes I believe even less; in summer 10d. or 1s.; some labourers, however, in the parish, get 1s. through the entire year.	1s. per day in summer, and 10d. per day in winter, without diet; about 5d. or 6d. per day, with diet, all the year round.
From the end of potato planting till harvest; haymaking does not afford much extra employment, the farmers generally making it up with their females, or bound tenants; from Dec. to March, also, work is scarce.	Least employment in December, January, and February; less employment this winter than heretofore, from the non-cultivation of fruit gardens, which have paid nothing for the last two years, and from the low price of agricultural produce.	In the summer time, previous to the harvest, and in the months of January and February.	From the beginning of June to beginning of August, and from 1st of December to 1st of March.
Yes, wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women and children are employed for about six months in the year, at from 4d. to 6d. per day; the young and active in the harvest and potato digging time, earn from 8d. to 10d. per day; the average wages about 5d. per day.	Women are seldom employed in these parishes, except in harvest time; children may earn perhaps 4d. per diem, some 6d., according to their strength.	Occasionally in haymaking and other light works; women at 6d., children at 3d. or 4d. per day.
Not general, except in ditching, sometimes threshing, always draining.	Task-work is rare, except occasionally ditching and draining in the winter months.	Task-work is very general.	It is.
£12 to £18.	Average wages, including harvest, may be put down 1s. per day (deducting 52 Sundays, 11 holidays, and 12 days broken weather), for 290 days, £14 10s.; add profit of fowl and pig, £2 10s.; total £17: the few who are only in occasional employment in winter, may be rated at £12 10s., they can seldom have the pig or fowl to add to their earnings; the few who are mentioned (in answer to Query 4) as better off, are indebted to the humanity of a resident proprietary; this fact proves what a misfortune absenteeism is to the labouring classes.	Perhaps £15.	I should suppose about £16 or £17.
The women mostly work for their families; they might perhaps earn £5 to £10 if all employed, but it seldom happens so many in one family can obtain employment.	Average wages for 150 days for three persons, that is, wife and two children, under 16 years, at 5d. per day, £9 7s. 6d.; I only calculate on wife and two children under 16 being employed (instead of four as mentioned in query), because I am of opinion that no more than that number can be employed out of doors; the rest will be wanted to take care of the cabin, to dress and carry victuals to those at work, and to tend the youngest of the children.	Perhaps £30.	I cannot say, I don't know of any family employed in this manner; the wife, and one, or rather two of the children, must of necessity be constantly employed in domestic concerns.
At 10s. per cwt. for oatmeal: if supplied by the farmers, 6d. per day; if by himself, with the assistance of potatoes, 4½d.	I am not competent to answer this query, so much depends on the kind of food, also the time of the year and manner of providing provisions. See answer to Query, No. 4.	Perhaps £9.	If dieted by himself, about £7 12s. (5d. per day), if by an opulent farmer, where he will get a better description of food, about £10, (6½d. per day.)
It differs with almost every employer; very few, if any, except the proprietors, pay in cash, deductions are generally made on account of the rent charged for house, garden, and potatoes.	Wages are generally paid in money, sometimes provisions are given in advance at the end of spring, or the beginning of summer, by the employer; part of wages is also left for potato rent in employers' hands, from August to November; both those modes are favourable to the labourer, as it prevents oftentimes his wages from being spent imprudently if received in small sums; these modes are in general optional; there may be individuals who charge their labourers more than market prices for provisions; they are few.	Usually I think in money, but frequently in provision; I should say, however, that the generality of labourers were also small tenants.	Usually in money; in a few cases by money and occasional supply of provisions, but not under an agreement to that effect.
They are responsible for all loss by dog, bog, or thief; in salary and allowances they have from £20 to £25 a-year, in proportion to the risk and value of their charge.	Herds, except with a few resident proprietors, are little better off than labourers as to wages; in addition, some have a free house, and if the case be more than ordinary, they have wages for an assistant boy.	By the year.	House and garden, full grazing and feeding of a cow, summer and winter, and 6d. per day.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper Duleek, Dunboyne, Lower Kells.

Moorechurch . . Pop. 1,009.	Dunboyne and Kilbride. Pop. 2,698.	Dunboyne and Kilbride.* Pop. 2,698.	Moynalty . . Pop. 5,917.
<i>R. Pepper, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Henry Hamilton, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Samuel Garnett, jun. Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Philip Farrily, P. P.</i>
150, with few exceptions.	By the return of the enumerator, Mr. Hugh Moore, about 400, of whom 300 are in constant employment: the remainder occasional, but still are very generally employed.	About 400; 300 of whom are in constant, and 100 in occasional, employment.	About 1,000 labourers, of whom about 200 are in constant employment, and about 800 in occasional employment.
Benefit society.	The very few resident gentlemen, and better order of farmers, are very kind, on the query No. 2.	By the farmers principally.	They generally reserve as much potatoes as maintain them, together with the industry of their wives and children.
Tolerably comfortable in both.	The diet and clothing of those in constant employment are, in general, comfortable and good; those of the remainder are very middling, occasioned by their having to pay house-rent, and for their potato grounds.	The labourers who are in constant employment are tolerably well fed and clothed; those in occasional employment are badly fed and clothed.	Generally potatoes and salt; clothing extremely indifferent, being frieze and coarse linen, which they seldom get new.
1s; 6d. to boys and girls.	The constantly-employed men, without diet, generally 1s. a-day; those with diet about 4d. throughout the year.	The general wages of a labourer throughout the year are 1s. per day without, and from 4d. to 6d. with diet.	Labourers bound to work throughout the year have, generally, 9d. per day in summer, and 7d. in winter, without diet; and 4d. per day in summer, and 3d. per day in winter, and diet: but wages vary very much in the harvest season, according to circumstances.
January and February.	I conceive from 1st December to 15th February, and in June and July, except at hay-making.	From the 20th of November until the 1st of March, and from the 1st of June until the 1st of August.	During the months of December, January, February, June, and July.
Women seldom, if ever; 6d. to the children.	Certainly not usually; but, when employed, average, I think, not more than 5d. per day.	Very seldom employed, but, when employed, get good wages, 8d. per day.	They are only employed during the harvest season, and gathering potatoes; the women at 6d. per day, and children at 3d. per day, both without diet.
Sometimes in the winter, in jobs, but not the general custom.	I think it is.	It is.	Very trifling, except mowing, at an average of 4s. per acre, plantation measure.
About £18.	About £16 a-year.	About £17.	About £8 sterling annually.
£6 per year each child.	See No. 6.	From £6 to £9.	About £3 sterling annually, when employment can be had.
About £8.	£9 2s. 6d., supplying him with his accustomed food.	At least £10.	About £4 sterling, according to the ordinary food, viz., potatoes and salt; but, if fed as he ought, about £10 sterling.
In money almost everywhere in the parish—the fairest and most satisfactory way to the labourer.	Usually in money.	Generally in money, but by farmers partly in provisions.	Usually in potato land, house-rent, provisions, and very little money.
Much more comfortable than the labourer: grass for a cow, potato ground free, and all his family employed constantly; for instance, eight of them with Captain Pepper here.	Upon a freedom of his house, potato land, feeding for his cows, and, I learn, in some instances, money and corn.	They are given house, garden, and feeding for their cattle, and a small sum of money.	According to their charge, from £10 to £20 per year; usually paid in grazing, potato land, house, meadow, and meal.

* The lower orders in this parish are more in want of firing than any other necessary, there being no bog: they find it impossible to procure coal, and generally burn dried thistles and dried cow-dung when they cannot plunder hedges and plantations; and on account of this plunder the general aspect of this parish is very bleak.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Upper and Lower Kells.

Moynalty . . Pop. 5,917.	Delane and Loughan. Pop. 5,298.	Union of Kells (including Town) . . Pop. 6,839.	Kilskyre . . Pop. 4,537.
Rev. William Kelllett.	Rev. John Sheridan, P. P.	Rev. Christopher Darby.	Rev. Charles Osborne.
I cannot state how many labourers are in my parish, but there are not many in proportion to the population, which consists of nearly 6,000 souls; the greater part of the inhabitants are poor farmers who do not employ labourers.	There are about 630 able-bodied labourers in these parishes, about 150 of whom are in constant employment, and 480 of them occasionally employed.	About 250 in constant employment, 100 more occasionally so; in harvest and potato digging we have not labourers enough.	I cannot form an opinion of the actual number of labourers: the great majority of the peasantry are of that class, about a third have constant, and the remainder occasional, employment.
They have, generally speaking, a sufficient quantity of potatoes to keep them from absolute want.	They sow some potatoes, upon which they maintain themselves and families, the rent of which they endeavour to earn in harvest, and at such other times as they get employment.	Tilling their own gardens.	Very miserably on potatoes, the produce of con acre; the rent of con acre paid out of their wages, which they earn in spring, potato planting, and harvest.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, with some oatmeal in the summer months when the potatoes begin to fail; clothing comfortable, excepting the children; no labourers are dieted except in harvest, or in the potato-digging season.	The general diet of labourers is potatoes and salt, except about two months in summer, when they procure some oatmeal and milk, the meal they obtain on credit at a high price; their clothing very bad, their children nearly naked.	Potatoes and milk; well clad generally.	Diet, potato; clothing very bad, particularly the children.
The daily wages are from 8d. to 10d. in summer, and from 6d. to 8d. in winter; those at low rates get some abatement in their rent.	The wages of an able-bodied labourer in summer, with diet, are 6d. per day, without diet, 10d. per day; in winter 6d. without diet; none are dieted in winter.	10d. to 1s. without diet, 8d. with diet, winter and summer.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet.
In the months of December, January, and February.	Very few men employed from 1st November to the 1st of March.	January, February, July, and one-half of August.	In winter and part of the summer, between hay season and harvest.
Women are employed in harvest only at 6d. per day for binding; children seldom get employment, and that only with gentlemen, at 3d. or 4d. per day, picking stones, weeding, and such work.	Women are employed about two months in summer at hay-making and harvest work at 6d. per day, without diet; children very seldom employed.	Women in harvest at the rate of two-thirds of men's wages; children little employed.	They are in harvest binding and gathering potatoes; women at 6d., and children 3d. or 4d.
It is not general in my parish.	Not general, no task-work, except cutting meadows, and breaking stones on the public roads.	No.	Not that I am aware of.
Such a labourer might earn from £12 to £14 in the year, but there are few such in this parish, as the generality of labourers are bound to gentlemen or farmers to work by the year or half-year.	If a labourer obtains constant employment, together with the other advantages he may have, he can earn about £12 10s.: but the most he can earn by the average employment he obtains, and all advantages, is about £6 10s., which is the entire amount of his means of support.	£8.	—
I suppose such a family might earn £3 or £4 in the year if they got employment, but that is seldom the case.	About £13.	£2.	—
I cannot answer this question as the food of labourers consists chiefly of potatoes, which they grow for themselves.	About £10 4s. would be sufficient to procure good and wholesome food for one man, allowing him 2d. worth of oatmeal, 2d. worth of potatoes, and 1d. worth of milk each day, and 1s. worth of animal food each week.	£3.	—
Wages for labour, except in the case of a few gentlemen, is paid by house-rent, cow's grass, or potato land; money is seldom handled by the labourer.	Labourers who get only occasional employment are paid in money, those who get constant employment are paid partly in money and partly in con acre potato land.	By money, or labour equivalent to money, rating the day's labour as above. No. 4.	Where they are occasional only they are paid in money, but where yearly part in money, part in house and potato ground.
By house, cow's grass, and potato land.	A herd without an assistant gets the value of about £16 a-year in con acre potato land, and grass and hay for his cow, and some oatmeal; if he has one assistant he gets	1s. per day.	—

about £24 worth in the same way; if he requires two assistants he gets about £32, besides 1s. 8d. per day for travelling expenses when he is brought by his employer to fairs or markets, and the same for his assistants if they are brought; one herd can take care of the stock of 100 acres of land.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Lune, Morgallion.

Union of Athboy (including Town) . . Pop. 11,363.	Athboy and Rathmore. Pop. 6,952.	Kildalkey and Killaconeegan. Pop. about 5,350.	Clougill, Kilshine, Kilpatrick, Knock, and Drakestown. Pop. 2,955.
<i>Rev. Robert Noble.</i>	<i>Rev. James Rickard, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John O'Connell, P. P.</i>	<i>A. H. C. Pollock, Esq.</i>
Impossible to state.	About 900 labourers, 250 in constant employment, the remainder seek for occasional labour.	My parishes contain 5,260 persons, 721 of whom are agricultural labourers; about one-third of those are constantly employed, a third rather generally, and the remainder very seldom.	It would be very difficult to answer this question; but the labourers in both unions; with very few exceptions, are all generally employed.
Impossible to state.	The labourers live on potatoes and salt; they endeavour to plant a sufficient quantity, on which they subsist when out of employment, but when they occasionally fall short of provisions in the summer seasons we appeal to the rich for contributions in their behalf: their clothing generally is wretched and ragged.	Both in and out of employment they live on potatoes throughout the year, except in June and July, when they contrive to purchase a little meal; their wages are their only means of support.	They generally have a sufficiency of potatoes and the produce of their summer and harvest work.
Potatoes.		They have no better kitchen (as they term it) than milk during the summer and salt during the winter; their clothing is of the same description of frieze generally worn by labourers.	The diet is potatoes, meal, milk, butter, and occasionally (but seldom) bacon or herrings; their clothing is frieze, corduroy, or coarse cloth.
8d. in winter, 10d. or 1s. in summer.	In the winter they are generally allowed 8d., and in the summer 10d. per day, without diet; in planting and digging the potatoes and during the harvest work they get a shilling, and more.	With diet, 6d. in summer and 5d. in winter; without diet, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter.	I pay my ploughmen 1s. per day, other labourers about 10d.; the year through they all stand me in about £15 or £16 per annum.
Winter.	During the winter seasons, and up to the 25th March, they have but little employment.	From the middle of November to the middle of February, and from the end of May to the beginning of harvest.	From December till March.
They are, at picking potatoes, binding, &c.; wages, 6d. per day.	Occasionally they are employed in harvest and other seasons of the year at 4d. and 6d. per day.	They are not; those who are able to assist in saving the harvest get, when employed, from 4d. to 6d. per day, without diet.	I employ a good many women during the summer and spring, and also children when the weather permits them to work; women's wages from 6d. to 10d., children's from 3d. to 5d.
It is.	It is not general in this neighbourhood.	It is not.	I generally employ from 40 to 60 men at task-work during the winter months; many persons also do a good deal of work by task in these parishes.
From £15 to £20 per annum.	I should suppose between £10 and £11.	Excepting those who have constant employment, the average amount of earnings of the remainder is about £6 per annum.	I should think about £15 or £16, and more were it not for holidays.
About half the above sum.	Probably not more than £16; it very seldom occurs.	Such are very seldom employed; they may earn 9s. or 10s. during harvest; a boy 16 years old, when employed by a farmer as a servant, will get about 30s. and his board for the year.	If the wife has four children to attend to, or even say three, she could not with her other domestic duties be able to earn any thing except by spinning, and very little time she would have for that; the children, per each day they worked, for each.
Whatever he can earn.	Although provisions were procured at a moderate expense, I consider 6d. per day, or £9 2s. 6d. a-year, would be a fair remuneration for his support.	The expense must vary according to the quality of the food: if fed with potatoes and milk occasionally, and salt generally, as such now	I should suppose, rating meal at 12s. 6d. per cwt. and potatoes at 2d. per stone, from £3 to £3 10s.
live here, his diet would cost £4 per year; if, in addition to those, he should eat bread every day, it would cost £8; and if he should have, at one meal each day, meat, butter, or cheese, it would cost £12 during each of the three years.			
In all these different ways.	The labourers are usually paid in money.	Not usually in money, much more frequently by potato land and con acres.	Labourers are paid both in money and in provisions, and, should they take potato land, the rent is deducted from their earnings.
Two cows' grass, acre meadow, rood or half acre potato land, turf, house, &c. &c.	The herds who are well considered by their masters get the grass of two cows in winter and summer, one acre of potatoes, and house and garden; others are not so well taken care of.	Herds usually receive grazing for their cattle, and an additional sum of money; herds here are worth from £10 to £30 per annum.	I hire all my herds, as I do my servants, at a specific sum for the year; if they choose to have grass, hay, potatoes, or land, they pay at the rate of the country for what they get; they are generally, however, hired by agreement, and get houses, grass, potato land, and sometimes corn land, meal, and wood.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Morgallion, Lower Moyfenragh.

Clongill and Kilshine. Pop. 260.	Laracon and Gallo. Pop. 3,035.	Laracor . . Pop. 2,395.	Rathcore . . Pop. 3,455.
Rev. A. Blackburne.	Rev. Mathias Kainen, P. P.	Rev. David Trotter, P. M.	Rev. Richard Ryan.
—	417: 97 in constant employment; 320 occasionally.	There are 321 in the parish, and I should think there are not more than 100 out of this number in constant employment.	I could not pretend to accuracy in answering the first part of this query, but the real state of Ireland will never be ascertained if those only are considered labourers who do not hold land; I think one-third are only occasionally employed.
—	Those who have the means to plant potatoes in spring live on them in winter; and those who have not beg.	By potatoes, which they endeavour to plant on ground given to them for their manure, and also on con acre ley.	A full answer would extend to great length, but, when not working, less and inferior food is used.
The ordinary diet of this class is potatoes, and in summer some oaten meal: the clothing is not so bad as in some of the neighbouring districts; I believe I may say it is reasonably good.	In winter and spring potatoes and salt, in summer and harvest they are sometimes enabled to get buttermilk with their potatoes; the greater portion very ragged, and the remainder poorly clad.	Potatoes in general, and oaten meal occasionally; the greater number very badly clad.	Potatoes, and some oatmeal and sour milk, are the ordinary food; clothing coarse woollens and cottons, seldom amounting to a full and sound suit.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; some employers give 10d. for eight months of the year.	10d. in summer and harvest, and 8d. in winter and spring; diet seldom given.	1s. without diet, and 6d. when fed, except in harvest, when their wages vary from 1s. 8d. to 2s.	It is not customary to diet labourers except for a few days in harvest, when prices fluctuate greatly; at other times 10d. Irish in summer, and 8d. Irish in winter; but the nominal rates of wages in Ireland will never show the earnings of the labourer.
The months of December and January.	From the 1st of November until the middle of March, and from the middle of June until harvest.	From December till about March.	December, January, February, and March.
They are much employed, at from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women are sometimes employed, for a week or a fortnight in the harvest, at 6d. a-day, without diet; children get no employment.	They are employed in harvest, and at the potato-digging; at half the wages of the men.	They are not much employed; women in harvest earn about 6d. a-day.
Task-work is very general.	No.	Not general.	No; it is not easy to introduce task-work in Ireland.
From £10 to £11.	Between £5 and £6.	He would earn about £20. supplied with milk. They never earned more than about £8 10s. each, to which might be added £1 more for potato and turf work done for self.	For several years I employed half a dozen, who had work at the rates I have mentioned every day they came to work, and were also employed in taking it to the labourer; the chief value then of the labour of the wife and children will arise from taking care of fowl, pigs, &c., and at home in knitting and spinning.
—	They might earn 5s. or 6s. in the harvest.	They would earn nearly as much as the husband.	One capable of minding the house must be always left at home, and one able to carry the food must be employed in taking it to the labourer; the chief value then of the labour of the wife and children will arise from taking care of fowl, pigs, &c., and at home in knitting and spinning.
—	About £12 or £13.	The yearly expense would be about £10.	I think about £6 10s., including tobacco, which, considering all the circumstances of an Irish labourer, I think is a necessary of life.
Usually by money.	In money.	In general paid in money, sometimes by con acre, and provisions occasionally.	See No. 28, Appendix F.
Their salary is proportioned to the size of the farm and quantity of grass land; and is paid by the grass of cows, potato land, and money, or oaten meal, house, and privilege of cutting turf.	They get grass for cattle, and some land for tillage.	Their payment in a great measure depends upon the extent of their charge; if employed by a wealthy grazier they get a comfortable house, the feeding of two cows winter and summer, and the grass of four sheep, for their services.	Herds are well paid, and must be, as they are accountable for a great deal of property; they get the grazing of one or more cows, oat and potato ground, and hay, or a salary in lieu, in proportion to the extent of the herding.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Moyfenragh, Lower and Upper.

Rathmolion . . Pop. 2,674.	Rathmolion and Rathcore. Pop. 6,129.	Union of Clonard and Killyon. Pop. 5,188.	Longwood and Killyon. Pop. —.
Rev. Samuel Magee.	Rev. L. Grehan, P. P.	Rev. Edward Nixon.	Rev. Thomas Flood, P. P.
According to the census taken for Government about two years ago, there appeared that at that time there were 353 labourers. I cannot say how many in constant, or how many in occasional employment.	Mostly all the farmers and their children are obliged to labour, in consequence of heavy rent, taxes, &c.: the labourers, properly so called, amount to about 600, the one-third of whom get constant, the rest occasional employment.	About 700. Except in winter four-fifths of them get employment.	There are 276: in constant employment 49; the remainder are only occasionally employed.
They generally have small gardens attached to their houses, on the produce of which they feed themselves and families; if this is not sufficient, they take con acre potatoes, and pay the rent either in work or rearing a pig.	They generally contrive to have potatoes, which they either get for their labour, or as con acre.	By whatever potatoes they may happen to have planted on dung of their own: whenever the potato crop fails they are reduced to the verge of starvation; twice since I came to reside in this parish I have been obliged to set on works in summer, such as scouring rivers, &c., to save them from absolute starvation; and I have found the very greatest difficulty in raising subscriptions sufficient to meet the emergency.	There are no means by which they are maintained but by their previous earnings.
Potatoes, and occasionally stirabout: those that are constantly employed are generally well clothed, if not drunken; those that are depending on occasional employment are indifferently clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; their clothing miserable.	Oatmeal and potatoes, sometimes milk; in winter they have seldom any thing but potatoes and water; their clothing is very bad.	Potatoes and salt; their clothing most wretched.
In summer, with diet, 8d., in winter 5d.; in summer, without diet, 10d., in winter 8d.	The daily wages for the summer half-year may be computed at 7d. per day with diet, and 10d. without diet; winter half-year, 5d. with, and 8d. without diet.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; with diet, 6d. in summer.	With diet, 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer; without diet, 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March; labour is also somewhat slack about a month, from the middle of June to the middle of July.	—	Winter.	From the 1st of November till the 1st of March, and from the middle of June until August.
Women and children are not generally employed; they are sometimes employed in harvest to bind, and to pick potatoes in time of digging; they generally get from 6d. to 8d. per day, without diet.	Not usually employed in labour.	Not usually, only in harvest; then the women get 6d. a-day without diet.	They are not.
Task-work is not general here.	Not general.	No.	It is not.
From £10 to £12 a-year.	About £10.	About £10 per year.	Between £5 and £6.
I have stated that women and children are but seldom employed but in a particular time of the year, and the amount of their hire for such time, supposing the five employed, would not exceed £2 10s.	About £4.	There are no families the entire of which find employment sufficient.	Such persons are not usually employed, unless a boy of the age specified, whose annual wages amount to about £1 10s. if employed as a servant.
I think that £10 per annum would not be unreasonable properly to feed a hard-working man; but no labourers can in this country afford to expend so much on their diet.	If fed by a farmer, it will cost the farmer £10; the labourer can support himself for a less sum, as he lives generally on potatoes, &c.	About £6 per annum.	About £12.
Sometimes money, sometimes provisions, and sometimes con acres; sometimes a mixture of all three.	By the several ways described.	Usually by money.	Wages are generally paid in money; in many cases potato land is given in lieu of money.
Herds in this parish are not paid in money, but always in value; they get a cabin and garden, grass for cow, and hay for same, and so much manured potato ground, altogether amounting to from £13 to £30, according to the charge committed to their trust, and, consequently, the responsibility incurred.	They receive, in money and value, from £10 to £30, varying according to the nature and extent of the charge committed to their care.	Generally they are not paid in money; they get potato ground, house, and garden, and grass and hay for their cattle, and liberty to rear calves; they are the most comfortable	They get the grass of cattle, and a portion of land for tillage.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Navan Lower, Kells Upper.

Ardbraccan . . Pop. 3,798.	Union of Donoughpatrick and Kilberry . . Pop. 2,935.	Liscarton (Union of Ardbraccan) . . Pop. 4,027.	Navan (including Town), Donoughmore, and Ardsalla. Pop. 7,713.
The Hon. & Rev. <i>H. Pakenham.</i>	Rev. <i>George O'Connor.</i>	<i>Thomas Gerrard, Esq. J.P.</i>	<i>R. R. Fitzherbert, Esq. J.P.</i>
It is impossible to distinguish between the small farmer, and farmers' sons, and labourers; of the whole body there may be 1,200. There are, probably, 400 in very irregular employment.	414. Almost always in constant employment.	55 labourers, who are in constant employment.	I cannot state. In this parish the principal, or, indeed, I may say, the whole of the pauperism is on absentee property, there being no resident agents to look after the poor, and no means of employment whatever given by the middle tenants; the wretched population is consequently thrown for support, and for occasional employment, on the few residents of the higher classes.
Some draw turf to the town of Navan; but how many of them live they know not themselves.	Many labourers have small portions of land, on which they employ themselves when not employed by others.	Answered above.	In the harvest and potato-digging seasons they earn what pays the rent of their potato land, and with the refuse of their potatoes they feed a pig or two, with the price of which, when sold, they pay their cabin-rent; in general they gather firing by pulling from the hedges.
Potatoes, and meal in part of summer: as to clothing, it is impossible to say; for often a man in rags has at home a good suit, if it was his fancy to wear it; they attach no comfort or respectability to dress.	The ordinary diet seldom goes beyond potatoes and milk; they are better clothed than formerly, in consequence of the reduction in the price of clothing.	Oatmeal and potatoes for three months, and potatoes alone for nine months: the greater number of the labourers have cows.	Potatoes and buttermilk and oatmeal: their clothing is good generally, with the men frieze; few, if any, men or women are to be seen without shoes or stockings.
8d. and 10d.; in harvest and potato seasons higher.	10d. per day is the average price of labour without diet, about 5d. when fed; there is little difference in the seasons.	10d. per day without diet through the year.	With diet 6d. per day; without diet, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter.
Between hay harvest, corn harvest, and Christmas.	I don't think there is any material difference.	Answered above.	The months of June, January, and February.
In harvest and potato seasons; women from 6d. to 8d., children 3d. to 4d.	Seldom employed, except in harvest, and planting and digging potatoes; wages for women 6d. per day; children according to their age, from 4d. down.	Women are occasionally employed in harvest for about a month; the usual wages 8d. per day; children are not employed.	Only in harvest times, when women get from 6d. to 8d., and children from 4d. to 5d.
No.	Not general, but exists in some instances.	It is not.	Very rare.
£12.	I would rate his earnings at the rate of 10d. per day.	About £12 a-year.	About £13.
£10, perhaps.	Labour for women and children is so very uncertain, that I cannot form an opinion; women are usually employed about the house, and children tearing the hedges for firing.	About £10 a-year for two of the four children; the wife is generally employed in domestic concerns; the other two children I consider unfit for labour, unless in a manufacturing district.	Instances of so many of a family being employed are not frequent; I could not say what they would earn.
Potatoes, selling at 1½d. a stone, £1 10s. would buy more than a man could eat in a year; and, probably, 10s. would do more than cover the expense of meal; probably the expense is covered by £3 10s.	As they live almost entirely upon potatoes, and as they plant them themselves, it is not easy to calculate.	Allowing three months for the use of meal, and an average of 10s. per cwt. for the last three years, and potatoes at an average of 2d. per stone, I consider the whole would come to £3 16s. 8d.; this exclusive of milk or butter, or any other kind of nourishment.	To feed him on the most common diet, viz., potatoes and buttermilk, would cost for one man about £2 16s.
Less by money, probably, than by money's worth.	The farmers generally feed their labourers, particularly when employed in harvest.	Partly in money and partly in provisions, and partly by the rent of their potato land and the feeding of their cows.	In money mostly, sometimes in provisions.
Very various; from £14 to £20 per annum, but this in value of house, &c., and cow's grass.	They differ little from other labourers; perhaps they have grass for a second cow.	I pay my herd a yearly salary, charging him at the rate of others for the feeding of his cows, and potato land and meadow; others hire them by giving them the feeding of their cattle, potato land, house, and garden, without charge.	£20 a-year, in which are included cow's feeding and potato ground; a house is given, rent free.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Navan, Lower and Upper.

Rathkenny . . Pop. 1,995.	Moymet and Churchtown. Pop. —.	Navan, Canistown, and Bective. Pop. about 6,000 (including Town of Navan).	Trim, and five other Parishes (including Town of Trim). Pop. 7,027.
<i>B. Morris, Jun. Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Tuite, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Eug. O'Rielly, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. Butler.</i>
Not having seen the Population Returns, cannot tell the number; but all are constantly employed.	About 500 labourers; there is scarcely any employment from the time the potatoes are dug out to the planting of them, say the middle of April. I think it necessary to add to this answer, that Lord Sherbourne has commenced a series of useful improvements upon his estates, and that he gives constant employment to about 80, and occasional employment to many more.	In the town about 700 labourers, about 60 of whom are in constant employment. In the country parts there are about 400, 100 of whom are in constant employment; all the rest are employed but about one-third of the year.	—
Answered above.	They live upon the produce of their potato crop, for which they pay a most exorbitant rent.	The greater part are maintained by begging, either themselves or some of their families for them; they generally feed a pig to pay the rent of their cabin, and their children pull stubble in the farmers' fields, and carry it home to make manure, in order to obtain potato ground on cheaper terms; which potatoes themselves and their children dig when they can get employment from no one else.	They live in general on the produce of their potato land, which they get free if they manure it.
Their diet is potatoes and milk ordinarily; poorly clad generally; but their usual clothing home-made frieze.	Their entire diet is potatoes, with the additional luxury at supper times of dipping them in salt and water: their clothing, when they are clad, is frieze.	Potatoes and salt, occasionally buttermilk; their ordinary drink is water; they eat, in harvest time, three times a-day, at all other times only twice, and during summer once: not more than one out of 20 ever gets a new coat, and that they endeavour to buy second-hand clothes; the women and children seldom or never wear shoes, and the girls never wear caps or bonnets; whatever cloaks the women have when married are seldom ever succeeded by another.	Diet—breakfast potatoes, except in summer, when oatmeal; dinner potatoes, and supper potatoes: in the town much wheaten bread is used; fresh meat Easter and Christmas; bacon occasionally, oftener in the town than in the country: no farmer would hire a labourer who was not decently clothed.
10d. per day, from 1st May to 1st November, without diet; 8d. per day, in like manner, from 1st November to 1st May.	In winter, when employed, they receive from 3d. to 4d. per day, with their dinner on potatoes; in summer their general wages 8d. per day; and some of the absentee proprietors have them at 5d. per day, giving them constant employment: again I must except Lord Sherbourne, who gives 10d. per day through the entire year.	In winter and summer they are seldom employed; the few who are employed get from 6d. to 10d. without diet; in the harvest time and potato-digging time they get about 1s. 1d. without diet; in the country they get 6½d. and their diet during the harvest time.	8d. winter, 10d. summer; or 10d. all through the year, without diet; with diet 6d.
In the winter season, if any are unemployed.	See answer to query 1.	Summer and winter; in summer a few are employed making hay.	From the end of potato-planting to the beginning of hay-making; and in the midst of winter, from 1st December to March or February; in summer, near the bog, employed in cutting turf.
Frequently; always when they wish it, the women at from 8d. to 5d.; children from 4d. to 3d., according to their strength.	Women are merely employed making turf for about three weeks, and 15 days in the harvest; wages about 5d. per day; children are only employed by Lord Sherbourne.	Not more than one of 1,000; these few are employed in gathering potatoes and binding corn, at half the men's wages; children not at all employed.	Not usually employed; when employed in harvest and potato planting and digging, 4d. a-day with diet, from 6d. to 8d. without; near the town, half men's wages in harvest; boys, from 12 to 15 years, £1 10s. to £2 a-year, with diet as farm servants.
In this parish task-work is not general; it is casual.	Task-work is not general.	Not at all.	Not general, except ditching and draining bog.
A day labourer may, by his average earning through the year, and by the value of his pig, &c., be worth about £20 per annum.	The fruits of his labour are his only advantages; and the average amount of his earnings does not exceed £7 3s.; and, in good times, he may get £3 for his pig.	Not £6, exclusive of the sale of his pig.	About £10 or £11 an average tenant-labourer, with care of his own potato land and farm, with pigs.
The wife, I calculate, earns nothing in way of labour; she keeps the family together; the four children might earn about £10 per annum collectively.	When there is no general employment for women or children, I can give no answer to this query. earn nothing but by begging; when they are unsuccessful in begging, they endeavour to steal potatoes for their support.	If there be a son, about 16 years, he may be occasionally employed in driving a plough, at about 3½d. per day; no employment for the wife and daughters, and they are unsuccessful in their support.	The wife and children earn but little money as wages for labour; but their labour is still profitable in gathering manure, taking care of the pig, &c.; boys' labour must be profitable, as no boy stays at school after 12 years old.
About £7 10s.	A man with a family, and his pig, generally consumes the produce of about three roods of potatoes, for which he pays, on an average, £3 per acre.	About £9.	The food of the prisoners in Trim gaol costs 2½d. a-day.
Wages are paid in various ways, but always as the labourer is content to receive it.	The landed proprietors pay in money; the farmers pay in money and provisions, and sometimes by letting con acres.	Paid in money, or in meal, as mentioned in No. 35.	Wages in the country are usually paid in the rent of house and land, the surplus in money.
Herds receive their accommodations, viz., house, potato land, meadow, cow's grass, corn land, and some money.	A herd in charge of about 200 acres gets the grass and foddering of his cow, his cabin, with an acre of potato land, rent free, and is obliged to have a boy to assist him.	Nearly the same as labourers who are constantly employed.	By the year, a house, with half acre or acre, with grass for one or two cows, wet and dry; some 8d. every day in the year.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Barony Ratoath.

Dunshaughlin and Rathregan. Pop. 2,265.	Rathbeggan . . Pop. 282.	Union of Ratoath . Pop. 3,057.	Tara, Killeen, and Dunsany. Pop. 1,520.
Rev. G. L. Irvine.	Rev. John James.	Rev. Robert Torrens Boyle.*	Rev. W. H. Irvine.
Cannot say. Generally employed.	About 60. About 12 or 15 in occasional employment, the remainder constantly employed.	I really can't say; probably 500, or more. About three-fourths in constant employment.	I cannot ascertain. The population is not great.
They are seldom out of employment.	They are seldom out of employment.	They have no means of subsistence unless by the generosity of the farmers, or from their own saving.	I cannot say exactly; but many have rented cabins or houses with gardens, or take potato land from different farmers, at from £6 to £8 per acre.
Oatmeal, stirabout, and potatoes; sometimes with milk and butter, bread, and sometimes salt fish; clothing tolerably comfortable.	Diet potatoes, milk, butter, bread, and salt fish, sometimes oatmeal stirabout; clothing comfortable for labourers.	When money is plenty, tea for breakfast, and bacon for dinner; when otherwise, potatoes, and those frequently without anything to use with them. The clothing is frieze.	Potatoes and milk generally; if in constant employment, stirabout for breakfast, with the above. Clothing grey frieze; latterly in but middling condition.
The daily wages without diet are 1s. per day throughout the year, and from 4d. to 6d. with diet; with extra wages during the harvest.	The daily wages, without diet, are 1s. per day, through the year; and from 4d. to 6d., with diet.	Wages generally the same summer and winter, 1s. a-day without diet, 6d. with it.	In summer the occasional wages 1s. per day; those in constant work from 10d. to 1s., without diet; from 4d. to 6d. with diet; but almost all have additional wages in harvest.
During the months of December and January.	During the months of December and January.	In the months of May, June, and July, and in winter.	In the winter season.
Women and children are occasionally employed; the first at 8d. per day, the latter according to their age and strength.	Women and children are occasionally employed; the first at 8d. per day, the latter according to their age and strength.	Employed in the planting and digging out of potatoes, and in the haymaking, at 8d. per day.	They are, in summer; particularly in summer and harvest: the women generally at 8d.; children, according to their age and strength, from 2d. to 6d. per day.
Task-work is chiefly confined to ditching and draining.	Task-work is chiefly confined to ditching and draining.	Yes.	It is much in practice.
From £14 to £15 a-year.	From £14 to £15 a-year.	I suppose about £15; some say, of better authority than I am, that £12 would be a more correct answer.	According to his bargain with his employer; and whether, as a handy labourer, he is much employed in task-work; he can earn from 5s. to 10s. per week.
This case seldom occurs; but when it does I should think their earnings would exceed those of a man in constant employment.	This case seldom occurs anywhere; but when it does I should suppose their earnings would exceed those of a man in constant employment.	It is not in my power to give a satisfactory answer to this question, as the children and women are seldom, if ever, employed, their general business being procuring fuel from the stubble and hedges of the farmers, as we have no coal few bogs that are being all cut out.	His wife and children are not often employed but in harvest time, except his son or sons can work with the spade or shovel; if so, they can earn from 3s. to 4s. per week; they lose much time by the number of their holidays, which they generally spend in the public houses.
I consider the expense of feeding a labourer in the way he is accustomed to would average 6d. a-day, or about £9 a-year.	I consider the expense of feeding a labourer in the way he is accustomed to would average 6d. a-day, or £9 a-year.	£12, I think, if fed as in farmers' houses; but they must live on less, as their wages would not afford it.	About £9 per year.
Usually in money.	Usually in money.	Almost invariably in money.	Generally in both money and provisions, the employer generally supplying provisions at a rate agreed upon.
A liberty for milch cattle, with potato ground.	A liberty for milch cattle, with potato ground.	Similar to that of the labourer who has a cottage, a garden, and run of a cow; the herd has generally the run of two cows.	By giving so much ground for corn or potatoes, and one or two cows, with calves, grass and hay, according to the extent of the charge or herding; if very large, wages are given in addition to the above.

* Note.—I do not pledge myself for the correctness of the following answers, but have collected them from persons whom I thought capable of giving them.

LEINSTER—County Meath—Baronies Ratoath, Skreen, Lower Slane.

Tryvitt and Kilbrew. Pop. 769.	Dunsany, Tara, and Killeen. Pop. 1,520.	Union of Skreen, Rathfigh, &c. Pop. 3,182.	Ardagh . . Pop. 2,408.
Rev. John U. Swayne.	Right Hon. Lord Killeen.	Rev. Richard Radcliff.	Rev. A. Stevenson.
About 150, constantly employed; in harvest not less than 1,000, generally from the province of Connaught.	100 or 102 labourers. Almost all in constant employment.	Cannot ascertain.	—
Perhaps upon what they save in harvest.	—	Some have potatoes to live on, and the wives of those who have none beg for their support.	They maintain themselves on their little stock of potatoes.
Potatoes, corn bread, and butter; bacon on Sunday and Thursday: frieze and corduroy.	Oatmeal and water, called <i>stirabout</i> , potatoes and milk; the use of bread is becoming more general, and several public bakeries have been established in the neighbourhood: clothing, wool manufactured into home-made cloth called <i>frieze</i> , corduroy, and coarse linen: children under 12 years old seldom have shoes or stockings, and women also are sometimes without them.	In winter they generally live on potatoes and salt, with a little stirabout now and then; in summer, when milk is plentiful, most of them procure buttermilk.	Potatoes and salt; their clothing of frieze, in general very bad.
1s. without, and 6d. with diet.	1s. in summer without diet, 10d. in winter without diet.	10d. in winter and 1s. in summer, without diet.	10d. per day in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet.
The winter half-year.	After the conclusion of potato-digging in December and January, and again, between the conclusion of potato-planting and commencement of haymaking, say one month from the middle of May.	In midsummer and midwinter.	The winter season.
Not employed.	They are only occasionally employed; wages from 4d. to 10d. per day, without diet.	Neither women nor children are much employed, except in dropping and picking potatoes, and in harvest time: women earn 6d. per day, children 4d.; they pick stones and couch grass.	The women get a little work in harvest at 6d., 8d., and 9d. per day; the children mostly idle.
It is.	Not very general.	It is pretty general; potatoes are dug, and ditches and drains made and secured, and corn threshed, by task.	No.
Upon an average of constant employment, about £20 per annum.	£18.	About £10 per annum by work; if pigs sold well he might make by them from £2 to £2 10s.; his eggs generally keep the family in soap and tobacco; and the chickens sold clothe some of the children.	The bound labourers earn about £9 10s. per year.
About £14 per annum.	£6.	If they got employment to enable them to earn £2 10s. they would be well off; some get more, but that seems a fair average.	Nothing, except a few shillings in harvest; a boy of 16 is hired out for about 14s. in the half-year.
About 1s. each day.	About £9 10s.	A single man could feed himself for about £5 as well as most labourers live.	About £6 10s.
Money in preference.	They are paid partly in money, partly in provisions, by grass of cows, con acre potato land, &c.; the accounts settled half-yearly; the wages seldom meeting the expenditure of a labourer, unless his family be very small.	They are paid partly in each of the ways specified in the query.	In money, and sometimes in potato ground and cabin rent.
House, garden, and freedom of cattle.	By being allowed a house and garden free, potato and oat land, grazing of cattle, fuel, and in some cases money in addition to all these. Herds are engaged by the farmers from the 1st of May until Christmas, at wages of £1 10s., or the grass of a cow in lieu thereof, which they are at option to set to the best advantage, in case they have not a cow of their own, and are charged the office in turn, and, inasmuch as they will not demean themselves by running in some places get the grass of two cows, which on good land is equal in value to £4. There appears to be no fixed rate of payment: different parts of the parish have different modes and customs. When herds are employed, and obliged to keep up the fences, &c., also to keep the farm clear of trespasses, and prevent the occupiers from bringing in more stock, and have their regular straw, they have the grass of a cow in common with the milch cattle on the low ground, and liberty for four or five dry heifers from the graziers on the mountain, which they are to provide themselves, and will bring the herd 7s. or 8s. the collop, it may be more or less, according to the quality of the mountain. If it happens that they are single and without incumbence, they may be fed among the farmers. In some cases a cabin and a certain quantity of land for a garden are attached for their use, and the garden is manured by each of the farmers drawing a few loads of seaweed on it. Those who are employed on a wild range of mountain, or in remote glens, are generally hardy, active young boys, as they must be always on the alert, and keep a sharp look-out to guard the cattle from the dangerous precipices and deep ravines to which they are exposed; and, in consequence of their youth and destitute condition, they get them for about £1 10s. for the season.	They get in money and value (for instance, cows' grass and potato land) from £18 to £30 per annum, according to the help they have, and the extent of their charge.	No herds, except one with Mr. Kellet, at 10d. per day.

LEINSTER—Counties Meath, Queen's—Baronies Upper Slane, Ballyadams.

Slane (including Town). Pop. 2,516.	Starkallen, Gernonstown, and Dunmoe . . Pop. 1,874.	Ballyadams . . Pop. 2,165.	Ballyadams . . Pop. 2,165.
Rev. J. J. Disney.	Rev. Frederick Cavendish.	Capt. E. H. Pope, J.P.	Rev. M. Hart, P.P.
I have no means of ascertaining.	I cannot specify the number; but whatever number there are, are generally in employment.	I cannot state correctly how many labourers, or how many in constant employment.	There are about 900 labourers; one-fourth of them in constant employment, and the whole of them are employed about three months in the year.
They are generally enabled to procure potato land during the season of employment, the produce of which assists in supporting them till they get work.	By the product of their labour when in employment.	From what they are able to save out of their labour, and produce of con acres for oats and potatoes.	They are maintained by the produce of their garden or con acre.
The ordinary diet is potatoes, with (among the better order) milk, and what is called stir-about: their clothing principally consists of frieze, which is very cheap.	Oatmeal and potatoes: cloth- ing common frieze.	Potatoes and milk and stir- about, seldom meat.	During the four months of winter their general diet is dry potatoes, the other eight months potatoes and milk; very seldom they have any meat or butter; and very bad clothing.
The daily wages of labourers without diet, when they are constantly employed, is 1s. the year round; few or none receive diet, except during harvest.	Daily wages for out-labourers, spring, summer, and autumn, 10d.; winter 8d. without diet; with diet, according to agree- ment.	6d. per day with diet, 10d. without diet, except in harvest and potato-digging, when wages are increased from 1s. to 1s. 8d., according to the season and demand for men; in all cases farmers diet their men; when in harvest from 8d. to 1s. 1d. per day with diet.	Their wages through the year are 6d. per day and diet; their wages without diet are 10d. the summer half-year, and 8d. the winter.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and from the beginning of June to the latter end of July.	Winter.	In winter and spring.	From about the middle of November to the 16th of March.
In planting and digging potatoes, and in harvest, women and children are employed; their wages vary from 4d. to 8d. per diem.	Women and children are generally employed, principally in harvest; the former in the proportion of 8d. to the man's 1s.; the latter according to their respective ages.	Women are employed in harvest, haymaking, and picking potatoes; their wages are half that of a man's.	Women are employed about six weeks in harvest and potato-digging, at 5d. per day, and diet; children never.
It is not general.	It is.	Seldom.	It is not general.
An average labourer, who had a fair amount of employment, (not constant,) might earn from £10 to £12, or, possibly, £13 per annum.	About £15 per annum.	About £7 10s. or £8 for his labour, with diet.	He would earn between £6 and £7 sterling.
His wife and four children, granting that they were all able to work, and obtained an average amount of employment, might earn from £12 to £14 per annum.	When the children get employment the wife generally remains at home; if the children got constant employment they might earn about £18 per annum, but this is seldom the case, the hurried time of the year, such as harvest and summer, being the only time they are employed.	About £18 or £20.	They would earn about £3 10s.
I have no means of ascertaining.	About £7 10s.	About £7 for potatoes, milk, and stirabout.	About £10 sterling.
Labourers' wages are usually paid in money.	Wages for labour paid in all these several ways.	Generally paid in money; sometimes the labourer works out the amount of his con acres.	The major part is paid in cash, some by con acres, and some by provisions.
They are hired at the same rate as other day labourers.	On the terms of house and potato land, cow's grass and meadow, meal at market price, and some money.	—	For one acre of land, provender for one cow, and a cabin.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Ballyadams, Slieumargy, Cullinagh, Maryborough West.

Rathasbeck . . Pop. 3,556.	Ballyadams and Slieumargy. Pop. —	Abbeyleix . . Pop. 5,990.	Abbeyleix . . Pop. 5,990.
Rev. William Pasley.	M. Singleton, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Police.	Viscount De Vesce.	Rev. Arthur Newcombe.
Cannot ascertain the number. Very few have constant employment.	Very many in the district. Few in general employ, and a great number only in occasional employment.	They have generally land, and maintain themselves by their potato crops, &c.; if they have not land they take quarterground from a farmer, which they pay for by what they earn in summer; some collect manure, which the farmer allows them to put on his land gratis, and they get a crop of potatoes. (Potatoes, milk, and butter; clothing good.—Mr. G.)*	I cannot form an estimate of their number. I do believe that they are in very general employment.
By small holdings.	By living upon potatoes, which they set on con acre land.		Generally speaking they have a small quantity of ground requiring much labour, and are profitably employed, when such is the case, in cultivating it.
Potatoes, seldom milk; clothing wretchedly bad.	Potatoes and milk: an improvement in the quality and appearance of their dress is visible.		I consider that the labouring classes are much better dieted and clothed in this neighbourhood than in other places; much has been done by a society called The Abbeyleix Benevolent Society.
For general employment 6d. per day, with diet; in busy times 1s. per day, with diet; not usual without diet.	10d. or 1s. per day in summer; and 8d. in winter, and diet.	(Men constantly employed 6d. with diet; men occasionally employed 8d. and 10d. with diet, in the busy times; at other times 6d.—Mr. G.) N.B. Other tenants work without getting their diet.	Without diet, I consider that 10d. during the summer months, and 8d. during the winter months, are the daily wages of labourers; I have had no opportunity of observing what they receive when dieted, but have heard that they receive about 6d.
From November to March.	January and February.	(From the middle of December to the 15th of February.—Mr. G.)	In December and January.
No.	No, except in harvest, at which time they receive 5d. a-day, and diet.	(Women at 4d. a-day with diet, and 6d. without diet, in harvest and turf-cutting.—Mr. G.)	They are, but not to the same extent as men. The rate of wages (so far as I know) is 5d. per day, without diet.
No.	Not generally.	It is not general among the farmers.	I am not aware that it is, but there are particular instances.
About £6 to £8.	From £7 to £10, without diet.	—	This question is too diffuse to reply to, the value of all his advantages and means of living being as different as there are different cases.
They do not labour.	About £12 a-year.	—	This question, like the former, is difficult to reply to, the amount of earnings depending so much on the age and capability of the respective members of a family.
They who are hired by the year receive generally £4, with diet, which may be rated at £3 average.	About £8 a-year.	(£5 10s. a-year would be sufficient to support a labourer, allowing one stone of potatoes and one pennyworth of milk each day, with meat and butter several times.—Mr. G.)	Taking potatoes at 2d. per stone, and milk at 2d. per quart, I should think that 4d. a-day would feed a labourer as well as they are usually fed in this county, allowing him also meat and butter occasionally.
In harvest time mostly in money, at other seasons in provisions or con acres.	Sometimes in money, provisions, and rent.	(Mostly in money, and sometimes in con acres.—Mr. G.)	I think very generally by the higher orders in money; sometimes, when dearth of provision prevails, they are paid in advance in provision, which they repay by weekly instalments.
Perhaps they get one acre of land, with grass and hay for a cow.	By the year; I cannot say at what wages.	(They generally get a small portion of land, about an acre, a house, grass, and hay for a cow, and more in extensive farms.—Mr. G.)	The hire of herds depends very much on their capabilities, the quantum of stock they have to attend to, and the income of their employer; it may vary perhaps from £10 to £30 per annum.

* The answers included in a parenthesis, with "Mr. G." affixed, were given to me by an intelligent farmer. Some queries I could not answer.—De Vesce.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Cullinagh, Maryborough East and West.

Abbeyleix and Ballyroan. Pop. 9,534.	Ballyroan . . Pop. 3,544.	Clonenagh . . Pop. 18,136.	Clonenagh and Clonakeen. Pop. 18,136.
Rev. Michael Kehoe, P. P.	William W. Grey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. P. Malone, P. P.	Rev. John William Small.
About 2,000 labourers, 200 of whom are in constant employment; the remainder depend upon occasional employment.	In or about 1,000: in or about 400 in constant employment: in or about 600 in occasional employment.]	About 2,250 in constant employment.	I cannot say.
Their means of support are precarious and uncertain, nor could any person precisely define them, but the most apparent means they have, and on which they may principally be said to depend, is the scanty produce of the potato con acre, which the more provident may have reserved, or provisions given by their employers, to be paid for in labour in the more busy seasons of the year.	On the produce principally of con acre potato land.	By the munificence of their neighbours, their wives and children begging, and by theft.	They procure food on credit at exorbitant prices, which they pay when they obtain employment.
Their diet consists principally of potatoes; they are clothed generally in frieze of the very worst and most tattered description.	Principally on potatoes; clothing very indifferent in this parish.	Potatoes, occasionally a little buttermilk; clothing of the worst description, almost naked.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; they are for the most part but ill clad.
In those parts of the summer and autumn when employment is general their wages average at 8d. per day with diet, when not dieted 10d.; in the winter season 6d. when dieted, and 8d. when not dieted.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. with diet, generally, summer and winter.	In summer 10d., in winter 8d., without diet; and 6d. and 4d. through the year with diet.	With diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; without diet, 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.
In the winter and the early parts of summer.	From the middle of November till the beginning of April.	In the last months of summer, and last months of winter.	During the winter months.
Women are very partially employed; their wages 4d. per day; children are scarcely employed at all.	In this parish only employed during harvest months, generally at 5d. per day without diet, and occasionally 4d. with diet.	Very partially employed, from 4d. to 6d. per day.	They are usually employed; women obtain on an average about 5d. per diem, children 3d. or 4d., according to their ages.
Not at all general.	In a few instances.	It is not.	I understand that it was very general until of late, when a system of combination amongst the working classes was entered into to prevent it.
From £7 to £8 per year.	On an average, including all his advantages, not more than about £8 10s. per year.	About £8 or £9 a-year.	I should suppose that a good labourer <i>could</i> in this way earn £20 per annum; but an average labourer, with average employment, seldom earns more than £10 or £12 per annum.
Possibly £5.	In this parish, his wife not £1 per year; his children from 12 years to 16, by going as servants to farmers, may occasionally get from 5s. to 10s. per quarter.	If employed as the father, about £9 a-year.	I think that the wife and children, as stated in query, <i>might</i> earn about £40 per annum; but, at the average amount of employment and wages, their earnings would not exceed £20 per annum.
£11 5s. 4d.	In or about £6 10s. per year, by dieting on potatoes and milk the entire year.	Living as described No. 3, about 5d. a-day; supported as he should, about 10d.	I should think about £7 per annum.
Generally by provisions and con acre.	Generally labourers are paid in money and con acres.	They are paid in money, provisions, and con acres.	Wages for labour are paid in all the ways mentioned in query.
We have few persons of this description; they are allowed an acre of land, and grass for a cow.	There are few sheep farms in this parish; when a herd is wanting for general purposes he is paid by giving him a house, an acre of land, and grass for a cow; or, in lieu thereof, he gets £10 per year, and provides for himself.	Few or none of this sort in this parish, and such as are have a cabin and grass for a cow.	The terms, I believe, are various, but are for the most part more profitable than labourers.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Cullinagh, Maryborough East and West.

Clonenagh . . Pop. 18,136.	Part of Clonenagh. Pop. —.	Part of Clonenagh. Pop. —.	Clonenagh . . Pop. 5,344.
<i>Henry Brereton, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Peter Lalor, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Matt. Fanning, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles Doyle, P. P.</i>
About 6,000; and of these about one-seventh are in constant, remainder in occasional employment. <small>the number of houses belonging to such people being 547, and I allow the 47 to belong to widows, or females who have no men to work, and a man and a boy to each of the other houses. The number of families who have no land, but subsist by casual labour in this parish, is one family to each 16½ acres, or nearly one to every 17 acres.</small>	Number of labourers, that is, persons who have no land, or not as much as would supply them with constant employment or sufficient means of support. I take to be about 500 fathers of families, and a like number of young men or boys, as would supply them with constant employment or sufficient means of support. I take to be about 500 fathers of families, and a like number of young men or boys, as would supply them with constant employment or sufficient means of support. I take to be about 500 fathers of families, and a like number of young men or boys, as would supply them with constant employment or sufficient means of support.	The labourers in this parish are of two classes; the first is possessed of some small holding in land, the second have no land; the one labour sometimes for themselves, the other for employers; the first class is about 600, the other about 100.	The population of the parish is 5,344, of which number about 900 are labourers, 150 in constant, and 750 in occasional employment; a large proportion of the latter principally on their own small farms.
By stealing food in some instances, in others by the munificence of their neighbours; their wives and children generally go through the country begging.	—	They who have some land are supported on it when not employed by others; the others out of whatever they may have saved when in employment; a small number only are constantly employed, about 100.	They exist on what they can save of their earnings when employed, and the produce of their potato gardens.
Sometimes potatoes and buttermilk, but more generally potatoes alone: their clothing is of the very worst description. <small>other; the clothing is coarse broad cloth for coat, corduroy trousers, brogues on the adults, and woollen stockings without feet to them.</small>	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and butterless milk, and very frequently during half the year without any milk or substitute: the potatoes invariably of the worst description, being a kind called lumpers, that grow in poorer soils and with less manure than any	Their diet potatoes, very often without milk; their condition as to clothing very wretched, not having wherewith to fit themselves for attending divine service on Sundays, &c.	Their ordinary diet consists of the worst description of potato, which they plant on account of the large produce it yields; in general their appearance as to clothes has improved in this neighbourhood within the last 10 years, but there are many who are prevented from attending divine worship on Sundays from a want of clothing.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; but 6d. in summer and 4d. in winter when dieted.	The wages are 6d. the year round; that is, constant employment, with breakfast and dinner, or occasionally from 6d. to 8d.; or from 6d. to 8d. the winter half-year, and 8d. to 10d. the other half-year, without diet, per day.	Wages with diet 6d. per day, without diet 8d. and 10d.; in summer and harvest 10d. with diet; winter as above.	With two exceptions in this parish, the wages given to labourers in summer are from 8d. to 10d., and in winter from 6½d. to 8d. without diet; when they get diet about 2d. per day less.
The months of December, January, February, June, and July.	Least employed from 1st of December to 1st of March; indeed very little employed during that time.	They are least employed when the spring and the harvest work is finished.	During the winter months.
The women partially in harvest, at from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women or children get no employment worth mentioning.	Not generally employed in this parish except in harvest and spring time; wages, with diet, about 4d. per day.	Women and children are seldom or never employed except at drying turf in summer, and occasionally when saving the harvest; their daily wages are generally half that of men.
It is not.	No task-work, or very little, done; the labourers do not like it, and entered into a sort of combination against the practice of it a couple of years ago, indeed it was never much in use in this neighbourhood.	Task-work not general here.	No task-work.
About £9, if he got an average employment. <small>worked every day it was possible, and who had nothing to do at home, worked 251 days (at 6d. per day and his breakfast and dinner), in 12 months' amounting to £6 5s; but the average of those employed by me did not earn more than £5 in the year; that is, 200 days.</small>	I find by looking at my labourers' account that a man who worked every day it was possible, and who had nothing to do at home, worked 251 days (at 6d. per day and his breakfast and dinner), in 12 months' amounting to £6 5s; but the average of those employed by me did not earn more than £5 in the year; that is, 200 days.	From £9 to £10 per annum, with diet.	The average earnings of an average labourer, including all his advantages, would be about £10 per annum.
I think about £9 if they got an average employment, but that very rarely happens.	A few boys get work at half the wages of the fathers, but only very few; as to the wife or daughters they get no employment worth speaking of.	Not being generally employed in this parish, I cannot exactly say.	A woman with four children, as described, could earn, by the proportion of work for females in this parish, about £4 per annum.
Living, as they generally do, from 4d. to 5d. per day; but I think a man in full work should have better food; 6d. per day would be no more than sufficient. Say £9 yearly.	Of the worst description of food, that is, potatoes and butterless milk; it will take six stones of potatoes and nine quarts of this milk each day for a man, his wife, and four children, if he diets himself, and that they eat something near enough; 1s. 7½d. a day, or £29 13s. 1½d. per year; there would be help to rear a pig from the offal of this family, but not sufficient to fatten one; potatoes during the last three years did not average more than 1½d. a stone, but these, being unexampled years of plenty, could not be safely calculated on.	From £5 to £6 as they are fed at present; as they ought to be, about double that amount. <small>this, at 2½d. per stone for the potatoes, and 1d. a quart for the milk, will make provisions and con acres, and giving horses to the poor man in summer time to draw turf and do other work, &c.</small>	The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer would be about £5 per annum; there would not be much, if any, difference between the cost of food during any of the last three years.
In both money and provisions, and con acres or quarter ground.	Wages are paid by the larger farmers whatever way the labourer wishes; sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, sometimes by con acre, (or, as it is called, quarter ground,) and sometimes by all three.	Wages for labour in this parish are seldom paid in money, generally in provisions and con acres, and giving horses to the poor man in summer time to draw turf and do other work, &c.	Farmers generally pay wages to their labourers in con acres, potatoes, horse-work, or turbarry; a few (who pay least wages) pay in money.
They have a cabin and the keeping of a cow or two, according to the duty required of them. We have very few in this parish.	Herdsmen are sometimes paid so much a-year in money, but the most general practice is to give them a house, some lands, with hay and grass of a cow or two.	About £10 yearly is given to herds either in money, or a house and tenement to that value.	The few herds in this parish are paid as other labourers.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Cullinagh, Maryborough East, Portneinch.

Dysart Galen . . 4,014.	Borris (including Maryborough) Pop. 5,300.	Borris, Straboe, &c. Pop. about 9,000.	Coolbanagher . Pop. 7,456.
Rev. James Delany, P. P.	A. M. Mosse, Esq.	Rev. Nicholas O'Connor, P. P.	Edward Wilmot, Esq. J. P.
There are 570 labourers in the parish, exclusive of 100 weavers in the town, who, for want of constant employment at their trade, are frequently thrown upon the day-labourer; of those 570 not more than 114 are constantly employed.	collector, he returns "200 constant, 400 occasional labourers;" on reference to the enumerators' schedule of 1831, I find, under the head of "Labourers employed in Agriculture," 619, and under the head of "Families chiefly employed in Agriculture," 833. The collector's answer probably applies to labourers employed by the gentry, and on public works. The enumerators' schedule answer, viz., 619, applies to hired labourers in general, but if the word labourer is meant to include such as labour with their own hands on the land which they rent, as well as those who receive wages from employers, then the number must at least be 619+833 or 1,452.	727 in constant employment, 874 in occasional employment.	This question is so undefined that a conditional answer seems necessary; having sent it to the parish
They live on the produce of the garden and con acre, and, when that fails, on the bounty of their more affluent neighbours.	—	Some from the produce of the con acre or the produce of the plot attached to their cabin; others miserably supported by credit with their neighbours.	Generally on small plots of ground or of con acre, also by credit to a considerable extent from <i>hucksters</i> and farmers, who supply potatoes, oatmeal, &c.
Potatoes without milk, meat twice or thrice in the year, <i>when fed in their own cabins</i> ; the clothing of the married portion of the labouring classes is wretched in the extreme; it is difficult to describe it accurately; an idea may be formed of it from the following facts, that they are often obliged to absent themselves on Sundays from their places of worship for want of the necessary articles of dress, and lest their appearance should shock public feeling, and that their day-covering is not unfrequently converted into night-covering; the clothing of the unmarried labourer is generally of a better description: 'tis, however, to be regretted that the home-made frieze (a source at once of comfort and employment to the peasant's family) should be supplanted by a more showy but less serviceable article; the disappearance of this species of dress from amongst the poor I regard as evidence of their increasing poverty and wretchedness.	Potatoes and milk their diet; their clothing inferior.	Potatoes and milk in the summer half-year, generally potatoes alone in the winter half-year; are badly clothed, which keeps them from their place of worship on Sundays, and their children from school.	Diet potatoes and milk, sometimes oatmeal, also eggs and a little butter, bacon, &c.; clothing of this class tolerably comfortable in general.
6d. per day the year round, when constantly employed and dieted by the farmer; when not dieted 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter.	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. per day in winter, without diet.	6d. and 8d. without diet in winter; sometimes 8d. or 10d. in a busy spring or harvest, without diet; seldom 1s.	Wages 10d. summer, 8d. winter, per diem, without diet; with diet 6d.
In this parish there is scarce any employment for the labourer in the following months; viz., December, January, February, March, July, and from the middle of September till the middle of October.	From the middle of December to the middle of March.	In the winter season; sometimes, where there is no turf-cutting, in the middle of summer.	Winter.
They obtain employment for about 10 weeks in the year, at the following rate of wages: 6d. per day without diet, 4d. with diet.	Women and children occasionally employed at half men's hire, principally in harvest.	At 4d. per day in setting and picking potatoes, in spring and harvest, about two months. manufacture (cotton and wollen) they earn from 3d. to 4d.	Not usually, unless as binders in harvest, and pickers of potatoes; wages of women about 6d., of children from 2d. to 4d.; there is some employment for children, at which
With the exception of some few loads of stone, that are broken by task on the public roads, there is no task-work in this district.	No.	It is not general.	Not general, but occasional, in cutting drains, turf, &c.
Such labourer, when not dieted, will earn £8 or £8 8s.; when dieted £7.	£10.	About £7 or £8. subdividing labourers into classes; the few who work for money wages for the whole year round might earn from £11 to £12; the greater number, who save their own turf and potatoes, &c., receive of course less of money wages, say £9, but probably, calculating their advantages, might be rated at a higher average than the former.	This question I should think might be somewhat disentangled by
This query is not applicable to this parish, where, from the total absence of manufacture and task-work, the persons therein referred to are unemployed, excepting for the time and at the rates stated in answer to the 6th query.	£25.	About £2. such a family, and I should doubt whether the wages earned by a mother and a family (from 16 years of age down) ever equal the earning of a single man.	There is probably not one actual instance of the supposed case, at least of regular employment for
The yearly expense to the farmer when dieting such labourer at the average price of provisions for the last three years, would be £10 10s., to the labourer himself £7.	£6. be if the provisions were bought in the market; but, in point of fact, I should suppose that the labourer spends less in general, as he generally produces most of his own food, thereby saving market profit.*	£9 per year as he ought to be fed; as they are generally fed, about £4 10s. the county gaol; my answer applies to what I think the expense might	I should suppose on or about £4 10s. that he could feed himself, or about 3d. per day, which is more than the average expenditure per head in
The wages of the cottier are paid in all the various modes enumerated in the query, and, in addition, by the hire of horses employed in drawing out the manure of his garden, and bringing home his turf.	Often by quarter ground and orders on shopkeepers.	In money, provisions, also con acre.	In all these ways, but generally in money, at least to a certain extent.
The very few herds employed in this parish are paid in the following modes; one, whose care is extended over 600 acres of land, and a vast quantity of young stock and tillage, holds, as compensation for his services, 30 acres of mountain farm, rent free; others, whose charge is more limited, are paid by a house, and half an acre of land, or house and support (as they term it) of a cow, winter and summer, rent free.	Where herds are employed they are far more comfortable than labourers.	There are not more than two or three in the parish; paid by grass of a cow, an acre of ground, and house.	Besides ordinary wages, I am told that the common herd generally gets an acre of land, a house, grass and hay for a cow, and also the advantage of general employment for his family.

* Considering this as one of the most important questions connected with the supposed object of the present inquiry, I have taken some pains to investigate it, and the resulting impression on my mind is, that a much smaller proportion than is generally supposed of the labourer's wages is sufficient to support him on the common diet of the country. The general idea that wages are low in this country makes me feel it necessary to point out on what grounds I have come to a different conclusion.—1st. A reference to the county gaol, where the prisoners are I think at least as well fed as the labouring classes out of gaol, gives me 2½d. as the average per day for the last year for each prisoner, the food being, for breakfast 8 oz. oatmeal and 1 pint of new milk, for dinner 4 lbs. of potatoes and 1 pint of buttermilk.—2d. I should suppose that 1 of a stone of potatoes and 1 quart of milk is an ample average per head.—3d. Many entire families are supported by the wages of a single labourer; in my neighbourhood an instance occurs where a man's wages for the last 18 weeks have averaged 8s. 5d. per week, yet this has been sufficient (though of course barely so) to support himself, his wife, and three children, i. e. say 6d. per day for two adults and three children.—4th. The difference between wages with and without food does not average more than 8d.—5th. The great desire, amongst even the more decent peasants, to take from the founding hospital, or parish, children of an eating age, at £3 per annum per head, proves that something must be gained above the food-cost on this small sum.—6th. The fact that a sad proportion of the wages of many of the labourers is spent at the public house, &c., shows that there must be a considerable surplus above his actual necessities and food. On these grounds then I think that, in stating 8d. per day as an average, I allow even more than a sufficiency for the labourer's food; not only proving that the wages of this country, as compared with the price of food, are anything but low, but also proving the more important fact, viz., that food for the pauper (supposing their numbers to be kept within proper bounds), which ought of course to be taken at a lower average than food for the labourer, might be accomplished without begging the country.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Portneehinch.

Coolbanagher . . Pop. 7,456.	Lea (including part of Portarlington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Lea (including part of Portarlington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Lea (including part of Portarlington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.
Rev. Samuel Adams.	Rev. Henry Smyth, J. P.	James Dunne, Esq. J. P.	Lieut.-Col. O'Donoghue, Police Magistrate.
2,500 persons above 20 years of age. More than half have constant employment, the remainder have occasional work for hire, and occasionally are employed on their own holdings.	Can form no opinion as to the number; but no industrious able-bodied man who is willing to work is destitute of employment.	About 700 or 800 generally employed on their own little farms, when not hired.	709 labourers; 200 of them constantly employed; 509 occasionally so.
Either by getting food upon credit, or by the produce of some small quantity of land which they may rent for the year.	They have bits of land generally attached to their cabins, on which they rear a pig, and grow a few potatoes, which occupy their leisure time.	By the produce of their gardens, or from an acre potatoes.	On their savings whilst employed: after the produce of their own gardens is exhausted, on potatoes planted on other people's ground.
Potatoes, herrings, butter, bread, and buttermilk; clothing tolerably good.	Diet, potatoes and milk; clothing respectable.	Potatoes, stirabout, milk, seldom any animal food; in general comfortably clothed, either with their own manufacture of frieze or linen, or cheap coarse cloth.	Potatoes, milk, and salt herrings, and sometimes (but rarely) animal food; tolerably comfortable with respect to clothing, particularly home-made frieze, and cast-clothes vended by people in the market.
10d. a-day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without food; and sometimes 10d. throughout the year.	The average is 10d. a-day without diet, through the year; harvest-time and digging potatoes 1s. 6d.	From 8d. to 1s.; with diet 6d.: in harvest, from 1s. to 2s.	10d. per day without diet in summer, 8d. in winter; 6d. with diet, except in harvest, which fluctuates, according to the season, from 1s. to 2s.
Winter.	The demand for labour is most scanty in December and January, when the days are shortest.	In winter.	During the winter months, except in threshing.
Not usually employed; 5d. per day.	They are whenever they can be useful; and at an average of 6d. a-day.	Average hire 5d.; more in harvest.	In hay and corn harvest, in planting and picking potatoes; hire averages 3d. to 6d.
Not general, except for cutting turf and mowing.	Very rare; Captain Rock does not approve of the system.	Not in general; very seldom.	Yes; in making drains and ditches.
He might average 3s. 6d. per week.	From £12 to £13 a-year.	About £15 a-year; besides the advantages of his pig, poultry, and his garden of an acre, about £10 more.	About £15 a-year, when not assailed by illness or other casualties.
Except during harvest, and in digging out potatoes, women do not get much work; a lad of 16 years of age generally gets about the same as grown men.	It depends very much on circumstances; the demand for their labour is not so equable as for that of able-bodied men, their exertions not being required except on extraordinary occasions, as in harvest and at potato-digging.	About £7 or £8 a-year.	£5 on an average.
About £7 10s.	On an average, 3½d. a-day.	About £6 or £8, provisions being so cheap the last two or three years.	About £6 per annum.
In all these ways, as it suits the convenience of the party.	They are generally paid in money; provisions and the grass of a cow are sometimes given as a set off; and there is no greater accommodation to the poor man's family than the latter.	Labourers are generally paid in money.	Labourers are usually paid in money, unless by special agreement.
As day labourers, with respect to wages.	On the same principle as labourers; but their hire is often by the week or year.	In general by house, land, grass and hay for a cow or cows; sometimes a fixed sum.	By special agreement, a herd being liable to be removed at any moment.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Portneinch, Slieumargy.

Lea (including part of Portarlington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Lea (including part of Portarlington Town) . . Pop. 7,926.	Killabin . . Pop. 11,661.	Killabin . . Pop. 11,661.
<i>C. L. Sandes, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. J. O'Connell, P. P.</i>	<i>William Butler, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. P. Hickey, P. P.</i>
—	1,221, who hire out their labour; about one-fourth of them have constant employment, the remaining three-fourths find employment for about eight months, in the year.	I am not aware, but the parish is exceedingly populous, this being a colliery district.	About 600: 500 constantly employed in burning lime and working in collieries, and as day labourers in farmers' houses; the remainder dependent on occasional employment.
They have chiefly small farms.	They subsist in the idle season on some little stock of potatoes which they have provided, or they purchase potatoes on credit, for which they afterwards pay when employed.	—	By the produce of the conacre.
Potatoes and milk, with butter and eggs; sometimes fish. not more than one-fourth of the entire class can use meat or butter once in the week; their clothing is in general better than their diet, their bed-covering very scanty and bad, in most cases.	In this parish the labouring classes subsist on the worst description of potato, using for kitchen some buttermilk (which is here very scarce, even in summer) or a little salt herring when they can get it;	Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal; clothing but indifferent.	Their food in winter consists of potatoes, occasionally with a herring; in summer they get some milk; when working for the farmers they get potatoes, milk, butter, and flesh meat occasionally; their clothing of the cheapest and poorest description; their wives and young children are obliged to absent themselves from divine service on Sunday for want of sufficient clothing.
In general 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet.	In winter they have 8d., and in summer 10d., without diet; when they get diet, which is seldom, they obtain 3s. per week.	The customary wages of a labouring man, without diet, 10d. per day; in the corn harvest 2s. 6d.; in the potato harvest 1s.; mowers earn about 2s. per day; all these without diet.	10d. per day, without diet; in the harvest from 1s. to 1s. 6d.; when working with the farmers, who diet them, they have 6d., sometimes less.
In winter.	From the middle of November to the middle of March.	I think the months of December, January, and February.	From the 1st of December till March; from the middle of June to August.
Occasionally, at 5d. and 6d. per day.	They are usually employed in rearing turf, and in spring and harvest business their usual wages are 5d. without diet.	Very much in harvest seasons; women at 6d., children from 2d. to 4d. per day.	Women are employed in spring; for a short time again in November, during the potato digging; in harvest, binding corn, at 4d. and diet; children never.
No.	Task work is not general.	Not general.	Not in our neighbourhood.
In labour, I should think about £15.	About £9 per annum.	The supply of labour in this parish being much greater than the demand, I do not think, one with another, that labourers earn more than £5 per annum, on an average.	About £6 and diet for those in permanent employment; labourers dependent on occasional employ earn on an average about £6, without diet.
Perhaps £15.	About £4.	—	Women and children under 16 are rarely employed in this parish, except in the care of their families: if young persons of 16 years find employment in farmers' houses, they get about £1 10s. a-year.
I understand, according as they at present live, about £10, supposing he purchased all.	I consider £11 little enough for the support of such labourer, although I am satisfied they contrive to subsist on less than half.	When he grows his own potatoes, I think the diet of such a person would stand him in from £2 to £3; something more if he purchased.	In a farmer's house about £12; when the labourer provides for himself, about £6.
Generally in money; sometimes in provisions.	They are usually paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and in some few cases in con acres.	The gentry usually pay in money; the large farmers frequently diet and lodge their labourers, as well as pay them.	In all these ways.
There are very few herds in the parish.	Such herds as are known to me have the grass of a couple of cows without hay, and an acre or two of land, of poor quality, for potatoes.	—	No herds.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Slienmargy, Stradbally.

Killeshin . . Pop. 5,152.	Killeshin . . Pop. 5,152.	Corclone and Killiney. Pop. about 1,200.	Stradbally and Moyana. Pop. 4,051.
<i>W. Fishbourne, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Rowland O'Connor.</i>	<i>Rev. Joshua Anderson.</i>	<i>Rev. Hunt Johnson.</i>
I cannot say how many; a considerable number are in the employment of gentlemen and large landholders, and have constant work; others principally engaged only by small farmers, have only occasional employment: it may not be amiss to remark that holders of land in this parish from 10 to 100 acres, seldom employ labourers, but endeavour to do all the work by their own families, and in most instances where a labourer or two are employed, they are discharged when provisions become dear, and work scarce; persons holding 10 acres and under, do all their own work, and occasionally work for wages.	I cannot say.	About 100 constant employment, with few exceptions.	500: 400 in constant, 100 in occasional, employment.
Many of them hold small pieces of land; those that have not generally have a cow at grass, and potatoes sown on the land of their employer.	I do not know.	On the produce of their land or potato ground.	Many of them have small holdings, which they cultivate; many of them have no resource, and in consequence undergo much hardship.
Potatoes and buttermilk, except in summer, when a good deal of oatmeal is used; in winter and spring many are without milk, not having cows of their own, and being then unable to procure it by purchase: generally speaking they are better clothed than formerly.	Potatoes and milk; generally tolerably well clothed.	Potatoes and milk usual diet; clothing comfortable.	Potatoes and sometimes oatmeal; the clothing of the poorer classes is of late years much improved, but still too many depend on charity for clothing and night-covering.
From the 1st of March to 10th November 10 <i>d.</i> per day without diet, and from November to March 8 <i>d.</i> , except in harvest: wages with diet are very trifling, and seldom given	I do not know, as I am not a farmer, and do not hold any land. except by small farmers.	In summer 10 <i>d.</i> per day, in winter 8 <i>d.</i> per day; labourers are not fed in this parish, except during harvest.	From 8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> without diet, in most cases, no difference is made between winter and summer.
From the time the potatoes are planted until the mowing and haymaking commences.	I should think between spring and harvest.	From December to March.	During the summer months, between sowing and harvest.
Women are employed both in summer and winter at 6 <i>d.</i> per day, at all works suited to them; children and boys at from 3 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> and 6 <i>d.</i> , according to their strength and ability.	Yes; but the rate of wages I do not know.	They are in summer; wages from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per day.	Neither are usually employed, except at harvest and potato-digging, when 6 <i>d.</i> per day is the usual wages: the women, in this district, are not remarkable for industry or thrift.
It is not; labourers seldom contract for it except at a manifest advantage, they otherwise prefer day work.	I believe not.	Not general.	Not general; it is used by one or two large landholders.
Of 52 weeks in the year, say 12 are consumed by Sundays, holidays and wet days, leaving 40 working weeks, in which I think a fair labourer at all works will earn £12 at least, some perhaps more.	I cannot say.	The value of his labour and the produce of his ground, together with other advantages, would amount perhaps to £15 or £20.	"Other advantages and means of living" are so many and various as to render any answer I can give, not satisfactory to myself, but I should say from £14 to £15, from an average of the cases I am acquainted with.
I do not calculate anything for the wife, leaving her to prepare food, &c., the eldest would earn in 40 weeks at 6 <i>d.</i> per day £6, the next at 4 <i>d.</i> per day, would earn £4, the two youngest I suppose only to get occasional work, as there could not be much they would be able to do, and that each earns but 20 <i>s.</i> ; the four children would earn £12.	I cannot say.	As females are not much employed in out-work during winter, the average would not exceed £10.	I know no case where the number of persons in this question do obtain employment out of one family, but supposing them to do so, the children might earn £30 yearly; the wife in no case that I am acquainted with looks for employment from home.
I think £7; 16 bushels of potatoes at 5 <i>s.</i> £4, milk £1 10 <i>s.</i> , and for meat and additional expense of meal £1 10 <i>s.</i> ; if food was provided for more than one, proportionably less would answer.	I do not know.	£5.	£6 16 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; 4½ <i>d.</i> per day.
Wages for labour are paid by most of the large landholders partly in money, in provisions, by potato ground, and keep of a cow, also house, to which is attached the advantage of keeping fowl, pigs, &c.; I consider it greatly preferable for the labourer to payment in money alone; I have labourers who are paid weekly in money, and are never worth a shilling, while the others are comfortably off; the labouring class are in most instances very improvident, greatly addicted to tobacco and whiskey-drinking, to which must be attributed the wretchedness of many, while others who are better disposed enjoy comparative comfort.	I believe generally in money.	Usually paid in money; sometimes by con acres, and provisions in summer.	Generally in money.
They have a house and garden, or a certain proportion of land prepared for potatoes, with keep of cows to the value of from £15 to £20, according to the quantity of land and stock they are to take charge of.	I cannot say.	Yearly wages, and grass and hay for one or two cows.	There are but two regular herds in the parish, in the service of gentlemen who pay them £12 per annum, house, garden, and grass of two cows.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Tinnehinch.

Kilmannan . . Pop. 3,186.	Reary, Castlebrack, and Rosenallis . . Pop. 13,927.	Rosenallis . . Pop. 8,463.	Rosenallis . . Pop. 8,463.
Gen. Edward Dunne.	Thomas Doxey, Esq. J. P.	John Sabatier, Esq. J. P.	Thomas J. Pin.
There are about 325 labourers, the greater part of whom have cottages and gardens by the year, or permanently; out of the 325, 50 may have only lodgings, and hire potato gardens. Yearly employ is very uncertain in this parish; nevertheless, the entire in general find employment, except during the winter months.	—	—	I suppose about 650 agricultural labourers, who may be employed about nine months in the year.
When out of employment they get provisions from the farmers, which they repay by work.	They are supported, with the exception of a very few, by con acre potatoes, which they plant.	Chiefly by the produce of con acre potato land.	By what they can save when employed, and the produce of their potato gardens.
Potatoes, milk, and butter, with the exception of a few; their working clothes bad, but Sunday clothing good.	Potatoes and milk in summer; some have no milk with their potatoes in winter: their clothing is frieze, and for the most part comfortable.	Potatoes and milk in summer: clothing is woollen, and comfortable. clothes, has improved in this neighbourhood of late years, but that may be attributed to increased employment from woollen and cotton manufacturers.	Potatoes (frequently of inferior quality), and in the winter season they cannot always procure milk with them: their appearance, as to
8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer, without diet; harvest time 1s., 6d. in winter, 8d. in summer, with diet.	From 8d. to 10d. per day in the country; where constant employment is, 6d. per day with diet; 1s. per day in towns, without diet, winter and summer.	From 8d. to 10d. per day; 6d. per day with diet.	Men's wages in summer are from 10d. to 1s. per day, and in winter 8d. to 10d., without diet; they have about 2d. per day more about this town.
They are least employed during December, January, and February.	In the winter months.	In winter.	They have least employment in winter.
Women and children are employed, with very little exception, at making hay or planting potatoes; from 4d. to 6d. per diem are their general wages.	In harvest women are employed binding corn and making hay, in winter picking potatoes after spades and plough, and planting potatoes in spring, at 6d. per day without diet; weavers' wives and children employed at winding woollen and cotton yarn.	They are in summer and autumn at agricultural work, at 5d. to 6d. per day.	Women or children are seldom employed, except at drying turf for fuel in summer, and occasionally when saving the harvest.
Task-work is not established in this neighbourhood.	By no means general.	Not very general.	Task-work is not general.
I consider an average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, including harvest work, without calculating cottage and potato garden, might earn from £10 to £12 per annum; this embraces very constant employment.	Between £8 and £10 per annum.	About £17 if generally employed, but often out of employment.	I suppose £12 or £13 per annum would be about the average earnings of a good labourer, including all his advantages.
A wife, and four children of an age to work, and not older than 16, might obtain from £6 to £7 per annum each; 5d. per day being the usual allowance made to children.	In a manufacturing town, like Mount-Mellick, they might earn about £10 per annum; and at agricultural work about half the sum, or rather more.	In manufacturing towns, at from £10 to £15 per annum; at agricultural work, about one-half of that sum.	A woman, with four children of the age specified, could earn, on the average work for females in the country parts of this parish, about £4 per annum.
5d. per day would procure two meals in the day; such is the calculation made by farmers who feed their workmen.	About £6 per annum.	About £8 per year. in the average of provisions within last three years.	The yearly expense of food for a stout labourer would be about £6 per annum in this parish; very little difference
Labour wages are paid in three ways, first, by money and diet; second, by provision and money; and thirdly, by money and rent.	Frequently in provision and con acres, the balance in money.	Sometimes by con acres, at other times in money.	About here wages are generally paid in money; some cottiers hold a cabin and small portion of land as part of compensation for labour.
Herds are few, but when employed are paid by the day.	They have usually a house and acre of land, grass and hay for a cow.	They have generally a house and garden; in some instances they have grass and hay for a cow besides.	Herds are generally paid labourers' wages, and have from their employer a cabin and small garden, with grass for a cow, &c., in addition.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Baronies Tinnehinch, Upper Ossory.

Rosinallis and Reary. Pop. 12,072.	Aghavoe, &c. . . Pop. 8,445.	Union of Aghmacort. Pop. 3,373.	Durrow . . Pop. 2,911.
Rev. G. Kemmis.*	William Walpole.	Rev. Robert Tottenham Price.	Robert Lawrenson, Esq. J. P.
About 1,168 agricultural, about 157 not agricultural. Two-thirds in constant employment.	There are about 1,400 labourers in this union. Two-thirds of them are in pretty constant employ, the remaining one-third get very little employment in winter.	About 300. Not more than half the number.	I cannot answer this directly, as the labourers are chiefly small farmers. I should think two-thirds of these are in constant employment.
By their own management and help of others.	Every family, if it can be obtained, sow as much ground under potatoes as they think will keep them in food for the ensuing year.	Living on the produce of their con acre.	By attending to their own small farms or holdings.
Potatoes and milk, with herrings and butter occasionally, and sometimes meat for dinner; in summer and harvest stirabout for breakfast occasionally.	The ordinary diet of the working poor is potatoes, with milk when it can be had; some, who have good gardens and considerate employers, occasionally kill a pig for their own use: many of them are miserably clad.	Very bad indeed.	Potatoes, milk, or herrings, or eggs, &c.: clothing, in many cases, indifferent, of frieze, linen, &c.
Spring and summer 10d. per day, winter 8d. per day.	The general wages are 8d. per day for the year, without diet; men occasionally employed in busy times, from 10d. to 1s.; few of them fed by their employers.	6d. per diem without diet, during the winter; 8d. or 10d. in summer, without diet.	10d. per day in summer, without diet, and 8d. in winter; of course less wages when dieted; perhaps about 6d. per day when dieted.
Winter.	They are least employed from 1st of 12th month (December) to 1st of 3d month (March).	—	From about the 1st of December to the 1st of February.
In spring, summer, and harvest, women and children are employed at the rate of 3d. to 6d. per day.	Women and children are occasionally employed the summer half-year at 5d. to 6d. per day at planting, weeding, and digging potatoes, binding corn, and saving turf, which is the general fuel.	During harvest-time they are at 4d. and 5d. per day, and during the digging out of the potatoes.	They are usually employed in the summer season; women 6d. per day, children about 4d.
Not general.	Very little task-work done in this union.	No, I do not think it is.	Sometimes, but not generally.
About £10.	A cottier's work generally averages £7 10s. the year; those not bound to a landlord get higher wages during summer and autumn, but from want of employ during winter their work does not exceed the above, except they are mowers, whose hire is from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per day, with dinner.	From £8 to £10.	About £10 per year, and if a mower, of course, something more.
About £8.	I cannot form an idea, there not being employment for one-fourth of this description in the parish.	About £14.	Women and children never get constant employment; they might perhaps, in the harvest and turf season, earn £3, £4, or £5.
About £8.	Potatoes were very cheap the last three years; I consider £2 would support a labouring man on the kind of food used in this parish.	I should think not less than £10.	From £4 to £5 per year.
In both.	Wages are paid by agreement, sometimes in money, more frequently in house, garden, and grass of a cow or two; often for con acre, but seldom for provisions.	In money generally.	Wages are usually paid in each of these ways.
Generally a house and one acre of land, grass and hay for one cow, run for a pig, and, in many instances, paid for additional labour.	Herds are usually paid in house, garden, and grazing, latterly by some in money.	Some an acre with grass of cow, some two acres with same.	By grass of cattle and land, according to the extent of their employment.

* Kilmanmon, or Clonassée, is in the union, but, being a perpetual cure, is not included in this report.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Upper Ossory.

Killermough . . Pop. 1,076.	Offerlane . . Pop. 9,915.	Offerlane . . Pop. 9,915.	Rathdowney and Kildeleg. Pop. 6,957.
Rev. William Cosby.	Rev. Michael Campion, P. P.	Rev. Joseph Bourke.	Rev. Marcus Monck.
There are about 60 labourers in the parish, 30 of whom I may say are in constant employment, and the remaining 30 in <i>occasional</i> .	About 1,100. About 300 in constant employment, and 800 in occasional.	About 1,100. 800 in constant, 300 in occasional employment.	I cannot ascertain the number of labourers; many are employed on their own little farms, but I am more at a loss for workmen, as I employ my tenants at 8d. per day.
The little gardens they hold, are, I may say, the only things they have to maintain them when out of employment.	By the earnings of the employed periods.	On the savings of their employed time.	I perceive no want of employment when inclined to work, but there are many idlers.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes, and some have milk; and they are rather comfortably clothed as labourers.	For about five months potatoes and milk, the other seven months dry potatoes: their clothing corresponds with their diet.	Potatoes, with milk when it can be got; their clothing in general comfortable.	From inclination and habit, the diet is simple, even with those who could afford much better: their clothing, from the same cause, similar; on Sundays, holidays, and at fairs, well clad.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, with diet.	Without diet, in summer 10d., in winter 8d.; with diet, in summer 8d., in winter 6d. per day.	I know no farmer who diets his men, excepting a week in harvest; 10d. per day in summer, 8d. in winter.	8d., summer and winter: in harvest it varies from 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and at those times the farmers fed them with potatoes, milk, and butter.
In December and January.	December, January, February, and part of March.	December, January, February.	Winter.
Both are occasionally employed at 4d. to 5d. per day.	Only in the harvest season; wages about 4d. a-day.	Women are not generally employed in field-work, unless in harvest time.	Women and children are often employed at 4d. 5d. and 6d. a-day.
It is not general.	It is not.	No.	Not that I know, except in ditching.
About £10 per annum, taking into account all the holidays, Sundays, and drunken days that occur.	About £6.	Obtaining an average amount of employment about £8; and, to add the value of the time applied to his own, about £16.	I am incapable of answering this question.
Wives, I may say, never work; two of a family so described may earn about £4 per annum.	Children of this age are very little employed: were they in constant employment, they might earn about £6 or £7 per year.	I know no case of a whole family being so employed.	I am incapable of answering this question.
About £3 10s. per year.	That is to be ascertained from the quality of the food; potatoes and milk, about £5 a-year.	About £9.	I am incapable of answering this question.
Both by money, by renting a cabin and land, and by con acres.	Con acres, provisions, and some money, according to circumstances.	By con acre, some money, sometimes provisions.	I am ignorant.
A house, an acre of ground, and grass for a cow or two.	House and half an acre of garden, with grass for a cow, or more, in proportion to the care imposed; if found unfaithful, he is bound to quit at 24 hours' notice.	House, and half an acre of garden, grass and hay for a cow; in default of duty, to be dispossessed at 24 hours' notice.	I do not know.

LEINSTER—County Queen's—Barony Upper Ossory.

Rathdowney . . Pop. 6,654.	Rathdowney, Donamore, &c. Pop. 9,644.	Rathsaran . . Pop. 868.	Doonane and Mayo. Pop. —.
John Roe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Treacy, P. P.	Rev. Francis Lodge.	Rev. Eugene Kelly, P. P.
Cannot say.	There are about 400 labourers; during the spring and harvest months the labouring men are all employed; the remainder of the year they are nearly all unemployed.	All the small holders of land get employment as labourers when they are disengaged from their own business; besides these there may be 50 who are in constant employment.	The number of labourers is 354, 84 of whom are in constant employment, and 270 are employed occasionally.
Must always strive to have reserve for the idle day.	They live principally on the potatoes they have been able to plant in the spring.	—	Partly by begging, and by their little stores of potatoes.
Potatoes and milk: clothing bad, not their own make.	The food of a labouring man in this parish is wretched; potatoes and bad milk for six months of the year, potatoes alone for the other six months; their clothing is most miserable.	Potatoes, milk, butter, herrings; meat seldom; clothing comfortable—frieze, brogues, &c.	Those employed in the colliery, principally potatoes, milk, herrings, and flesh-meat once a-week; those remote from the colliery, the principal diet potatoes and salt, milk occasionally; the clothing of those employed in the colliery blue frieze, and those remote from the colliery the apparel of mendicants.
1s. without diet, 10d. with diet (in summer); 10d. without diet, and 8d. with diet (in winter), in villages; in country places 2d. per day less.	The daily wages of a labourer in this parish are 8d. without diet; in the harvest they get, for three or four weeks, 10d., with diet.	8d. per diem for the year, without diet; 6d. with diet; those who are not engaged for the whole year get 9d. or 10d. for the summer; mowers get 2s., with diet.	The wages in the colliery, without diet, for colliers 2s. 2d. per day, for hurriers 1s. 8d., for landers 1s. 2d., for the entire year; those in the remote part of the parish employed for about four months in the year at 10d. per day without diet, or 6d. per day with diet; in the remote part of the parish the labourers are unemployed eight months in the year, during which time they drag out a most miserable existence.
In winter.	From November until March the labouring men are nearly all unemployed.	The months of January and February, when occasional repairs of roads occur.	In winter.
They are, at 5d. per day.	Women and children are seldom employed; they may work a few weeks binding corn, and picking potatoes; women then get 6d. a-day, children 4d.	Very little; women at 6d., children 4d., except in harvest for a short time, at a fluctuating advance.	No employment for women and children in this neighbourhood; it would be a public advantage if a manufactory were established.
Yes.	There are some instances of task-work, but it is by no means general.	By no means general; sometimes fences are made by task-work.	No; some little task-work in making drains and ditches.
£10 sterling.	A labouring man in constant employment might earn from £10 to £12 a-year; those who are partially employed, as is generally the case, earn about £8.	A labourer of regular sober habits, who did not submit to a religious restriction as to week-day work, might earn £12 in the year, including harvest advantages.	Men employed in the colliery earn, at an average, about £30 per year; in the remote part of the parish the average wages of labourers are about £5 per year, their only means of support.
£20 sterling.	For the wife and children of a labourer in this parish there is no constant source of employment; hence the amount of what they earn is less than can be well imagined; their children, from 14 to 16 years old, are sometimes hired by the small farmers, and receive very low wages, say from £1 to £1 10s. a-year.	The employment of those in this country in rural engagements is so trifling that an estimate cannot be essential.	No employment for the class referred to in the query.
£8 sterling.	Taking the average price of provisions for the last three years, I consider that less than £18 a-year would not be sufficient to support an able-bodied labourer in constant employment.	£4.	In farmers' houses about £12; when they support themselves they contrive to live on potatoes for about £6 a-year.
In various ways, according to agreement.	Wages for labour are generally paid by con acre, partially in money.	Farmers of 30 or 40 acres usually pay labourers by each of these.	Generally in money; sometimes in provisions and con acre, at the option of the labourer.
Yearly.	Herds always have a house, garden, and the grass of a cow, rent free; sometimes they have more; the terms vary according to the extent of their charge.	Herds are usually paid by plots of land, and grass of a cow or cows, in proportion to the extent of farm they have in care.	No herds employed in the parish.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Clonlunan, Kilkenny, Corkaree.

Ballyloughloe and Drumreany. Pop. 8,227.	Multifarnham, Lacken, Laneyard, Portnashangan. Pop. 4,349.	Stone Hall and Multifarnham. Pop. 2,105.	Stone Hall and Multifarnham. Pop. 2,105.
Rev. William Peacocke.	Rev. J. Dowling, P. P.	Owen Daly, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Young.
Cannot tell, nor no means of ascertaining, if much ground is let for con acre: a greater number employed; the gentlemen cannot afford to employ many labourers, for they commit actual robbery on their employers, they work so little in the day; on that account the gentlemen have as little tillage as possible; at this time, (December, 1833,) I am certain, there are 1,200 men and women, able to work, unemployed.	Of labourers, exclusive of tradesmen and farmers who labour on their own holdings, we have about 450. About half of these have constant employment, the others get employment for 4, 6, 8, or 10 months in the year, according to their chances.	About 100, some of whom hold from five to seven acres of land, who work occasionally.	300, or upwards, are in the union; 200 being constantly employed, but the remaining number occasionally; I might except but the months of November, December, and January, when out of employment.
60 barrels of potatoes, 40 stone a barrel, or one acre, will support a family of six for the year, and every family has that.	When out of employment they fall back on their little store of potatoes; should this store be exhausted, which is sometimes the case, their families go out to beg.	By the produce of their labour, I suppose.	They maintain themselves from the con acre provision before provided for that season.
Potatoes: frieze their clothing. They use but little oatmeal, and no wheaten meal; they seldom taste new milk or butter; even those of them that have cows reserve the new milk to make butter, which they sell to pay for the cow's keeping (£3, at least, for the summer's grass, besides hay for winter); a few times in the year they endeavour to have flesh-meat, but even then it does not constitute a material part of their meals, but is taken by way of "kitchen" to help down the potatoes: they continue to wear their clothes as long as they can be kept together; their children are generally half-naked, and always barefooted; their wives have shoes, not for ordinary use, but for going into public; where there are two, or even three, females in one of their houses, they think themselves well off with one cloak between them.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; they seldom taste new milk or butter; even those of them that have cows reserve the new milk to make butter, which they sell to pay for the cow's keeping (£3, at least, for the summer's grass, besides hay for winter); a few times in the year they endeavour to have flesh-meat, but even then it does not constitute a material part of their meals, but is taken by way of "kitchen" to help down the potatoes: they continue to wear their clothes as long as they can be kept together; their children are generally half-naked, and always barefooted; their wives have shoes, not for ordinary use, but for going into public; where there are two, or even three, females in one of their houses, they think themselves well off with one cloak between them.	Potatoes and oaten meal; scarce any without a cow: men's clothing tolerably good frieze, their own manufacture.	The greater part use, as their common diet, potatoes, butter, oaten bread, and frequently bacon, for dinner; when the poorer sort, who are not continually employed, are unable to provide more than a potato and milk, and for breakfast stirabout, though not often: the greater part are clothed with good frieze cloth, but the remaining number very badly clothed.
From 6d. to 8d.; this year I give 10d., and 8d. winter.	For labourers hired by the year (to such there is no advance in harvest) 6d., with diet, and 10d. in summer; and 8d. or 7d. in winter, without diet.	Wages without diet, in constant employment, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; with diet the farmers allow 6d. per day in summer.	In summer the daily wages of labourers without diet are 10d., and sometimes 1s., and with diet 6d.; but in winter 8d. without diet, and 5d. with diet.
From November to February.	In the depth of winter.	Summer and harvest.	In the winter time they get least employment.
In summer constantly; women 4d. and diet, 6d. no diet: children 3d. and 4d. pay then is half what is given to reapers, and reapers get 10d. or 1s. and diet; at other times, when girls or boys are employed, they get 5d. without diet, or 3d. or 3d. with diet: this appears to be the place to state that those farmers whose holdings are large enough to admit of it, and who have not grown-up families of their own, employ servant boys and servant girls; these receive their diet and lodging, and a stipulated yearly sum of money, (which, for boys, never exceeds £5, and, for girls, £3.) for their services; the boys thus employed are often able to do a man's work fully; but they were not included in the number of labourers given above, because they go from parish to parish, and have no fixed residence any where beyond the time of their agreement.	Not usually; women are employed in the harvest at binding corn; their pay then is half what is given to reapers, and reapers get 10d. or 1s. and diet; at other times, when girls or boys are employed, they get 5d. without diet, or 3d. or 3d. with diet: this appears to be the place to state that those farmers whose holdings are large enough to admit of it, and who have not grown-up families of their own, employ servant boys and servant girls; these receive their diet and lodging, and a stipulated yearly sum of money, (which, for boys, never exceeds £5, and, for girls, £3.) for their services; the boys thus employed are often able to do a man's work fully; but they were not included in the number of labourers given above, because they go from parish to parish, and have no fixed residence any where beyond the time of their agreement.	Cutting turf and the harvest season, from 6d. to 10d.	Women and children are often employed, particularly in harvest time, at 5d. and 6d. per day for the women, and 2d. and 3d. for children.
No task-work.	No; but there is some, and men engaged in task-work earn nearly the same as those hired by the day.	Very little.	Task-work very seldom given in this neighbourhood.
7d. a-day all through the year; numbers out of employment, except at the digging out and planting the potatoes; except new works are begun, there is no work for them; the farmers have cottiers and children of their own to do the work in the winter, and the gentlemen cannot afford to employ them.	Labourers have no advantages, besides their hire, but the industry of their wives and children, and since spinning, which was formerly very profitable, has been given up in this district, that industry is confined to the rearing of pigs and fowls, and the gathering of weeds to make manure (for which potato land is given here), and other domestic matters of small value: this explanation, together with the answers given to the other questions, will, it is hoped, afford sufficient data to solve this question.	I suppose from £12 to £15 per year.	I should consider an honest labourer, in constant employment, able to earn £18 annually, considering the many advantages he has from his employer; and if not in constant employment, from the rise of wages during the harvest, which is often from 1s. 8d. to 2s. a-day, he can earn much.
Each, at 2s. a-week, would amount to £5 per year; the four children, £20; the wife, in spinning, £3 a-year; the man, £9; making £32 for the whole family: an acre of potatoes is £14, and the skins and leavings feed their pig, at a profit to the labourer of £2 10s.	There is no such thing, in this district, as a woman, and her four children under 16 years of age, getting employment, nor anything near it.	I cannot answer.	Should his wife and four children be constantly employed, I think they might earn, either in money or value, from £18 to £20 worth during the year.
Giving bacon occasionally, £5 a-year; 2d. a stone for potatoes, and pork 3½d. a pound.	The average price of provisions, during each of the last three years, is a matter of notoriety; and, as the labourers here eat about as much as other labourers, there can be no difficulty, it is submitted with great respect, in making the required calculation.	From £9 to £10 a-year, including meat twice a-week, exclusive of Sunday.	Allowing a labourer 6d. per day for provisions, it would take £9 2s. 6d. to provide his yearly food.
The gentlemen pay, generally speaking, in money; the farmer very seldom in money.	Yes; but when the labourer happens to owe anything, either for rent of cabin, or otherwise, to his employer, a settlement, of course, takes place, and what he owes is deducted.	Labourers employed by the year prefer having the grass of their cow, oat ground, and potato ground, to being paid in money; they have things more reasonable than those who are not in your employment.	In general the labourers are paid in money.
	They always get a house rent free, and the grass of one cow, and a garden of some kind; and, in addition, they get either grass for other cattle, or a sum of money, from £5 to £10, the addition varying in reference to the extent of the garden, and the amount of the labour to be gone through.	By the year; wages according to extent of farm.	Some herds charge much more than others, but, in general, £5, a house and garden, with the grass of a cow, are the usual annual wages; sometimes they agree for the entire wages in money, £10 being the usual allowance for the year.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Corkaree, Delvin.

Taghmon . . Pop. 922.	Taghmon . . Pop. 922.	Tyarnham . . Pop. 310.	Castletown Delvin. Pop. 4,485.
Sir Richard Levinge, Bt. J. P. Rev. Eugene O'Rorke, P. P.	Rev. Bond Hall.	Sir Richard Levinge, Bt. J. P. Rev. Eugene O'Rorke, P. P.	Rev. J. Fitzgerald, P. P.
111, generally employed.	About 111 labourers, and all almost in constant employment.	About 30 generally employed.	1,000 labourers. About 300 in constant employment; the remainder only occasionally.
Upon what they have saved during the time they were employed.	On what they have saved when employed.	—	When out of employment, their maintenance most wretched, subsisting principally on a dry potato, and at times not having even that vegetable.
Potatoes, seldom meal or milk; clothing indifferent.	Potatoes and stirabout, and the clothing frieze.	Potatoes, seldom meat or milk; clothing indifferent.	Sometimes milk, or, when that can't be had, they are obliged to have recourse to herrings or salt; with respect to clothing, frieze of their own make, in most instances; in some cases they procure the reduced clothes of the better farmers.
With diet, from 4d. to 6d.; without diet, from 8d. to 10d.	With diet, 6d. per day through the year; without diet, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter.	With diet, from 4d. to 6d.; without diet, from 8d. to 10d. 8d.; paid in British currency, with only one exception, that person a principal landed proprietor.	In summer, with diet, 6d.; in winter, with diet, 4d.; in summer, without diet, 10d.; and in winter, without diet,
From the 1st of November to the 1st of March.	In the winter.	From the 1st of November to the 1st of March.	The winter quarter throughout, and about two months in the summer.
They are seldom employed in winter; in summer their wages are from 2d. to 5d.	Haymaking and harvest; the wages 5d. per day.	They are seldom employed in winter; in summer their wages are from 2d. to 5d.	Principally in the harvest season; the women 7d. without diet, and with diet 5d.; the children at various wages, from 1½d. to 4d.
Not general, except in cutting turf, mowing, and ditching.	The only task-work is cutting turf, mowing, and making ditches in the spring season.	Not generally, except in cutting turf, mowing, and ditching.	Very little; except in some few cases of turf-cutting, and drain-making.
About £10.	A labourer might earn about £11 a-year.	About £10.	About £10 annually, if constantly employed.
When the children are employed, they make about £1 each.	Women and children are so little employed, except in the haymaking season and harvest, that I cannot average their earnings.	When the children are employed they make about £1 each.	About £15, in the event of constant employment.
About £5.	About £4 or £5 per year; the diet meal, potatoes, and milk.	About £5.	About £10, the full amount of the wages he earns, as specified in Query 8; leaving, if he happen to have them, his fowl or pig to make up the extra necessities of clothing, &c.
Wages are paid in each way.	Wages paid in money, provisions, and con acres.	Wages are paid in each way.	Generally in money, but often by provisions and by con acres.
Paid, in money and kind, at the rate of £10 per 100 acres.	Herds hired from £10 to £15 per year, and held accountable for the cattle; paid by money and the grass of their cows.	Paid, in money and kind, at the rate of £10 for 100 acres.	By grass of cows, house and garden, and potato land.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath, Meath—Baronies Delvin, Demifore.

Castletown, Delvin, and Clonarny. . Pop. 5,333.	Clonmellon, Killrea, &c. Pop. about 4,000.	Drumcree, Dysart, Killiveilagh, and Killough. . Pop. 3,469.	Mayne . . Pop. 2,366.																												
Rev. H. Fitzgerald.	Rev. James Murray, P. P.	Rev. M. De Courcy, D. D.	Rev. Richard M. Handy.																												
About 340, out of which there are about 70 constantly employed, and the remainder occasionally.	The enumeration of 1831 is adopted, as there has been but little alteration since. In that enumeration occupiers of land are divided into two classes; one employing labourers, and the other not, except occasionally. This arrangement will show, pretty accurately, the number of labourers in constant employment; each occupier of the first class may be supposed to employ constantly one labourer at least, besides servants; and the remainder of such occupiers occasionally give employment. The following is the number of occupiers of land of the first and second class, and of the labourers:	To the best of my judgment, there are about 2,000. About 300 or 400 of these in constant employment, and the remainder in occasional employment.	About 200 constantly, and about the same number occasionally.																												
<table><tr><td>1st Class.</td><td>2nd Class.</td><td>Total.</td><td>Labourers.</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>88</td><td>130</td><td>130 in the parish of Kiltallon. } United.</td></tr><tr><td>14</td><td>52</td><td>66</td><td>238 in the parish of Killrea. }</td></tr><tr><td>23</td><td>53</td><td>76</td><td>52 in the parish of Clonarny. }</td></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>75</td><td>88</td><td>78 in Archerstown, Kilgar, and Brownstown.</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>10</td><td>17 in Newtown and Ballintague.</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>410 508</td></tr></table>				1st Class.	2nd Class.	Total.	Labourers.	42	88	130	130 in the parish of Kiltallon. } United.	14	52	66	238 in the parish of Killrea. }	23	53	76	52 in the parish of Clonarny. }	13	75	88	78 in Archerstown, Kilgar, and Brownstown.	1	9	10	17 in Newtown and Ballintague.				410 508
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23	53	76	52 in the parish of Clonarny. }																												
13	75	88	78 in Archerstown, Kilgar, and Brownstown.																												
1	9	10	17 in Newtown and Ballintague.																												
			410 508																												
By their own resources derived during the seasons of employment.	Such as are employed by the year, are maintained by their hire; and such as have only occasional employment, take care, in general, to have a supply of potatoes from con acres, or they must buy them from their savings, or procure the means of subsistence on credit, till they obtain employment.	Some on what little they have saved while employed; a considerable, though not the greater part, by their wives and children begging.	They maintain themselves.																												
Potatoes and salt most generally; their clothing but indifferent.	Few have a cow; the ordinary diet consists of potatoes, and, occasionally, some oatmeal: with respect to clothing, they take care, in general, to have it, if possible, good, according to their means, for Sundays and other occasions; their working dress is in general bad.	Those working without diet from their employers chiefly live on potatoes and milk during summer and autumn; potatoes and salt the remainder: clothing of coarse frieze, or woollen cloth.	Potatoes and oatmeal; some bacon occasionally; condition tolerably good.																												
In the summer season 10d. and their diet, during the winter 5d. and their diet; 9½d. without diet during the summer, and 7d. during the winter, are the general wages given by the gentry; the former arrangement is entirely confined to the farmers who afford employment but occasionally.	The better description of farmers pay, without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, computing summer from the 1st of May to the 1st of November; and winter from the 1st of November to the 1st of May: but labourers may be engaged by the day for 6d. with diet, for the whole year; and for 6d. without diet, from December to March.	Without diet in summer, average 9d., in winter 6d.; with diet in summer 5d., in winter 3d. or 4d.	1s. without, and 8d. with diet in summer; 10d. without, and 6d. with diet in winter.																												
During the winter months, and the two first months of spring in February and March.	From December to March.	The latter part of summer, and during the winter quarter.	June, July, December, January, and February.																												
Women are sometimes employed, during the harvest, at binding the corn, for which they receive 6d. per day, and their diet; and children never.	Very little employed, except in making what is called hand-turf, dropping seed potatoes, gathering the potato-crop, and making hay: for making hand-turf, wages 10d. per day, and for the other works 5d. or 6d., without diet.	Women and children are only employed in autumn; their wages, with diet from 4d. to 6d. per diem.	Not usually; but occasionally by a few, from 3d. to 6d. per day.																												
Not general.	Task-work is not general.	Yes; pretty general.	Not much practised.																												
As far as I can obtain information, about £3 a-year.	Vide 4: it appears from that answer, that the amount of what the labourer earns must depend on the circumstances in which he is placed.	Upon inquiry, with respect to labour, I should consider scarcely above £10.	About £15 a-year.																												
Women or children are so seldom employed, that it would be nearly impossible to answer this question, at least with any accuracy.	I do not well know how to answer this query, which is hypothetical: I beg to remark, that even if there was employment, (see Answer to Query 6,) wages must necessarily depend on the proportion of the demand to the supply.	It would be a great deal if they could earn to the amount specified in Query 8.	Such employment scarcely occurs in this parish.																												
About £12 a-year.	I think this Query supposes the labourer to have a family. I am of opinion that a labourer, with a wife and two or three children, having constant employment, would be at the expense of about £8.	I should conceive about £8.	About £5 or £6, meal, and potatoes.																												
Wages are generally paid in those various ways.	Usually paid in money, or in provisions, or in both, according to the convenience of the parties.	Very much in provisions and con acres.	In every one of these ways.																												
Herds are generally paid by annual wages in money.	Herds generally get grass for two cows during the year, and hay for winter, with a house, and about half an acre of land and turf, or about £12 with a house and garden; the herd must have an assistant at his own expense.	I hear they are generally hired upon the terms of house and plot of ground, and the keeping of a couple of cows.	By salary in general; and sometimes salary and land, or grass of cows.																												

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Demifore.

Mayne . . Pop. 2,866.	Rathgarrue, &c. . Pop. 15,559.	Rathgarrue (including Castle-Pollard) . . Pop. 3,612.	St. Feighan's . . Pop. 2,438.
<i>Gerald Dease, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Chaworth Browne.</i>	<i>Wm. D. Pollard, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Nicholas Evans, Esq. J. P.</i>
I consider there are about 250 labourers in constant employment, and about half that number occasionally employed.	There are about 800; the Earl of Longford employs 120, and William Dalton Pollard, Esq. 30.	About 95 are in constant work, about 80 in occasional work, but the greater number can and do get work, though not with the same employer; I have found some difficulty in answering this query, and although I believe my statement to be nearly correct, still I cannot say it is strictly accurate.	I should say about 200, the most of whom are constantly employed.
By chance.	The labourers, when out of employment, maintain themselves on the potatoes they plant in con acres every year.	Chiefly by sending their wives and children to beg; also by obtaining credit till they can earn money.	Many have little farms, many subsist upon the produce of their con acres.
Potatoes and oatmeal; the latter used principally in summer. when employed.	Potatoes and <i>milk</i> , when milk can be obtained in summer; in winter milk is not to be had.	The ordinary food of the labouring class is potatoes, meal, butter, and milk, seldom meat, except at Christmas and Easter; generally speaking, the clothing is warm and good, it consists of grey frieze.	Potatoes and stirabout, or oaten bread, also flummery; they are generally well clad in frieze and other home manufacture.
Some of the gentry give 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. in winter; others 10d. throughout the year; the farmers 10d. and 8d.	From 10d. to 1s.; in harvest the wages rise with the demand; 1s. and diet may be the average.	A labourer in constant employment gets 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; a casual labourer, 1s. in summer, and 10d. at other times; this does not include either the corn, turf, or potato harvest, when the wages vary according to the demand for labour, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a day, with diet.	8d. winter, 10d. summer, without diet, when constantly employed; 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. in harvest, for casual labourers, without diet; about 1s. if fed.
From November till March.	In the months of July and August there is scarcely any employment.	In June, after the turf cutting, and before the harvest, and in the winter months of December and January.	From December to March.
Women and children are employed in hay-making, spreading turf, and picking stones; wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Not frequently in my parish, except by Lord Longford and Mr. Pollard.	At the times of planting potatoes, cutting turf, harvest, and digging potatoes, women and children get full employment; women and strong girls earn about 6d. a-day, and children 4d.	A great many of both in spring and harvest; children from 2d. to 3d., women from 4d. to 6d.
Not very general.	Not much task-work.	Task-work, except ditching, is not general.	Yes, in mowing, turf-cutting, ditch-making, raising gravel, &c. &c.
From £12 to £14.	About £12 per year.	The result of my inquiries leads me to think that an average labourer can earn in this neighbourhood about £14 a-year.	From about £14 to £16 per annum.
An equal sum if employed.	If employed they might earn about £12 per year.	About £4, that is allowing one of the family to mind the house and to attend to others with their meals; I cannot form any estimate of how much they would earn by in-door labour, but I am certain that an industrious family could by spinning flax and wool add essentially to their comforts.	From about £5 to £6.
A labourer with a family could not, I think, subsist for less than £10 a-year.	This depends on the food made use of; if potatoes and oatmeal, which is the general food, about £3.	About £5; provisions have been very plentiful and cheap during the last three years.	About £4, paying 1½d. per stone for potatoes, or 1s. per stone for meal, or supposing he took con acres, including milk.
The wages are generally, I think, paid half in value, half in money.	Wages in general are paid by con acres.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money when the workman is employed only for a limited time; when a labourer is in constant employment, it is not unusual for him to have some con acre ground, the rent of which is to be deducted from his daily wages.	Sometimes by con acre, sometimes by provisions, but I think generally in money.
The wages of a herd are rated at £20, and paid generally in kind and rent or grazing.	A herd generally gets grass for a cow and calf, with an acre of garden, and sometimes £3 or £4 per year in addition.	Herds on large grazing farms receive only a small sum in money, the rest is in allowances; I reckon their wages as equal to £25 a-year; they are in general very comfortable.	Upon various terms; some have their house and £10 per annum, and grazing, some more or less.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Farbill.

Part of Clonard, and Corralstown . Pop. about 7,000.	Killucan . . Pop. 8,746.	Killucan . . Pop. 8,746.	Killucan (including Town of Kinnegad) . Pop. 8,764.
Rev. Ml. Berry, P. P.	Rev. James Alexander.	Rev. John Curran, P. P.	John F. Haugh, Esq. J. P.
Nearly 2,000 labourers, many of whom have small portions of land at rack rents; those solely depending on labour have employment about eight months in the year.	Number of labourers not known; they are generally employed.	About 1,000 labourers: about 300 in constant employment, the remainder only occasionally.	Can't say.
When employed they pay their potato rent, and on these potatoes they principally live.	They have no other means of support but labour.	When out of employment their maintenance most miserable and wretched, subsisting principally on potatoes.	Can't say.
Those who are able to buy a little wool manufacture it into frieze, which they use as clothing.	Potatoes and oatmeal the general diet; clothing tolerably good in this parish.	Potatoes often without milk, and herrings occasionally: with respect to clothing, the labouring men miserably clad.	Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, and tea: those that don't drink tea or whiskey are very well clothed.
The labourers here are not dieted; they get 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter when employed.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. in summer and 5d. in winter, with diet.	In summer, with diet, 6d.; in winter, 4d.: in summer, without diet, 10d.; in winter, 8d.	Where there is constant employment and cash payment, 9½d. in summer and 7½d. in winter.
The entire winter and part of the spring.	In winter.	In the winter season often without employment.	The end of winter and the first of spring.
For a short period women and children have employment; in some places, at from 3d. to 6d. a-day.	Women and children are sometimes employed in the summer and harvest, at about 6d. per day.	Women are employed for a few weeks in the harvest season, without diet 7d., and with diet 5d.	Not usually; women 5d., boys 6d. to 2d.
Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	Task-work is not general in this parish.	Task-work is very limited in this neighbourhood.	No.
£10 a-year.	In my opinion not more than £13.	If constantly employed about £10 yearly.	£10 2s. 6d.
About £20 a-year.	Supposing them all employed for six months at 6d. per day, they would earn £19 10s. I think, however, that in this parish they could not earn more than £12 in the year.	About £15, if constantly employed.	£20.
I should think £10.	—	About £10, the full amount of the wages he earns, supposing he gets constant employment.	£4 15s. 4d.
Generally in money.	In money, and in some instances in both.	In money generally.	Mostly in kind.
Some herds have an acre of garden and grass and hay for two cows; others have more.	By the year; for which they have a house and garden and from £8 to £12 per annum, and in some instances they are allowed the grazing of a cow.	By grass of cows and potato ground.	A herd that requires boys gets the grass of 4 cows, hay for the same, a house, an acre of ground, turf, the run of two pigs and geese.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Fartullagh.

Castlecost . . Pop. 1,909.	Clonfad . . Pop. 1,369.	Ennescoffy and Kilbride. Pop. 1,513.	Moylisker . . Pop. 225.
Rev. Samuel Lucas.	Rev. William Eames.	Rev. John Reed.	William Robinson, Esq. J.P.
About 50 depending on their daily labour; few of them in constant, but all get occasional, employment.	There are about 120 labourers solely dependent on their daily earnings, and the heads of families; there are about 30 small farmers who occasionally work for hire; there are probably from 60 to 80 in constant employment.	Really cannot answer this query.	70 labourers constantly employed.
By the provision which they have procured by their work at other periods of the year.	The savings when in employment, the provisions stored, and, it is to be feared, occasionally by inroads on their neighbours' property.	Principally on the produce of their con acres.	None out of employment.
Potatoes in general, and sometimes oatmeal: they are indifferently clothed.	Diet potatoes, meal of oats, milk when it can be procured, herrings, butter, eggs, lard, often dry potatoes; clothing frieze; they are tolerably well off for clothing.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes with milk when they can get it, occasionally oatmeal; they are better circumstanced with respect to clothing than to food.	Oatmeal and potatoes with milk.
In summer 10 <i>d.</i> , and in winter 8 <i>d.</i> , without diet; and in summer 8 <i>d.</i> , and in winter 5 <i>d.</i> , with diet.	In winter the rate of wages is 8 <i>d.</i> per day without diet; in summer 10 <i>d.</i> per day.	10 <i>d.</i> in summer, 8 <i>d.</i> in winter, without diet.	10 <i>d.</i> per day the summer half-year, and 8 <i>d.</i> the winter, without diet.
From the middle of November till the middle of February.	From the middle of May to about the 15th of July; and from the 10th of November to the 17th of March.	During the short days in winter, and between the finishing of the turf and the commencement of the hay harvest in summer.	Employed throughout the year.
Women are employed in spring and harvest, at about 5 <i>d.</i> per day; children are not employed.	Women, at 5 <i>d.</i> per day, pretty generally during the haymaking and potato-digging seasons; children but rarely.	Women are employed in setting potatoes and picking them when dug out, and in binding after the reapers, at 5 <i>d.</i> per day; children not employed.	Women and children are occasionally employed weeding, binding, and picking potatoes, the former 6 <i>d.</i> , the latter 4 <i>d.</i> per day.
It is not.	It is not.	It is not.	It is not.
About £12 in the year.	There are many labourers in constant employment, who earn on an average about £11 5 <i>s.</i> ; others about £10 per annum; an average labourer may earn from £6 to £8 per annum.	So much depends upon the state of the weather and other circumstances, I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this, but I should suppose that £10 per annum would be the utmost.	£10 sterling.
His wife never works out, and the children seldom get employment under 15 years of age.	It is difficult to answer this question; but, on the whole, the average may be taken at £12 per annum.	Women can earn little or nothing by inside work, in consequence of the improvements in machinery; at the busy time, boys about 16 may earn 8 <i>d.</i> a-day.	£4 sterling.
About £6.	For potatoes, and meal, and milk, without meat at any time, £7 10 <i>s.</i>	As near as I can calculate, about £6 per annum.	£4 sterling.
In money and provisions; seldom in con acres.	The wages are paid in the several modes referred to.	Wages are usually paid in money and con acres.	Generally paid in money.
Generally by house and land, and grass and hay for cows.	The feeding of two cows throughout the year, a house, and an acre of land.	Herds are hired for wages, grass and hay for cows, cabin and garden, and con acres, and may be considered as worth from £20 to £30 per annum, according to circumstances.	A house and an acre of garden, with grass and hay of two cows, and some money.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Fartullagh, Moycashel, Kilkenny West.

Moylisker, Lynn, and Carrick. Pop. 2,028.	Newtown . . Pop. 2,752.	Benowen . . Pop. 1,418.	Drumraney . . Pop. 3,494.
Rev. Meade Dennis.	Robert Daniell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. T. Caulfield.	Rev. Patrick Malin, R.C.C.
Impossible to answer with accuracy. Probably not 500 in constant employment, but occasionally.	All employed.	From what I can understand, there are about 130 labourers constantly employed in agriculture.	1,000. 300 in constant employment; 700 unemployed.
The summer wages produces the rent of the con acre, and the price of a pig or two does the rest.	—	Most of them, besides their working for others, possess farms, varying from three to five, or six to ten acres.	Miserably maintained on potatoes, without meat or milk.
Oatmeal and potatoes, chiefly the latter.	Potatoes and meal; clothing in general comfortable; greatly improved by an association of ladies.	Potatoes and milk is the ordinary diet; the clothing is pretty much on a par with other places; on common days middling, but very decently clad on Sundays.	Potatoes; wretchedly clad both by day and night.
Wages, with diet, from farmers, 6d. or 8d. in winter; 10d. or 1s. in summer; 8d., 10d., or 1s. from gentlemen, without diet.	10d. in summer, in general; 6d. in winter, without diet.	8d. a-day in summer, and 6d. in winter.	8d. per day in summer, and 6d. per day in winter, without diet.
In winter; viz., December and January.	I have never observed them out of employment in this parish.	During the months December, January, and February.	From November until March.
Women's wages 5d. or 6d., children 2d. or 3d.; but seldom employed.	Generally employed in harvest at 6d. and 4d.	Very few women and children employed.	Not usually employed.
Not general; very rare.	None, except in making drains, ditches, or mowing.	Very seldom.	Not general.
A labourer could earn about £8 10s., allowing for holidays and inclement weather.	About 10d. a-day.	There are very few labourers in this parish, I should think not more than 20, who are in constant work, and receiving regular wages; and such a labourer can earn, I should say, from £12 to £14 a-year. The labourers alluded to in Query 1, Appendix D., are those employed on their lands, in addition to those employed by gentlemen in their demesnes.	By being employed, £8 per year.
It is one family in 50 where women and children are employed, therefore no average amount can be guessed at.	Answered in No. 6; as they do not work in winter, as they are then employed in their houses in spinning and domestic concerns.	Seldom more than the head of the family is employed.	His wife unemployed; a boy of 16 might get 4d. per day, if employed; and any under that age are not employed.
At the poorest diet, viz., potatoes and buttermilk, with stir-about occasionally for breakfast, £5 6s. 5d.	Impossible to answer.	I should say about £5.	£10 per year.
Some labourers are paid in money, some by provisions; a more industrious sort by con acre, or grass of cow or cows.	They are usually paid in money; they often prefer getting provisions if the market is distant.	Frequently in all these modes is labour paid for.	In the three ways.
Herds are usually paid by grass of cows, and perhaps an acre or two of land.	They are paid by house, land, and grass for so many cows, according to the quantity they have the care of.	With the exception of two or three, there are no herds in the parish, it being principally arable land.	By giving them land and grazing.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Kilkenny West, Moycashel, Magheradernan.

Kilkenny West and Noughoval. Pop. 6,247.	Kilkenny West . Pop. 3,600.	Mullingar (including Town). Pop. 8,845.	Mullingar (including Town). Pop. 8,845.
Rev. John Kearney, P. P.	Rev. R. B. Bryan.	J. Lyons, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Alex. Gibson, PRES. M.
I think the labourers in both parishes may be about 800; I include all who earn hire; about half their number have some small patches of land, which they till themselves, but, as it is not enough to employ them constantly, they occasionally work for others; all have occasional employment, only about 200 have constant employment.	246. 79 in constant employment, 167 occasional.	I do not know.	I am not able to ascertain the number of labourers, but it is comparatively great; I think very few are in constant employment; the employment is only occasional.
When out of employment they live on the potatoes which they never fail to raise on con acre, the rent of which is paid by the money earned when they are employed.	All, with or without land, living wretchedly on their scanty earnings, some dealing in cattle.	I cannot tell.	How they are maintained is quite a mystery to me.
Potatoes are the only diet of the labouring classes; they sometimes have buttermilk with them, for instance in summer, very seldom in winter; and as for meat of any kind, they very rarely taste it at all, perhaps not more than 10 times a-year; there is some improvement of late years observable in their apparel, but they are universally without bed-clothes and bedding.	The worst species of potato: in clothing they resemble distressed tradesmen more than peasants.	Potatoes and meal; the clothing sometimes requires mending.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; their clothing is wretchedly bad.
Those labourers that are fortunate enough to get employment have 8d. a-day in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; for two short intervals, in spring and harvest, the farmers give the same wages, and feed them besides; then they are obliged to work very hard.	This depends on the disposition of the employer, so great is the competition, say 10d. in summer and 6d. in winter, with diet; 4d. in winter, and 6d. in summer.	Wages vary according to the season, but an Irish labourer at 10d. per day is the dearest man you can employ; an English labourer is cheaper at 2s.	I do not find that any are dieted; the wages in autumn, say 10d.; in spring 8d.
From November until March, and during the months June and July.	In winter, but so great is the subdivision of land, that there is not much difference.	When there is not much work to be done.	In the winter and summer periods.
Women and children are seldom employed at out-door work in these parishes; when they happen to be in the hurry of the hay harvest, binding corn, or putting down potatoes in drill, their wages, without diet, vary from 1d. to 4d. a-day.	Neither employed.	—	The women and children are not usually employed; when employed, which is seldom indeed, the daily wages of women (without diet) are 3d., of children 1½d.
The gentlemen have their turf cut generally by task; some few persons have their meadows cut in the same way, but task-work is by no means general; the people, I always saw, considered a tasker in the light of a foreteller; and urged the individual claim of every person dependent on the work of his hands to share in the chance employment of the neighbourhood; they sometimes even violated the law by a nightly visit to the tasker, or the destruction of the work, to enforce their views.	Not general, being contrary to General Rock's code.	Not very; Captain Rock sometimes will not allow it.	Almost universal.
A labourer, getting only an average share of employment here, cannot earn more than about £5 in the year: I confess I do not understand what is meant by "his other advantages and means of living;" they vary with every individual; they are derivable from so many causes besides his labour, that I cannot see how they can be included in the amount of what he might "earn in the year."	I cannot take upon me to answer this question; perhaps £8 at constant labour: this may be in a few cases; but such is the poverty of the employer, and the number of candidates for employment, that no data can be assumed whence to form a precedent.	I do not know; labourers are generally employed from May to May at 8d. and 10d. per day; I have this year paid 3s. per day mowing.	I think about £6: you are to observe there is little or no employment during the summer and winter periods.
Neither women nor children (as I before stated) are employed in these parishes, except very rarely, and then at so low a rate, that it does not deserve to be counted in the means of a labourer; a strong healthy boy of 16 years might be hired to a farmer at £1 10s. a-year, and his food and lodging, no clothes; but they scarcely ever get day-work.	Nothing.	I do not know; the children are very lazy and idle, and the parents are not, I think, anxious to make them industrious.	They appear to me to be usually employed either collecting manure or begging; all they otherwise earn is not worth mentioning.
What food is meant? Potatoes and milk, I suppose: during the last three years potatoes were unusually cheap: allowing an able-bodied labourer, then, only potatoes and milk and salt, and occasionally, perhaps, a herring or an egg, the yearly expense of his food would be about £6 sterling, or 4d. a-day.	At two meals per diem, and meat twice a-week, £6.	It would entirely depend on the size of his appetite, and the materials he filled his stomach with; I knew one man eat 3½ lbs. of bacon at one meal.	Potatoes, say £3 10s.; milk £1 10s.
Wages are generally paid either in money or con acre; if the labourer be not charged exorbitantly, he prefers the con acre to money.	According to the trade of the employer; if a shopkeeper, partly in shop goods and money.	In money and provisions.	Wages for labour are paid in all these ways: some farmers seldom pay in money; almost exclusively in provisions or con acre.
A herd generally gets a house and garden (usually half an acre), and grass and hay for one or two cows, according to the extent of his charge.	A cabin, an acre of land, and grass of a cow; they are permitted to keep pigs and geese.	—	A cabin and a cow's grass, or an acre of land.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Moycashel, Magheradernan.

Rathconnell . . Pop. 3,002.	Rathconnell . . Pop. 3,002.	Castletown, and part of New- town . Pop. 5,450.	Kilbeggan (including Town). Pop. 4,039.
Rev. Richard Crone.	Sir Richard Levinge, Bart. J. P. Rev. Eugene O'Rorke, P. P.	Patrick Byrne, Esq.	Rev. Edward Wilson.
Upwards of 500 it is sup- posed, of which about 200 may be said to have constant employment.	About 400. Half in con- stant employment, the other half occasionally.	There are at least 300 labour- ers in both parishes, 100 of whom are kept in constant employment.	About 200 in constant la- bour, and 60 occasionally.
By the earnings and provi- sions they may have the pru- dence to hoard; when these fail, by their ways and means.	Upon the employment they have had during the season.	At home, living principally on bad potatoes.	What they earn by occasional labour they are obliged to subsist on.
Potatoes chiefly, oatmeal oc- casionally, with buttermilk during the summer, when milk is abundant; but no substi- tute in winter, when milk is scarce: their ordinary clothing bad; on Sundays, generally speaking, it is decent and comfortable.	Potatoes generally, seldom meal or milk: clothing in- different.	Potatoes, sometimes with salt, sometimes with milk, sometimes with a herring: they are clad in rags of old frieze.	Potatoes, and sometimes buttermilk with them: their clothing generally bad, except when employed in public works.
6d. to 8d. per day with, 8d. to 10d. per day without diet; the smaller sums per diem during the winter; I should say this is rather higher than wages, particularly when the labourer is dieted.	With diet, 6d. to 4d.; with- out diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter. the general average of wages	In the summer and harvest quarters, without diet, 10d.; with diet, 8d.; and in winter and spring, from 4d. to 5d.	8d. and 10d. per diem, with- out diet.
From November to March, and from June to August.	From the 1st November to the 1st March.	In the winter season.	During Christmas, and be- tween the harvest and potato- digging.
Women and children are employed during haymaking, reaping, and potato digging and planting; women get from 4d. to 6d., children from 2d. to 4d. per diem.	They are seldom employed in winter; in summer their wages are from 5d. to 2d.	Not employed, except rear- ing turf or picking stones off land; wages from 2d. to 4d.	There are but few women usually employed, and their wages 4d. per diem; children 2½d., and that seldom.
Task-work is undertaken as it can be obtained, when the ordinary sources of employ- ment are stopped.	Not generally, except in cut- ting turf, mowing, and ditch- ing.	Very little or no task-work.	Only for cutting turf; and a combination against the same.
From £10 to £12 per an- num.	About £10.	The answers to the other queries will supply the Com- missioners with an answer to this query.	About £12 per annum.
Much less than half the above: it should be observed generally that the wife of a labouring man cannot earn much abroad; she, being servant to the family as well as mistress, must remain generally at home.	When the children are em- ployed they make about £1 each.	The wife and children sel- dom earn a shilling.	They might earn £30, but I do not know of an instance where they are all employed.
About £6 per annum, sup- posing he lived chiefly on potatoes, being the cheapest diet.	About £5.	A labourer, on potatoes and milk, which is their usual food, could not be fed for less than £6 1s. 8d. a-year, being 4d. per day.	It is astonishing how they are able to subsist on their wages.
Wages are now usually paid in money, but often in provi- sions, I think with advantage to the labourer.	Wages are paid in each way.	Wages for labour are paid in money, provisions, and by con acres.	Paid in money, except by farmers.
Herds have a house and small piece of land attached, and grazing allowed for a propor- tion of their own stock, ad- justed, I believe, by the quan- tity of ground under their care.	Paid in kind, valued at about £10 the 100 acres.	During pleasure; receiving a house, an acre of land, and the grass of a cow, rent free.	They have the grass of a cow, sometimes of two cows, and an acre of land, with a house.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Baronies Moycashel, Moygoish, Rathconrath.

Vastina . . Pop. —.	Kilbixy . . Pop, 2,279.	Rathaspick and Russagh. Pop. 2,948.	Ballymore . . Pop. 2,984.
Rev. Henry Rochfort.	James West, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Francis Reynolds, P. P.	Charles Arabin, Esq. J. P.
Cannot be ascertained.	The greater part of the labourers are in constant employment; there are from 200 to 300.	196 in occasional, and 54 in constant employment.	According to the late enumeration, the male population was 1,722, the female 1,772: taking one-third of the males as labourers, the result would be 574 labourers; of these I consider two-thirds are in constant, and one-third in occasional employment—383 constant, 191 occasional.
When not employed they maintain themselves on the crops of the last harvest, the great majority of them holding small portions of land.	By the produce of their own gardens and con acre.	By the fruits of their labour whilst in employment, and by the attention of their friends and the public.	In various ways: most of the labourers, having small gardens, are engaged in tilling them, or in gathering manure for them; or, if they have no gardens, a neighbouring farmer gives them land for the manure, the labourer getting the crop free from any charge.
Potatoes and oatmeal, eggs and milk; cloth called frieze for the men, linen and woollens, which are manufactured in the country.	Their diet is potatoes and oatmeal; their clothing during the week is generally bad, but better on Sundays and holidays.	Their ordinary diet, when boarding with themselves, is potatoes with the poorest sort of milk one half of the year, and potatoes without milk the other half; their clothing is very humble and wretched.	The diet of a labourer consists mostly of potatoes, and milk in summer, but in winter they generally have no milk: oatmeal made into stirabout also makes a considerable portion of their diet.
10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. in summer and 4d. in winter, with diet.	10d. for eight months, and 8d. for the remaining four months of the year, without diet; with diet 8d. and 6d.	The daily wages of labourers with diet in summer are 6d., in winter 4d.; without diet, in summer 10d., in winter 8d. diet are generally for occasional employment, such as harvesting; and this I have known to vary from 6d. to 1s. per day.	The general run of wages, without diet, where the employer contracts to find the labourer in work the year round, is 8d. per day in the summer, 6d. in winter: wages with diet are generally for occasional employment, such as harvesting; and this I have known to vary from 6d. to 1s. per day.
In the months of December, January, and part of February.	During the winter months.	From November until April, and from June until September.	From December to February, and from the middle of May to July.
In summer and harvest they are employed at 5d. without diet.	They are, during summer, in rearing turf and hay, and in harvest-work generally. They obtain from 4d. to 5d. per day without diet.	No.	Women and children are employed in haymaking, harvest-work, &c., generally at 4d. per day.
It is not in practice.	It is not, except in cutting and saving turf and hay.	No.	Scarcely any task-work done in this parish.
Cannot be exactly ascertained.	From £10 to £12, if in constant employment. work, he might earn about £8 in the year; but, according to his usual mode of employment in these parishes, he can earn no more than from £5 to £6 at most.	If the labourer obtained constant employment in day-work, task-work, including harvest-work, he might earn about £8 in the year; but, according to his usual mode of employment in these parishes, he can earn no more than from £5 to £6 at most.	I calculate his means from day-work to be about £8 per annum: a married man holding a garden, with a family capable of assisting him, may earn £8 more, but this must vary according to his family and its industrious habits, and is difficult to estimate.
It must depend on circumstances, their ability, and industry.	I cannot answer this query, as children are generally sent to service.	There is no employment for such in these parishes. gathering manure, tilling the garden, &c., add materially to the support of the family, and in this parish they occupy themselves very much in this way, though there is great room for improvement.	Women and children, getting only occasional employment, would scarcely earn £1 10s. each; but such as occupy themselves spinning, gathering manure, tilling the garden, &c., add materially to the support of the family, and in this parish they occupy themselves very much in this way, though there is great room for improvement.
Cannot be ascertained.	A labourer can obtain his diet and lodging for 3s. per week, or less, according to the food he gets.	The expense must vary according to the quality of the food: according to his ordinary diet, that is, potatoes and, at some seasons, poor milk, the yearly expense would be about £3; if the quality of his food were such as he in justice should obtain, and such as farmers are able to afford their children, the expense would be from £8 to £10.	I am not particularly informed on this, but, from inquiry, am of opinion £4 would be a fair estimate.
Some paid in money, but the greater part in provisions.	In all these ways.	They are usually paid in money, provisions, and by con acres.	Wages for labour, as far as I know, are paid in all the ways herein mentioned.
For herding 200 acres they have the grass of two cows, two calves, and two acres of tillage.	They get the grass of one or two cows, and from an acre to an acre and a half of land, according to the quantity they herd.	The herds of head landlords are very well remunerated, but those of farmers are poorly paid.	Generally in kind, by their lodging, grass and hay of one or two cows, and a quantity of potato land, varying according to the charge.

LEINSTER—County Westmeath—Barony Rathconrath.

Ballymore . . Pop. 3,494.	Ballymore and Killare. Pop. 6,833.	Union of Churchtown. Pop. 2,930.	Union of Churchtown. Pop. 2,930.
Rev. John Falloon.	Rev. Owen Coffy, P. P.	Rev. James Mathews.	Charles Kelly, Esq. J. P.
I have no possible means of answering this query, or even forming a satisfactory conjecture.	900, more or less; about 400 in constant employment, the rest seldom employed.	This I could not well answer.	There are about 100 labourers in Conry parish, few of them constant.
When out of employment they generally exist on the stock of potatoes they have acquired by con acre.	They live on potatoes, sometimes with milk, and very seldom meat or butter.	On their potato crop.	Very badly, by living on potatoes and salt.
Ordinary diet potatoes only; condition with respect to clothing very indifferent, of frieze chiefly.	Clothing bad in general.	Potatoes, and occasionally oatmeal; the clothing very miserable.	Their clothing very middling, generally frieze.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; when dieted there generally is a deduction of 2d. per diem.	8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet.	8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer, with some of the employers; with many others only 6d. and 8d.	Summer, from 10d. to 8d. per day; winter, from 8d. to 6d., without diet.
In the middle of summer, when the crops are growing, and in the dead of winter.	Winter.	In winter.	The winter months.
Women and children are not much employed in labour for hire in this parish; when employed they get about 5d. per diem.	Very seldom employed.	The women at half the price of the men.	Seldom employed unless in the harvest season.
Task-work by no means general in this parish.	No task-work in this neighbourhood.	Not at all.	No.
I think the average of all included in this query might be about £10 per annum.	I should think between £8 and £10.	About £10, as they keep a number of holidays, and no task-work will be allowed about here by the people themselves.	I think about £12.
I think about £6 per annum; but the eldest boy or girl should be at service.	Women are seldom employed; a boy of 16 might earn between 4d. and 5d.; no employment under that age.	I suppose about £6 if they get employment.	Such matters don't occur in this parish.
An able-bodied labourer, to get any reasonable or proper food, could not cost his employer less than £8 per annum.	According to the diet, from £5 to £10, or thereabout.	Their chief diet being potatoes, and occasionally oatmeal, I think they could not support themselves under £6 10s. per year for the last three years.	£6 per annum at the least.
The wages for labour are usually paid in money in this parish.	Both in money and provisions, and never in con acres.	In money.	By both.
Herds are a description of labourers the best off of all; in this parish they generally have a comfortable cottage, and a few acres of land adjoining, at an easy rate, and permanent wages besides.	Herds are paid according to the number of acres under their care, by the grass of a cow or cows, and a garden.	Some I know by the year at £1 a month, others for an acre of land and the grass of two cows, with winter provender, for a charge of 200 or 300 acres.	Shepherds are the most comfortable and independent of the lower class, although in general the greatest rogues.

LEINSTER—Counties Westmeath, Wexford—Baronies Rathconrath, Ballaghkeen.

Piercetown and Moranstown. Pop. 1,764.	Rathconrath . . Pop. 2,862.	Rathconrath and Piercetown. Pop. 3,951.	Castle Ellis, Killisk, and Killila. Pop. 3,463.
Rev. James Brabazon.	Rev. Augustus Potter.	J. D. Meares, Esq.	Rev. Archibald Stevenson.
This question I cannot give a decided answer to.	There are in the parish of Rathconrath 304 labourers. 82 labourers are in constant employment, 222 in occasional employment.	I can only say that few suffer from want of employment here.	It would be difficult for me to state nearly the number of labourers, most of whom are almost constantly employed, except when provisions are scarce, in the summer season, and winter months.
They remain at home, eating their potatoes.	By the produce arising from <i>con acre</i> potatoes, the <i>rent</i> of which they endeavour to discharge by their <i>occasional earnings</i> , and by the rearing of a pig.	They are seldom so badly off as not to be able to maintain themselves.	When out of employment there is no fund for their maintenance.
Potatoes and milk; more frequently, perhaps, potatoes and salt; clothing of the most wretched description.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes, during the greater portion of the year, with very little oatmeal and milk during the summer; frieze is their clothing.	Potatoes, milk, sometimes oatmeal; generally pretty well clad.	The labouring classes in my parish or union live very poorly, and some of them are indifferently clothed; diet chiefly potatoes, buttermilk, and herrings; and, when milk is scarce, nothing but salt with potatoes.
On an average 7d.; they are very seldom dieted.	Daily wages of labourers in winter 5d. per day <i>with diet</i> , 7d. per day <i>without diet</i> ; in summer, 8d. per day <i>with diet</i> , 10d. per day <i>without diet</i> .	6d. in winter, 8d. in summer, without diet; in summer and harvest 10d. and 1s. are given.	Daily wages:—some pay 10d., <i>without diet</i> , the entire year; others 1s.: I pay 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter; with diet half that sum.
In the winter months.	They are least employed during <i>winter</i> , and the commencement of spring, for <i>that</i> is what is denominated the <i>dead</i> season of the year.	Winter.	They are least employed about Midsummer.
They are very seldom employed.	Women and children are <i>not</i> usually employed in labour, as far as I am capable of judging; they generally obtain a service at farmers' houses.	Seldom employed, except in harvest; 4d. per day.	Women and children are much employed at about half-rate wages, as stated above.
It is not.	Task-work is <i>not</i> general in my neighbourhood, as far as I am <i>capable</i> of judging; the lower order of inhabitants appear to possess a strong antipathy to work of this description.	No.	Task-work is by no means common.
About £8 a-year.	In answering this query I consider that an average labourer would earn, including advantages of every description, the sum of £12 12s. per annum.	About £12 12s. consideration the great number of wet days that occur in such a changeable climate as Ireland.	I think the average earnings of a labourer might be between £9 and £10 during the year, when we take into
They seldom are employed.	A labourer's wife and four children, two boys and two girls, would be, according to this <i>query</i> , well able to earn, <i>collectively</i> , the sum of £25 4s. per annum.	They don't, in general, work labouring work.	This query being so complicated, it is something difficult to answer.
A man might be well fed (as they seldom are) for £10 a-year; he will exist on much less.	I consider that £9 sterling per annum would be the expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions during each of the last three years.	About £6.	I also find this difficult to answer, as they live chiefly on potatoes.
Their wages are generally paid in a compound of the three.	Some labourers are paid in <i>money</i> and <i>provisions</i> ; others by a house and garden, and the grass for a cow.	Paid in each of those ways; perhaps more frequently by <i>con acres</i> .	Wages usually paid in money, and sometimes in provisions or by <i>con acres</i> .
The general rate is about from £15 to £20 a-year.	Herds are usually hired in Rathconrath parish upon their obtaining a house, an <i>acre</i> or <i>two</i> of ground, and the grazing of from <i>one</i> to a <i>couple</i> of cows, according to the extent of the farm or labour bestowed.	House and garden, cows, grass, &c. Herds are usually comfortable.	No herds are employed in my union, there being no sheep-walks in this district.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Ballaghkeen, Gorey.

Donaghmore . . Pop. 2,448.	Edermine . . Pop. 1,221.	Kilcormuck . . Pop. 2,490.	Kilnemanagh . . Pop. 759.
Rev. B. Waller.	Rev. P. Preston.	Rev. Edward Semple.	Rev. George Jones.
In general there is employment sufficient for the labourers in this parish.	I have no means of knowing the number of labourers; they are generally employed throughout the year; many have a small portion of land, which supplies their families with potatoes.	Cannot say with accuracy.	—
—	By their potatoes, which they chiefly depend upon.	By living on a short allowance of potatoes.	—
They are principally dieted where they work, and clothe themselves out of their wages.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; the clothing in general is tolerably good.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; clothing pretty good.	The ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk; the clothing is, I think, comfortable in this parish.
With diet 6d. a-day; but in busy seasons of the year from 6d. to 1s. 1d. a-day; when you contract for the year's work, about 1s. a-day without diet.	10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer, without diet; with diet 6d.	10d. per day and find food, or 6d. and food; there does not appear to be any distinction made between summer and winter.	The daily wages of labourers in summer, without diet, are 10d., and in winter (so far as I have had experience) the same. The wages, with diet, are 5d. and 6d. summer and winter.
December and January.	From November to February.	From middle of November to 1st February, and from middle of May till July.	In winter.
The wages of women from 5d. to 6d. a-day with diet; children from 3d. to 6d., according to their size; they are only occasionally employed.	Women are not constantly employed; their wages are about 6d. per day, without diet.	Women are employed in the potato seasons at 5d. per day, and to bind in harvest at 8d. per day.	They are, particularly in binding and potato-digging. In harvest women get 10d. and 1s. a-day for binding.
Is very common.	It is not.	Not general.	Not general; it is sometimes resorted to; chiefly in ditching.
An industrious labourer may earn about £18 or £20 a-year, including harvest and other advantages.	I would average it at 10d. per day; when labourers are employed by the year round they never get any increase during harvest; if they live in the house their wages are about £5 per annum.	Cannot answer this question.	—
They might earn about £4 or £5 a-year at occasional work, but have various other ways of earning money, by spinning flax, and rearing fowls for market; and in general they plant and dig out their own potatoes, while the man is at work for another.	The wife and children in most instances remain at home to manage the small quantity of land which labourers with families generally have.	Cannot say.	—
—	If he were to pay for it, I would say about £7, but they are either dieted by their employer, or have a "potato garden" of their own.	Cannot say.	—
A farmer often keeps labourers in his house whose wages he pays in money, but he deducts the rent of those who live on his land out of their wages, and pays them the balance.	I think generally according to the option of the labourer, either in cash or provisions, but the truck system is not compulsory.	Some money and some provisions, or con acres.	Wages are paid in all these ways; not often in money.
At a certain sum agreed on according to the privileges he may have in keeping some of his own.	—	This is a tillage parish, and we have no herds.	—

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Ballaghkeen, Bantry, Forth.

Kiltannel . . Pop. 1,137.	Ballyanne . . Pop. 1,096.	Clonmore, Ballybrenan, and Ballyhogue . . Pop. 2,759.	Killegney and Chapel. Pop. 2,443.
Rev. Frederick Owen.	Rev. John St. George Deane.	Rev. Mark Devereux.	Rev. Hugh Gillilan.
—	The number of labourers I cannot say: but they are all in constant employment.	350: 190 in constant; 60 in occasional employment.	Cannot possibly tell; but the most of them are in constant employment, as farmers generally, indeed almost universally, employ them by the year.
—	—	Very poorly.	—
Potatoes, stirabout, and bread, the diet; the poor here pretty well off for clothing.	Potatoes and milk, and occasionally eggs and salt herrings; generally they are comfortably clad.	Potatoes and salt, and sometimes milk.	Diet of those who live in their own houses very poor; potatoes and milk chiefly, with occasionally a little salt fish, very seldom flesh meat: diet of those who eat at their employers vastly better; fish and meat frequently; clothing tolerable.
From 8d. to 10d. a-day without food.	10d. a-day, without diet, all the year round, and £5 per year with diet and lodging.	From 6d. to 8d. with diet, and from 8d. to 10d. without diet; winter and summer much the same.	Labourers generally employed with diet; wages in this case generally, I think, from 3d. to 5d.; without diet, about 10d.
From May to July, and from November to February.	—	In winter.	Very few in the parish unemployed at any period.
At half the rate paid to men.	Women generally at 6d. per day.	Not usually; women 5d. per day, and children from 2d. to 4d.	Seldom, except in time of planting potatoes, in spring, and also in harvest; wages, with diet, from 8d. to 5d., I believe.
Not general.	No.	Not general.	Not at all.
—	About £10 a-year.	From £7 to £8.	—
—	About £22 a-year.	From £3 to £4.	—
—	About 5d. per day I think would be sufficient, giving them a stone of potatoes, a pennyworth of milk, and a couple of eggs or herrings, or half a pound of pork.	£2.	—
In money.	Usually paid in money.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provisions.	Usually paid in money.
—	£5 a-year and diet and lodging.	As other labourers.	No pasture ground.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Bantry, Shelbourne, Shelmalier.

St. Mary's . . Pop. 7,991.	Templecobhy . . Pop. 405.	Whitechurch . . Pop. 2,553.	Whitechurch, Glynn,* Carrick, and three others. Pop. 6,452.
James Talbot, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Cranfield.	John Usher, Esq.	Rev. P. Murphy, P. P.
About 50 depending on labour, all of whom, generally speaking, get employment; I don't of course include the town of Ross, in which much misery exists.	There are, I believe, about 23. I do not know of any who are not in constant employment. Most of the common farmers, with their families, children, and other relatives, do their own work.	As the small farmers chiefly use in-door servants, who, with their families till their lands, labourers are comparatively few: I think they have <i>full employment</i> through the year.	About 200 householders support their families by labour; though their employment is uncertain, they are generally employed; about 200 unmarried men live as yearly servants with farmers, and are constantly employed.
—	See No. 1.	See last reply.	By potatoes, which they plant in their own plots of ground, or in the ground of some farmer who gives it to them for their manure.
The ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk, occasionally salt fish; they are, generally speaking, well clad, and take a pride in making a good appearance on Sundays and holidays.	Their diet consists in general of potatoes, milk, stirabout, eggs, herrings, butter; on Sundays, and other holidays, they contrive to have a little meat. As to clothing, they appear to be pretty comfortable; I see no defect.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, milk, eggs, stirabout, and, at times, fish or meat, but this depends on the number of persons able to work in one house; clothing is tolerably good: on the whole <i>the labourer's condition is better than that of the small farmers on poor land, and their wants are better supplied.</i>	The diet of a labourer at his own table is potatoes; sometimes he has milk, or a herring, but much oftener only salt: clothing very bad; some cannot go to public worship on Sundays on that account.
With the farmers, when hired for the year, from 5d. to 6d. per day with diet; without diet the general wages are 10d. per day; in harvest and potato-digging 1s. per day.	With diet they get, without distinction of summer or winter, 6d. per day; and 10d. per day without diet: these prices are meant only for those who have constant work. Those who are called in for occasional work get 1s. per diem: these occasionals are but few.	Wages in summer 10d. per day, in winter 8d., with some small advantages.	Wages, without diet, from 9d. to 1s. per day; with diet 5d. or 6d.; generally no distinction between winter and summer.
During the winter season.	See No. 1.	There is employment all the year for labourers, but wet weather causes them some loss.	In December, January, July, and part of August.
They are employed during the harvest and potato planting and digging; a woman gets 6d., and a girl of from 14 to 16 years of age 4d., per day.	Women and well-grown children get 6d. a-day, without diet, for common work; in harvest they get at the rate of about 10d., without diet; women and children are much employed, especially in harvest and potato-digging.	Women and girls able to work in the field earn 6d. per day, children in proportion to their size.	They are employed only in harvest and potato-digging; their wages vary from 3d. to 10d. per day, according to their capacity to work, and the demand for labour at the time.
Not general in this parish.	No; it rarely occurs.	Task-work not <i>very</i> general.	Task-work very unusual.
Say he would work on the average 270 days throughout the year; taking off 95 days for Sundays, holidays, and wet days, would come to about £12; this includes the advance in wages for the harvest and potato-digging; it is to be observed that labourers in general feed two or three pigs during the year, the profits of which pay their rent, and help to clothe them.	From £12 to £14 sterling.	Including all advantages, about £14 a-year; the following is taken from the accounts of a neighbour: house rent-free, worth £2 a-year; one labourer and two children, £23 yearly; one labourer and son, £20 yearly; one labourer and two children (son and daughter grown up), £28 yearly.	About £12.
The wife and four children might earn within the year about £4.	If the work were to be as the question supposes it, the amount would be about £10. The wife of a man I have in constant employment earns for herself, by <i>occasional</i> work from me, something more than £2 yearly; I give her, without diet, 6d. per day for common work, 10d. in harvest, and 8d. in the potato-digging season; this is what I allow all the women I employ, and it is pretty much the price paid by others in my neighbourhood; in truth, when every thing is considered, the farmers cannot afford to pay more; their rents are too high, the farm products being so cheap.	Wages only of 1 la- Yearly. bourer, average . . £10 0 0 " Wife, at 6d. per day . . 7 10 0 " Daughter, 16 yrs., 6d. . . 7 10 0 " 2 younger child., 4d. each 10 0 0 35 0 0 Loss by weather 3 0 0 Total . . . £39 0 0	About £3: the children generally go to service as soon as they are able, so that the case supposed seldom occurs.
About £9.	£5 or £6.	About 5d. per day. Milk in summer 3 pints, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ stone of potatoes 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1lb. pork 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; total 5d.	About £6, for such diet as they generally have.
Usually paid in money.	The wages for labour are usually paid in money; sometimes, when the labourer is in want of potatoes, his employer supplies him with that commodity at the market price, in lieu of money.	Labour is paid for in money, or, by the desire of the labourer, in provisions, or land for potatoes, or house-rent; other payments than money are not allowed in Court; I think be for his advantage, especially when he is far from market.	Wages paid in money, or in provisions to the same amount, at market price.
Being generally small holders, herds are not known in the parish; those who are in charge of cattle get but the usual wages of 10d. per day.	There are no persons of this description in my parish.	Herds are not employed, as in grazing districts.	No such class of persons.

* The parish of Glynn extends from the town of Wexford about eight miles northward, and is bounded on the east by the river Slaney. The parts adjoining Wexford, and along the river side, are thickly studded with gentlemen's seats, who give employment to the labouring class; and hence, in those parts of the parish, all are comfortable. The answers regarding the labouring class were not intended by the writer as applicable to those parts. But the interior parts to the westward are very differently circumstanced: there are no resident gentry; none to employ the labourer but very poor farmers; the landlords are all absent, and seem to take no interest in the condition of their tenants; the lands are naturally poor and unimproved; and hence the great mass of labourers who reside in these parts are living in extreme misery. It is to the poor of this part of the parish (about two-thirds of the whole), describing the condition of the poor, the answers are to be applicable.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Bargy, Forth.

Carrigg . Pop. 707.	Kilmore, and five others. Pop. 5,437.	Carne . . Pop. 828.	Rathmacnee, Rathaspeck, Kildavin, Drinagh, Killiane, and Kilmacree. Pop. 2,610.
John H. Talbot, Esq. J. P.	John Rowe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Bevan.	Rev. M. O'Keefe, P. P.
There are about 50 families who live by labour, and are all in constant employment.	I cannot take upon myself to answer this correctly.	16, constantly employed.	—
No such case.	I should think any labourer in these parishes not being employed must occur from his own wish, and if he has no trade he must live by the charity of his neighbours, or by plunder.	—	—
Diet and clothing much better than that of the Irish labourer in general.	Where diet is given, it depends on the means of the farmer; the breakfast consists either of stirabout or potatoes, with milk or meat; dinner, much the same.	They are well fed, well clothed, and well lodged.	—
Wages with diet 6d. per day, without diet from 10d. to 1s., in general 1s.	Labourers are so seldom employed on hire by the day, unless by gentlemen who give from 8d. to 10d. daily the <i>whole year round</i> , that I should find a difficulty in stating an answer to this question, but should think they seldom get less from any person <i>provided</i> they get no diet.	With diet 6d., without it 1s. the summer half year, and 10d. the winter.	With diet 6d., without 1s.
Answered in No. 2.	I should think from November to January.	Answered.	—
Women and children employed in harvest and potato-digging, and some of them at other times, at from 4d. to 10d. per day.	In the five parishes above named women and children are generally employed, the former at 8d. a-day, the latter at 4d. per day, but both are chiefly employed during harvest months; but, when disengaged, they work on their own lands: women, during harvest, get 1s. per diem if they reap.	In harvest they are only employed, and receive, with diet, 10d. per day.	—
Task-work not general.	Task work is not general in this part of the county, as most of the working classes conceive they would be left idle during the winter months if they worked by task.	There is no such thing.	—
Should suppose that he would earn about £13 per annum; I allow 260 days for labour, and the remaining days for Sundays, a few holidays, and wet days.	I do not think he could earn more than from £9 to £12 yearly for his own labour; of course, if he had a wife and family, they would also earn wages according to the rates before mentioned.	£13 without diet, and £7 with it.	—
I should guess about £20.	This would take up too much space to answer correctly here, but must refer to the answer to Queries 4 and 6.	As they are not constantly employed I cannot tell.	—
I should suppose about £7 or £8 per annum.	I should think from £16 to £20 yearly would be about an average.	£6.	—
Paid in money.	Wages are generally paid with money if the person is hired by the year, if a labourer by the day it is usual to pay him by both means.	Usually in money and provisions.	—
No such class of persons.	In these parishes herds are so unusual that I should not know what to state, but suppose it might be the same as a person hired by the year; almost all lands here are tilled.	There are no herds, as there are no farms exclusively pastured.	—

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Forth, Gorey, Ballinacor.

Tacumshane . . Pop. 3,015.	Union of Wexford (including Town . . Pop. 10,673.	Inch and Kilgorman. Pop. 2,779.	Kilninoe and Kilpipe. Pop. 4,687.
Rev. C. N. Elrington.	Rev. William Hickey.*	J. Beauman, jun. Esq. J. P.	Rev. Ralph Cumine.
I cannot answer this question; the number is quite insufficient for the wants of the parish.	540 labourers, 145 who live by fishing, 60 living by boat-labour on the river, and 638 employed in the Wexford shipping trade—total 1,383. I consider that all these men are employed, unless in such weather as precludes all out-of-door labour and fishing. The calculation of labourers cannot be precisely accurate; it has been thus made:—In 36 malt-houses, 180; in stores, 100; coal-porters on the quay, 60; labourers in sundry works, 100; labourers employed in buildings and attending various tradesmen, 100: total 540. The others are calculated from the registered number of boats, averaging a certain crew, and also making all necessary deductions for merely occasional employment in them.	Cannot say, but in harvest-time very difficult to procure. the number of labourers: I believe they seldom want employment.	My parishes are too extensive (being 11 Irish miles in length and 7 in breadth) to form any idea of
Some are weavers, and almost all engaged in the herring fishery.	The fishermen have neat gardens attached to their houses in the suburb called the Faythe: in times of peculiar distress the unemployed are supported by voluntary contributions.	Very few inhabitants of this parish that have not some land.	—
Diet consists of dried fish and pork, bread, potatoes, and milk; none so poor as to feed on potatoes alone; clothing good, far above that in other parts of Ireland, some parts home-manufacture; women all wear straw bonnets, which are made at home.	The diet consists of potatoes, milk, and occasionally herrings, for the labourers and fishermen; those employed in the ship trade are supplied, when at sea particularly, with beef and pork in addition to potatoes.	Potatoes and oatmeal, and, in the fishing season, herrings; clothing good.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, or herrings; the clothing rather comfortable.
10d. if employed during the whole year, or 1s. in summer and 10d. in winter: if food be given, 4d. is taken off.	From 1s. to 1s. 4d.; diet not usual with labourers in Wexford.	10d. per day without diet, 6d. with it; in harvest 1s.	The daily wages, with diet, from 5d. to 6d.; without diet, from 10d. to 1s.
Winter.	In the severe months of winter fishermen and labourers are least employed.	From December to March.	The winter quarter.
Yes; women 8d., children 6d., and double wages during harvest.	Not at all: here is an especial source of local as well as of national poverty.	Women bind corn, pick and plant potatoes, at 6d. per day.	Very seldom are women and children employed.
No.	No.	No.	It is not.
I cannot answer this more definitely than I have in Query 4; it would be difficult indeed to estimate the value of the herring fishery.	From £15 to £20.	—	About £6 and diet.
—	£20 they might earn, but, except a few women engaged in selling fish, and perhaps 20 boys occupied in driving coal-cars, or twisting tobacco, such persons do not earn anything.	— a woman and children might earn within the year, but if there was an average amount of employment I consider they might earn about two-thirds of the labourer.	In a country where there are no manufactures it would be very difficult to calculate what
I cannot say, but I should suppose from rates of wages about 4d. per day.	£9 2s.	—	About £6.
In money always.	In money.	Labourers having con acres usually pay the rent by labour.	In all the ways mentioned.
There are not any.	No herds in this town district: pig-herds would be desirable in order to take charge of the swine, which have the almost unlimited privilege of rambling through the streets of Wexford.	No herds in the parish.	They have a cabin with land and grazing for their cow.

* My parish (united) consists of 13 small parishes. I have not included in this report more of my rural portion than is within an English mile of our market-house, else there would be confusion and difficulty in answering some of the Queries.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Gorey, Ballaghkeen, Scarewalsh.

Leskingjore, Ballicanew, Kiltrisk, and Monamolin. Pop. about 4,844.	Clone, and parts of four others. Pop. 3,641.	Ferns . . Pop. 4,039.	Ferns* . . Pop. 4,039.
Rev. T. O. Moore.	Rev. Nicholas Codd, P. P.	T. Derenzy, Esq. J. P., Dep. Lieut.	The Rt. Rev. Dr. Elrington, Lord Bishop of Ferns.
I cannot tell how many labourers reside in the union, but in the parish of Leskingjore, where I reside, the number of <i>unattached</i> labourers is <i>very small</i> .	The great mass of the landholders labour hard and daily; they besides keep pretty generally employed, either as annual servants or day-labourers, about 374 males and 201 females: this class is to the entire population nearly in the ratio of 1 to 6½.	About 800 in constant employment, and 400 more in busy times; I don't include the farmers' sons, who usually work. another that, on an average, they are two months in the year unemployed: the actual number of labourers I have no means of ascertaining.	The Population Returns, I suppose, give an answer to part of this question. The accounts I get as to employment are not satisfactory: one farmer states that labourers are seldom unemployed, being scarce; another that, on an average, they are two months in the year unemployed: the actual number of labourers I have no means of ascertaining.
When not employed by the farmers, from whom they generally rent a small and wretched cottage, they are employed breaking stones for repairing the roads.	They live on dry potatoes, using them but twice in the 24 hours, sometimes have them of their own, often get them on credit, sometimes beg them.	By obtaining subsistence from their neighbours and friends.	Almost all have some potato ground.
The ordinary diet is the potato, and milk when they can purchase it, salt herrings in the season, and oatmeal, made into stirabout, for breakfast in the summer: the clothing is indifferent.	Those depending <i>entirely</i> or <i>partially</i> on their earnings occupy 307 dwellings, amount to 1,430 souls, live on potatoes, sometimes a herring, sometimes milk, but mostly dry, generally twice a day, seldom or never tasting animal food in their own cabins; and the clothing of this class is so wretched, that in many instances they cannot attend divine worship on the Sabbath.	Potatoes and herrings, and occasionally oatmeal: rather poorly clad. on Sunday I see many at church so well dressed that they would be rated as of a better class than labourers.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes salt herrings, sometimes, but rarely, bacon: as to clothes, they wear coarse cloth, no frieze; they are reckless as to their every-day dress, but
The daily wages of hired labourers throughout the year, when <i>not dieted</i> , is 8d. the winter half-year, and 10d. the summer half-year; <i>with diet</i> , from 5d. to 6d. a-day; but during the harvest season the <i>unattached</i> labourers get from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day for mowing and reaping.	Daily wages, without food, vary from 8d. to 10d. per day through the entire year; with breakfast and dinner, sometimes 4d. in winter, and 5d. in summer, per day, but mostly 5d. in winter, and 6d. in summer, per day.	6d. per day, with diet, in winter, and 8d. in summer; without diet 10d. and 1s. women and children 3d.: but the wages, in harvest time, depend on the weather; have been as high as 1s. 8d. per day, with food: mowers generally work task-work; I pay 4s. 4d. the Irish acre.	Men 10d., women and children 5d.; with diet, i.e., two meals, stirabout, or potatoes and milk, herrings sometimes, or bacon, men 6d., women and children 3d.: but the wages, in harvest time, depend on the weather; have been as high as 1s. 8d. per day, with food: mowers generally work task-work; I pay 4s. 4d. the Irish acre.
They are least employed during the winter months.	In the winter months, and sometimes in summer, when food is scarce, the farmers are not able to employ them, having often to purchase food for their own families, and always on credit.	Least employed in summer.	The middle of winter.
The women are usually employed in making hay, picking potatoes, and binding corn; for the two first occupations they generally get 5d. a-day, and for the last from 8d. to 10d. a-day.	They are, in harvest, and in putting in and getting out the potato crop.	Yes; women obtain from 4d. to 6d. and children from 3d. to 4d.	Yes; wages stated in No. 4.
It is not.	No, it is very rare.	Not at all, that I am aware of.	On this I get contradictory statements; I believe, with those who do not keep a constant set of labourers, that it is common.
From a calculation I have made, in order to answer this query, I could not estimate the yearly amount of a day-labourer's earnings at more than from £9 to £11 a-year.	About £6 10s.; in many instances less, in few more; may, if provident, make besides £1 10s. in addition, by purchasing, improving, and then selling pigs.	About £12 a-year.	My answer to No. 1 shows that I cannot answer this question, even as to the average from day-work; my answer to No. 7 shows that the difficulty exists yet more as to task-work; and the uncertain wages in harvest, depending on the weather, adds to the difficulty.
I have no means by which I can estimate the earnings of a labourer's wife and four children, but do not think they could earn altogether more than about two-thirds of the above sum, say £6; for want of manufactures they have no <i>in-door</i> employment, except what little knitting and spinning the wife can do occasionally, after attending to her domestic concerns.	From £1 to £2 10s., as they may be valuable, and in a good or bad time for employment.	From £8 to £9.	'This is a question yet more difficult to answer than No. 8, the average employment of the family being more difficult to ascertain than that of the man himself; the question of the amount that may be made by in-door work, by women and girls, such as spinning, is involved in this inquiry, and also the profit which they make by cultivating the small piece of ground frequently held with their cabins.
I have made inquiries, and find that the yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work is from £7 to £8.	To the strong farmer, £10; to the struggling landholder, about £7; as fed in his own cabin, about £4.	About £9. grown on ground taken for the crop, about £1 12s.; if grown on rented ground, still less: herrings sell at the rate of three for a penny.	Two tons of potatoes, if bought, would cost £3 6s. 8d.; if from day-work; my answer to No. 7 shows that the difficulty exists yet more as to task-work; and the uncertain wages in harvest, depending on the weather, adds to the difficulty.
The wages for labour are usually paid in money or provisions, as the case may be.	Generally in money, but sometimes by provisions or con acre.	By money and provisions.	Usually, I believe, in money.
There is no herding that I know of in this parish, which is principally tillage.	No herds.	There are very few herds employed; they are paid as other labourers.	I know of none but my own; I pay him 1s. per day, and give him grass for a cow.

* The parish of Ferns is part of the union of Ferns, consisting of Kilbride, Clone, and Ferns. The Rev. Mark Charters is the incumbent.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Scarewalsh, Shelbourne, Shelmalier.

Kilrush, and Carnew (half). Pop. 6,163.	St. Mary's, including greatest part of Town of Enniscorthy. Pop. 4,938.	Tintern . . Pop. 5,300.	Tintern, Rosegarland, and Inch. Pop. about 6,707.
Rev. John French, P. P.	J. N. Nunn, Esq. J. P.	Jacob Wm. Goff, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Miles Murphy, P. P.
There are about 502 labourers in these parishes, of whom 296 are in constant employment, and 206 occasionally employed.	It is impossible to tell how many, as the number fluctuates; but mostly in constant employment.	Perhaps 1,000. Almost all in constant employment, as it is an agricultural district; many hands are employed in draining land, it being naturally moist, and great inducements being at present held out by our agricultural association to induce the small farmers to do so.	About 400, and about half this number are in constant employment.
They generally scrape together during the year some little manure, composed of the ashes of the hearth, animal dung (which they collect along the roads), together with whatever weeds, rushes, and fern they can procure; and with this compost they plant potatoes on some neighbouring farmer's ground, who gives it to them free of expense, for the sake of the manure, for one crop: there is scarcely one of the poor that does not contrive to have some little support in this way.	Maintained by themselves, unless in times of great scarcity and distress, when subscriptions are entered into.	—	Partly by the charity of their neighbours, and partly by getting provisions on credit till they pay for them by labour or otherwise.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and buttermilk, which latter article, however, they are often obliged to dispense with, for want of means to procure it; their clothing is generally very bad.	The ordinary diet potatoes and milk, occasionally flesh; clothing but indifferent.	Potatoes, with milk or fish occasionally: they are in general well clad, as are all the peasantry in this county.	The potato alone, and glad the poor people are when they have enough of that worst of all human food; their clothing is bad, yet such as get constant employment contrive to procure some warm clothes, because such clothes are now cheap.
Generally 6d. per day with breakfast and dinner round the year; and from 8d. to 10d. without diet.	About 1s. per day in winter, but dependent in summer on weather, and other contingencies; often in harvest 2s. per day.	For men 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter; women are paid 6d. per day all the year, without diet; men work for 6d. and sometimes 4d. per day, if dieted.	Generally speaking, labourers, without diet, get in the summer half-year 10d. per day, in the winter 8d.; with diet, 5d. or 6d.; in harvest time some more is given.
From about the middle of June to the middle of August; and from the middle of November to the 1st of February.	In the spring and summer months.	From the 1st of November to the 1st of February.	In the months of December, January, and February.
Not usually, except in harvest time, and then they generally receive 6d. per day.	They are; but the rates very fluctuating and variable; much employment for all whilst tobacco could be legally cultivated.	Women are much employed in agricultural labour, and children occasionally; the former at 6d. per day, and the latter at a lower rate, according to their ages.	Women and children are but seldom employed, and at wages something under that of the men.
By no means general; but I have known some instances of it.	Task-work not general.	Not general; occasional work is done in this way by the gentry, but not much by farmers.	Task-work is not general in these parishes.
I believe between £6 and £7 is as much as the generality of labourers can earn, as, when they are in constant employment, they get no more wages in harvest time than any other part of the year; then they get the same wages in winter in consideration of this: they keep a pig, which they exchange about twice a-year, at about £1 profit each, and this is all the means of support they have, except that which arises from the management mentioned above, under No. 2.	I think he might earn about £30 per year.	I employ a great many labourers throughout the year, who earn from £10 to £12 each, but those who work with the farmers are not able to earn so much; I give extra wages to additional hands in harvest.	About £13 or £14.
A woman and four children, of the age specified, with an average amount of employment, might earn, altogether, from £6 to £7 with diet; or without it, perhaps, from £10 to £12.	The employment for the four children now so very uncertain, that I cannot precisely say what they could earn.	The wife may earn £7 or £8 a-year, a boy of 16 will earn as much, but a girl of that age not so much, and younger children are seldom employed, there being no manufactories in this parish.	This question has but little application to these parishes, because women and children are seldom employed.
I think a labouring man, who supports himself at the rate he actually does it, does not expend for that purpose more than from £3 to £3 10s. yearly, though I think, to do justice to himself, he should spend £6.	About £10 a-year.	2s. a-week, say £5 a-year, will provide him with the usual diet.	Not more than £7 for the sort of provisions he uses, but, to give him occasionally bread and flesh meat, his food would cost £14.
Wages are paid here either in money, or by the mode mentioned under No. 14, Appendix E.	Usually paid in money.	I always pay in money, the week's wages being paid every Saturday night; the farmers generally pay in provisions.	In money and in provisions, but not by con acres.
There are no herds in this parish, the ground being chiefly under tillage.	No herds, commonly so called, employed in this parish.	I pay mine by the day; but the parish contains little pasture land, consequently few herds are employed.	No such thing as herds in these parishes.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Shelbourne, Shelmalier, Bantry.

Union of Whitechurch and Kilmokea . . Pop. 2,553.	Artramont and Kilpatrick. Pop. 1,513.	Ballylannon . . Pop. —.	Horetown, Kilgarvan, Ballylannon, and two others. Pop. about 3,757.
Rev. J. Miller.	Francis Le Hunt, Esq. R.N., J.P.	Francis Leigh, Esq.	Rev. Edward Bayley.
About 150; and almost all in constant employment.	There may be about 500 labourers, who are mostly in constant employment.	This question cannot be exactly answered, as almost all the lower order are occasionally labourers, and employed.	About 300. About 200 are in constant employment.
The few that are only occasionally employed, when out of it, are maintained by the produce of con acre, or, as they call it here, dairy ground, though set only for a crop of potatoes, nor can I discover the cause of that name.	They are seldom, if ever, out of employment.	Live at their own cabins on the produce of their potato crop.	When out of employment they live on their own potatoes, which, unless the crop has failed, affords a plentiful supply.
Potatoes and milk: they are very poorly clad.	The condition of the labourers of this neighbourhood generally comfortable.	Potatoes, and oaten meal, and milk; their clothing indifferent.	Diet, potatoes and stirabout; clothing good and serviceable: those who are well conducted are very comfortable.
With diet, from 6d. to 8d.; without it, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter.	10d. per day during the summer, and 8d. in the winter, without diet; 6d. at all seasons with diet; 1s. per day is given for an occasional day's labour.	10d. a-day without diet, 6d. with; winter and summer the wages are generally the same.	6d. in summer, and 5d. in winter, <i>with</i> diet; 8d. and 10d. without.
In September, December, and January.	Winter.	The winter quarter.	In the winter, when not engaged by the year, which is usually the case.
They are; women receive 6d., and children 3d. to 4d. a-day.	Women and children very generally employed at 6d. per day.	They are; women at 7d. a-day, children from 4d. to 6d.	They (the children) are employed as farm servants by the year, from £1 10s. to £4 per annum, with diet; women occasionally from 4d. to 8d. per diem.
It is.	No.	Task-work is pretty general.	Task-work is occasionally done, but is not the general custom.
At most, £15 in the year.	<i>Twelve pounds sterling</i> ; able-bodied labourers earn 10d. per day during the summer half-year, and 8d. in the winter: the number of working days is much reduced by holidays and, in the winter, by wet weather.	His labour and other advantages might amount to £16 a-year.	About £12 per annum; some much more, others less.
In case they obtained an average amount of employment, they would earn in the year about £16.	About <i>twenty-one pounds sterling</i> .	About £16 a-year, that is, £3 for each of his children, and £4 for his wife.	About £12 per annum.
About £9.	About £6 10s., which is the very lowest; this is the calculation at the price of potatoes for the last few years, which has been 2½d. per stone.	It must be £8 a-year.	About £7.
Wages are paid sometimes in money, but generally by con acres.	Wages are paid in each of the ways stated, but mostly in money and provisions.	Usually in money.	Occasionally in each of the modes expressed in the queries, and also by the rent of the cabins they live in.
Usually paid by the year; wages about £12.	Few; not above one or two herds are employed in these parishes, the land being almost all tilled.	I know of but one herd, who, being in a gentleman's employment, receives high wages.	There is not any extensive pasture farm in the parish, and consequently none but gentlemen employ herds.

LEINSTER—County Wexford—Baronies Shelmalier, Bantry, Bargy.

Kilbride . . Pop. 447.	Killuren . . Pop. 660.	Killuren, Ballyhogue, and two others . . Pop. 3,773.	Taghmon, Trinity Coolstuff, and parts of four others. Pop. about 4,302.
John Morrison.	J. R. Hawkshaw, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Booker.	Rev. John Scallan, P. P.
As to number I cannot answer, but they are comparatively few in this parish; as far as I am capable of knowing they get pretty constant employment.	Cannot possibly answer this.	Killuren, 12 in constant, and 6 in occasional employment; Ballyhogue, 60 in constant, and 8 in occasional employment; Whitechurch Glinn, 30 in constant, and 10 in occasional employment; Kilbride Glinn, 56 in constant employment. In all these parishes the farms in general are <i>small</i> , and therefore the farmers require but little assistance besides that of their children. There are a few <i>servant-boys</i> not included in the <i>labourers</i> .	If servant boys, hired by the year, with farmers and small landholders who work it themselves, and then work for every one, they will here then be called labourers, there are at least between 500 and 600 labourers in this parish; their employment very precarious.
They are in general in the habit of taking a rood or two of potato ground (<i>see</i> the answer to No. 26, Appendix H.), which supports them when out of employment; they also gather a heap of manure during the year, for which almost any landholder will give them ground free to put it on to raise potatoes.	Those that hold land along with their cabin are maintained when out of employment by the few potatoes they may grow.	In <i>all</i> the parishes by their savings when employed, and by alms from their better-off neighbours.	Labourers, who have no ground themselves, generally plant potatoes in the ground of other people, with dung that they have scraped up themselves; on these potatoes they subsist through the year, with or without employment.
The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes and milk three times a day, often in winter potatoes alone; during the latter end of the year they sometimes get herrings, but rarely stir about; I think in general they are tolerably clad, if they could be persuaded to keep themselves and their houses clean.	Potatoes and milk in summer; potatoes and salt herrings, and sometimes water, in winter; clothing is pretty fair.	In all the parishes their <i>ordinary</i> diet is potatoes and salt; their clothing pretty good; <i>comfortable</i> compared with that in several other parts of Ireland.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes, potatoes and milk, sometimes potatoes and herrings, and sometimes potatoes alone; the condition with respect to clothing very bad, worse than those who do not labour, who get sometimes articles of clothing for charity.
With diet, 5 <i>d.</i> per day; without it, 10 <i>d.</i> ; no variation except in harvest, when wages vary from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , and even 1 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> in a very busy time; they always get their diet in harvest.	10 <i>d.</i> per day in summer, 8 <i>d.</i> per day in winter, without diet; 6 <i>d.</i> with diet winter and summer.	In all the parishes 6 <i>d.</i> a-day with diet, and 10 <i>d.</i> without it. The wages of the labourers in constant employment with the same person are generally the same in summer and winter; the <i>farmers</i> always give diet, the <i>gentry</i> seldom, if ever.	The daily wages of labourers through the year, 10 <i>d.</i> per day without diet, and 6 <i>d.</i> with diet.
In 12th, 1st, and 2d months.	From October to February, and from May to August.	During the months of December, January, June, and July.	They are least employed in the winter season.
They are not I think as much employed as they might be with advantage to the farmer; in harvest with diet, at other times 6 <i>d.</i> without; children from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> , according to size.	Not usually employed in this parish or county. women get 8 <i>d.</i> per day in harvest without; children a few children at 4 <i>d.</i> a-day are employed in picking potatoes, and occasionally in driving horses.	The women are <i>always</i> employed in harvest, and get the same wages as men at that time, viz., 10 <i>d.</i> a-day with diet; and at potato-digging, when they get 6 <i>d.</i> a-day and diet; without diet their hire is, in harvest, 1 <i>s.</i> , and at potato-digging 8 <i>d.</i> a-day; and occasionally in driving horses.	Women and children are not usually employed at labour; they are sometimes employed in the harvest, and at the potato-digging at 8 <i>d.</i> per day.
Very little task-work done in this neighbourhood, except on the public roads.	No.	It is not.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood by any means; it was formerly, when we had three or four families in this town who employed a great many; these four and have not been replaced.
This I cannot answer in any other way than the following: I find that a labourer in constant employment at 10 <i>d.</i> per day, on an average of years, earns from £10 10 <i>s.</i> to £11 at the most; then the manure he is able to gather may produce £1 10 <i>s.</i> or £2 worth of potatoes; he may also make by a pig or two from £2 to £3.	I cannot answer this, as it all depends on the labourer getting work, <i>which is all that is wanting</i> .	£12, including the value of his own diet; £8, exclusive of the value of his diet.	A labourer getting constant employment through the year might earn about £16 or thereabouts.
I should suppose not more than £3 or £4 at the most at mere labour; but this is not a probable case, as labourers mostly endeavour to put out their children to service, when of a suitable age, from the difficulty of supporting them at home.	See answer above.	About £5.	Women and children are not generally employed; of course this question cannot be answered.
This I do not pretend to answer, as I have never attempted a calculation: it would be a very difficult question to solve with anything like certainty.	£6 per annum.	£5 10 <i>s.</i>	The yearly expense of food for a labourer, of such food as they are in the habit of using, would cost about £7 per year; but to feed them, as they ought to be fed, would cost double that sum, or at least £10 or £12 per year.
As far as I have observed they are paid in all three, as best suits the labourer.	Wages are mostly paid in this county in money and provisions.	By the gentry in <i>money</i> , by the farmers in money and potatoes.	—
Herds are not needed, as there is not much cattle.	No such thing in this parish.	I believe there is but one herd in my parishes, and he is employed as an ordinary labourer.	We have no herds in this parish.

LEINSTER—Counties Wexford, Wicklow—Baronies Shelmalier, Arklow.

Union of Taghmon. Pop. about 4,000.	Castle M'Adam (including Village of Red Cross). Pop. 5,155.	Castle M'Adam . Pop. 5,155.	Drumkey and Kilcoole. Pop. 3,114.
Rev. Ralph Boyd.	Rev. William Wingfield.	Rev. Thomas Webber.	Joseph Pim.
About 1,000 labourers, and all get occasional employment.	—	In the mines about 900 men and 400 boys constantly employed; about 150 men occasionally: in agriculture about 400 servant-boys and day-labourers; these latter not so constantly employed as those in the mines.	With respect to the number of labourers employed regularly in the two parishes, calculating what every farmer in the two parishes employ, they amount to about 120; and I suppose there are 40 or 50 more depending on chance day-work.
Very seldom out of employment, but, when they are, they have generally some little means within themselves to subsist on.	—	Most of them have a potato garden, or rood of con acre, some by begging, &c.; the farmers are very charitable in giving food.	There is no regular fund for the unemployed labourers here; they frequently have to go in debt for what maintains them until they get employment.
Potatoes and milk diet; poorly off for clothing.	Ordinary diet potatoes; clothing better than in many other parts of Ireland. deal of meat consumed by the miners: they might be more comfortable were the men not so fond of whiskey, and the women of bread and tea: clothing decent on Sundays: bedding bad.	Diet potatoes, buttermilk, oatmeal, and occasionally salt herrings: the better sort of farmers give meat to their men; a good deal of meat consumed by the miners: they might be more comfortable were the men not so fond of whiskey, and the women of bread and tea: clothing decent on Sundays: bedding bad.	The diet is potatoes and milk, with very little else, when labourers diet themselves; and those that are dieted by farmers sometimes get stirabout for breakfast, and a little butter or salt herring with potatoes for dinner, or perhaps a little bacon once a-week: consists of coarse broad-cloth coats and jackets, and corduroy smallclothes, and yarn hose, and brogues.
6d. per day with diet, and 10d. per day without diet, both winter and summer. 8s. to 12s. per week all the year round, some at less; 8s. per week the wages of the greater proportion, say of 600: most farmers keep servant-boys in their house, at from £4 to £5 per annum: with respect to the rates of wages paid to agricultural labourers and miners, the latter are lately better paid, the mines having become more productive, and also fallen into the hands of people of large capital: it is evident that, if this improvement continues, the farmers will soon be obliged to raise the wages of their labourers.	6d. per day during harvest with diet, and 1s. without diet; at other times 10d.	6d. per day with diet, 1s. per day without, and 10d. in winter, for agricultural labourers; miners from	Those dieted get about 6d. per day, and 10d. without food.
About All Hallowtide and Christmas.	About Christmas, December, January, and June.	Winter by farmers; in the mines all the year round.	The periods of the year that labourers are least employed are the twelfth, first, and second months.
Women and children are but seldom employed; but when they are their wages vary from 5d. per day downwards to 4d. or less, except in harvest time.	Women are employed, during harvest, at about 6d. with diet, and 8d. without diet, per diem; and children, at the getting in of the potato crop, at about 4d. per diem. boys, employed in the mines cobbing the ore; cobbers earn from 6d. to 1s. per day, some even more.	Very little by farmers; their wages half those of a man; servant girls are generally kept at from £1 10s. to £2 per annum; less than 10 women, but a great number of	Women are not generally employed, except seeding the ground with potatoes in spring, weeding corn, &c., and binding up the corn in harvest.
It is not general.	It is.	Not much, except in the mines, where it is general.	Task-work is not general, except ditching; and some get the corn thrashed by the barrel.
He might earn about £15 in the year.	About £13.	Not less than £14 per annum by farmers' labourers. See No. 4, as to miners.	Where men are generally employed they can work about 270 days in the year, which, at
10d. per day, is £11 3s. 4d., and harvest allowance, say 10s., makes £11 13s. 4d., which nearly comprises all his means of living, except the rearing of a pig or two, and what advantage he may have in taking a little stony ground; if he got task-work perhaps he could earn 1s. or 1s. 3d. per day by extra hours or excessive labour.			
The wife might earn about £7 in the year, if employed; the children are scarcely ever employed, but when they are their wages are only a few pence per day. such a family, the mother would be employed cooking, &c.; the children, some of them, gathering fuel.	About £2, or at most £3. is taken up collecting bushes, &c. for fuel (see No 6.): of four children under 16, the youngest would be too young to work, there being generally two years between each child; besides, of	Farm-labourer's family very little, at most say £5; their time is taken up collecting bushes, &c. for fuel (see No 6.): of four children under 16, the youngest would be too young to work, there being generally two years between each child; besides, of	Boys, from 12 to 14 years of age, are little employed, except for driving cattle or cars, or breaking stones for the road, or some trifling work, perhaps three months in the year, 72 days, at 4d., £1 4s.; girls are less employed, except in weeding or planting seed potatoes, suppose 28 days, at 4d., is 9s. 4d.; women are seldom employed, except binding corn or planting seed potatoes, perhaps 28 days in the year, without diet, 10d., £1 3s. 4d.; with diet, 6d. per day.
When in employment the expense on the employer is £10 or more per year; but, if not employed, the labourer can support himself for much less, £5 or £6 per year.	About £9.	From £8 to £18, as they are fed. per day for milk, £2 5s. 7½d.; a bit of meat a few times in the year, and a little stirabout, supposed value 11s. 0½d., making together £6 0s. 8d.	An able-bodied labourer would require about five stone of potatoes per week, say 13 barrels of 20 stone, at 5s., £3 5s.; and 1½d. per day for milk, £2 5s. 7½d.; a bit of meat a few times in the year, and a little stirabout, supposed value 11s. 0½d., making together £6 0s. 8d.
The wages are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by the con acre system.	—	Farmer's wages always paid in money, except where there is a voluntary agreement to take provisions instead: in the mines the truck-system was prevalent three years ago; now, of four mines, only one, and that not the largest, continues it, paying the men in provisions and clothing.	Wages for labour are generally paid in cash or provisions, or con acres given in lieu, at a fair price.
I don't know of any such thing in this union.	By money, house rent, and con acre.	No herds in the parish.	This not being a parish for feeding cattle, we have very few under the name of herds, and those that are get 1s. per day, and generally get some trivial remuneration for extra time besides.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronies Arklow, Newcastle, Lower Talbotstown, Ballinacor.

Glanealy . . Pop. 1,531.	Kilbride and Enoreley. Pop. 3,288.	Annacurra and Kilaveny. Pop. —.	Derrylossory . . Pop. 3,653.
Joseph Dickson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. John Mayers.	Rev. Charles O'Brien.	Rev. L. W. Hepenstal.
—	The number of labourers not accurately known; but they may be considered to be constantly employed.	About 300. About 200; 100 occasionally.	About 300; in constant employment.
Those who have a few acres of land, or potato gardens, live on their produce, and the milk of a cow if they have one.	—	On potatoes, herrings, sometimes milk, supplied by their wives or children begging.	They have small farms, but never want employment when willing to work.
Chiefly potatoes, milk, or herrings, if they diet themselves; if otherwise, farmers give bacon (or butter) and potatoes for dinner, and potatoes and milk for breakfast and supper: generally speaking, they are comfortably clothed.	Potatoes and oatmeal: they are, comparatively considered, generally well clad.	Diet (<i>See No. 2</i>): covered indifferently.	Potatoes, and stirabout, and milk, frequently with meat: the clothing is pretty good.
I pay 10 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet, for the whole year, which, I believe, is the general wages, except in harvest, or at the period of digging out potatoes, when I give 1 <i>s.</i> per day.	10 <i>d.</i> a-day without diet, 5 <i>d.</i> a-day with diet.	10 <i>d.</i> in summer, 8 <i>d.</i> in winter, without diet; with diet, about 5 <i>d.</i>	The wages are 1 <i>s.</i> per day without diet, 6 <i>d.</i> with diet.
In the month of December.	From the end of November to the 1st of March.	Between 1st November and 1st February, and again from Midsummer till August.	In the winter, from November to March.
Young women are employed making hay, binding corn, picking stones, &c., at 6 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet; and children at 4 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet.	Women and children are not in the habit of working in the fields, except during haymaking and potato-digging; the usual wages are 6 <i>d.</i> a-day.	Only in harvest partially; women about 6 <i>d.</i> per day.	Sometimes, at 6 <i>d.</i> per day.
I believe not general; I have known some cases, and practised some, as to thrashing of corn.	Task-work is general.	No.	It is often used.
About £15 per annum <i>might</i> be obtained for his labour daily, without task-work, and more with task-work; or other advantages; if employed the entire year, and <i>not</i> deducting for holidays kept by Roman Catholics <i>only</i> .	—	Employment so uncertain, and food so frequently obtained by begging, that I cannot guess.	About £20 per annum.
About £20 per annum (not deducting for holidays as before stated) if employed the entire year.	—	—	About £5 per annum.
This depends entirely on the prices of the species of food he gets.	—	—	I cannot say; that would depend upon the quantity of food.
Generally speaking in money.	Generally in money, sometimes in provisions.	In provisions, con acre, and by holders of large farms in cottier's rent; it is rarely paid in money.	Paid generally in money.
—	Upon the same terms as other labourers.	They are generally hired servants, at £4 per year, with diet and lodging.	From £10 to £20 per annum.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronies Ballinacor, Newcastle.

Derrylossary . . Pop. 3,653.	Glandelough and Derrylossary. Pop. 5,472.	Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.	Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.
<i>Wm. Bookey, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. J. Johnson, P. P.</i>	<i>St. George Knudson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Archer.</i>
I have no means of ascertaining the number, being at present from home. The most part of them in constant employment.	There are about 200 labourers; 150 constantly, and about 50 occasionally employed.	About 600 employed in agriculture, and 250 in other work, all in constant employment; and about 100 in occasional employment.	By the enumerator's list there were 591.
They are seldom out of employment except on wet days, when they are maintained by their savings.	Chiefly by their own savings, with a little assistance from the farmers.	Charity; and some by tilling their own gardens; and those who have no ground by begging, or obtaining employment in another neighbourhood.	Principally by means of potato gardens.
Potatoes, milk, butter, and eggs occasionally; their clothing tolerably good.	Principally potatoes, with poor milk; as to clothing, some wear frieze, others the poorer cloths, which they purchase from their little savings.	Ordinary diet is oatmeal and potatoes, and occasionally milk. The clothing is generally of their own manufacture (about me).	Potatoes, milk, salt, and herrings: I believe they are clothed better than the generality of persons of their class in other parts of Ireland: they have generally frieze coats and waistcoats, with trousers or smallclothes of the same, or of corduroy; and they mostly have shoes and stockings.
For those who work all the year round the wages are 6d. with diet, and 10d. without.	With diet 5d., without diet 10d., winter and summer, when employed.	10d. in winter, 1s. in summer, and 1s. 6d. in harvest, all without diet.	6d. a-day, winter and summer, with diet; 10d. a-day winter, and 1s. in summer, without diet.
In winter.	In the months of November, December, and January.	In this neighbourhood very few unemployed.	Between the spring and harvest, and for a few weeks in the depth of winter.
Women and children are employed in the time of harvest, potato-digging, and for picking stones off the land, &c.; women get 6d. per day, and children according to their size.	They are not usually employed; but, when employed, receive about 4d. a-day.	Women get from 6d. to 9d., but the children according to their size.	Women and children from 6d. to 8d. a-day, without diet; they are very generally employed in spring and harvest.
Not general, but they are coming into it.	It is not general; some of the gentry give task-work sometimes to their labourers.	We have no task-work but in the mowing season.	Not very general of late years.
From £12 to £14.	From £11 to £13.	About £20, by being constantly employed; and the advantage of his garden, or what ground he holds, which I would estimate at £5.	About 1s. a-day.
From £10 to £12.	From £3 to £4.	About £16 or £18; and, if his wife could spin frieze yarn, she might earn, in addition to this, about £3.	I should not think more than from 10d. to 1s. a-day.
From £5 to £6.	From £6 to £8.	I cannot tell, as I do not feed my labourers.	Reckoning at 6d. a-day, which I consider the lowest rate, about £9 a-year.
In cash.	Usually paid in money.	In money, except when the labourer prefers having some provisions when potatoes are scarce.	Generally in money.
They in general have a house and piece of land—say two acres; the grazing of two cows on the mountain, more or less, according to agreement; and about £14 per annum in cash.	Few are hired; flocks have been generally herded by the youths of families who hold the mountain lands.	There are not any in this parish.	I know not of any.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Baronies Newcastle, Rathdown.

Newcastle (Upper and Lower). Pop. 4,517.	Delgany, Kilcoole, and Kil- macanogue . . Pop. 6,475.	Delgany, Kilcoole, and Kil- macanogue . . Pop. 6,475.	Delgany, Kilcoole, and Kil- macanogue . . Pop. 6,475.
<i>James L. Andouin, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Arthur Jones, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>John Dick, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Cleaver.</i>
About 600 employed in agri- culture, and from 200 to 300 in other work; all in con- stant employment, and about 100 in occasional employ- ment.	I am unable, from want of information, to answer this.	I know not.	—
By tilling their own garden; and those who have no ground by begging, or obtaining em- ployment in any other neigh- bourhood.	The women and children of this parish earn money by making nets, platting straw for hats and bonnets, needle- work, and by private charity.	By tilling their own gardens, and those who have no ground by begging, or obtaining em- ployment in some other place.	Partly by the earnings of the females of the family, many of whom are employed by a charitable institution in making nets, and in needle-work; partly out of the poor fund, and by private charity.
Potatoes, herrings, oatmeal, and milk, for diet; their cloth- ing is in general good, prin- cipally of frieze and thickset, yarn stockings, and felt hats.	Oatmeal made into cake or stirabout, and potatoes and milk, also wheaten meal; sometimes fish, but very seldom: their condition with respect to clothing pretty good; it is an unusual thing to see a grown-up person without shoes and stockings.	Their diet is chiefly potatoes, oatmeal, milk, and herrings; clothing pretty good,—frieze and corduroy, felt hats, and yarn stockings.	Potatoes and meal; fish in some districts: their condition with respect to clothing is im- proved; shoes and stockings are worn by adults.
1s. 6d., or 1s. and diet per day in harvest; 1s. the re- mainder of the summer, and 10d. in winter; if dieted only 6d. per day.	Wages are 10d. and 1s. per day; with diet 6d. per day; during harvest from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and 2s. 6d. per day.	1s. 6d. in harvest, 1s. the remainder of the summer, and 10d. in winter; if dieted only 6d. per day.	Wages without diet 1s. per day; reduced, but not gene- rally, in winter to 10d.; with diet 6d.; from 10d. upwards, with diet, during harvest.
After the potato crop is planted in April until the hay har- vest in June; but in this parish there are very few men who are not in constant employment.	From the termination of har- vest in November to January, and from the middle of April till the hay harvest in June.	After the potatoes are planted in April until the hay harvest in June: but in this parish there are not many but who are in constant employment.	From December to February.
Women and children are em- ployed in haymaking, and in set- ting and taking out the potato crop; wages from 3d. to 6d. per day: women bind the corn in har- vest, and get 10d. per day.	They are, during harvest, and planting and taking out the potato crop; from 4d. to 6d. per day.	They are employed in hay harvest, and in taking out the potato crop; their pay from 5d. to 8d. per day.	In picking potatoes and har- vest work, but not otherwise generally; wages 6d. per day.
Very little work is done by task in this neighbourhood.	Not at all.	Very little in this neighbour- hood.	Not general.
About £20 if constantly em- ployed, and the advantage of his garden or what ground he holds, which I would estimate at £5.	In constant employment he would earn £14; in harvest perhaps £2 more; by pig and poultry £2.	About £20 by being con- stantly employed: if he has a garden it may be about £5 if there is an acre in it.	A labourer constantly em- ployed would earn from £14 to £15; in addition to which his casual ad- vantages may be estimated at £5; the profit of his pig, poultry, and additional wages in harvest, in- cluded.
About £14 or £18; and, if his wife could spin frieze yarn, she might earn, in addition to this, about £3. (Families em- ployed by me have earned this.)	Women earn 6d. per day; a boy of 16 years of age gets 8d. per day; from that down to 14 years, or 13 years of age, 6d. per day; and younger boys and girls 4d. per day.	About £18; if the wife could spin frieze yarn she might earn about £3; but the women here are seldom em- ployed in spinning.	A woman's work, when em- ployed by farmers, without diet, 6d. per day; a boy or girl of 16 years of age will also earn 6d. per day; from 16 downwards 3d., and some- times only their diet.
About £8, for the diet I have specified.	I am unable to say, as there is much difference between the food used by the comfortable labouring men who are in constant employ- ment and others who are often out of employment; the former using a considerable quantity of wheaten meal and oatmeal, and the latter sub- sisting almost entirely on potatoes, the cheapest food known.	About £7 or £8 for the diet I have mentioned.	Farmers estimate it at half his earning; but he is better fed by them than others in their own houses.
In money, except when the labourer prefers having some provisions when potatoes are scarce,	Usually in money; some- times in potatoes, but never by con acre.	In money, except the la- bourer prefers taking potatoes when scarce.	In money, and sometimes partly in potatoes.
There are not any in this parish who can be termed herds, having also some other employment.	We have no herds in this parish.	I do not know.	It cannot be said there are any in the parish.

LEINSTER—Counties Wicklow, Wexford—Baronies Rathdown, Shillelagh, Scareswalsh.

Kitguade and Kilmurray. Pop. —.	Powerscourt. . . Pop. 4,588.	Carnew . . . Pop. 6,865.	Carnew . . . Pop. 6,865.
Rev. Chas. B. Kennett, P. P.	Rev. Robert Daly.	Robert Chaloner, Esq. J. P.*	Joseph Syme, Esq. J. P.
Nearly 1,000, about one-half of whom obtain employment through the year.	I have no means of ascertaining with accuracy. I should guess about 200 labourers, in pretty general employment.	Cannot say. The labourers are generally employed.	I cannot say; but about me they are always employed, if anxious so to be.
When unemployed they are supported by the bounty of the struggling farmers.	There are none so out of employment as to be thrown on public charity.	—	Very few but what have a small quantity of land, and grow food in small quantities.
The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes (seldom with milk), sometimes a salt herring; as to animal food, they never taste it: with regard to their clothing, from a just feeling of pride it is generally, at least, decent.	Potatoes and milk, with herrings, and a little bacon, the ordinary diet: tolerably clothed.	Potatoes: the clothing is moderately good, compared with other parts of Ireland.	Potatoes are the general diet, sometimes alone, most generally with milk or herrings: the clothing in general pretty good.
The wages of the labourer are shamefully cut down, so that in summer or winter he has seldom more than 10½d. per day.	1s. per day in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet; and 6d. with diet.	6d. per day with diet; without diet, 8d. per day in winter, 10d. per day in summer.	I give 10d. the year round to men, and 6d. to women, and in most cases those are the wages, without diet; with diet, 6d. to men.
In the winter months they are often without employment.	Between Christmas and spring, and before the hay harvest commences in summer.	Winter.	In winter.
Excepting in the harvest, by getting in the potato crop, women and children are unemployed; but in those times 6d. per diem, without diet.	A few women and children are employed, at 8d. and 6d. per day.	Seldom but in harvest, and then 6d. per day.	They are employed in summer season at hay, turf, &c., at 6d., without diet.
Task-work is seldom undertaken in this neighbourhood.	Not general. Some little is done for the farmers.	Not very common.	I cannot say it is.
It may appear, at first view, as incorrect the answer which I feel it right here to make, viz., that as some persons give only 11d., and others 9½d., without any rising wages in the harvest, and deducting for wet weather, the labourer cannot earn more than 9d. per diem throughout the year.	From £15 to £20 per annum.	From £11 to £12.	I employ a number of labourers, and in general their average amount of labour is about £10 yearly each man.
As to this question, there is so very little employment of any kind for either wife or children, that it is not worth taking into account.	I could hardly say, as the wife and children would get but occasional employment.	Women and children are very little employed.	I cannot say exactly, but a few women that work with me, when required, earn on an average about £5 yearly.
Food for an able-bodied labourer, consisting merely of good beef or mutton, would more than absorb for himself alone all his possible wages; but, alas! like, nay worse than the hog, he must be satisfied with potatoes, and with potatoes alone.	Very few indeed of them buy their food the whole year round, as they have almost all of them more or less ground.	About 3d. per day.	—
Generally by orders on their favourite shopkeepers, to the great injury of the labourer.	In money, deducting rent of house and land.	Often in provisions and con acres than in money.	Wages are paid in all those ways.
By quarterly payment of wages.	None.	—	I cannot exactly say, it being according to the duty they have to perform; my herd has a good house, grazing of two cows, and three acres of land, for attending daily to cattle.

* All the answers apply to the county of Wicklow part of the parish only.

LEINSTER—Counties Wicklow, Wexford, Carlow—Baronies Shillelagh, Scarewalsh, Rathvilly, Talbotstown Upper.

Carnew . . Pop. 6,865.	Clonmore . . Pop. 2,244.	Ballinure . . Pop. 2,042.	Baltinglass . . Pop. 4,110.
Thomas Derenzy, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Healy, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Taylor.	Rev. Henry Scott.
I cannot form an estimate of their number. They are generally employed, and have some land. They maintain themselves from provisions produced thereby, or from con acres, if they have not land, or from both sources.	756, of whom not more than one-third are in constant employment. A great proportion of the holdings are so small, that all the labour on them is executed by the occupants themselves. On potatoes, which they have already provided, or more generally on those they do provide on credit, until the next season of employment comes round.	I cannot answer the question. In this parish few are unemployed, and such as are have in general some provision made for the unemployed time.	I could not form an idea. Mendicancy.
Potatoes, sometimes with milk, sometimes with herrings, rarely without either, and the rare use of flesh meat; clothing decent in general.	Their diet, when supplied by themselves, is of the lowest description; for half the year they live on dry potatoes, and at best can only procure in addition a little buttermilk, or a few herrings at certain seasons; when fed by the farmers, and employed at hard work, they generally get butter each day at one of their meals, and meat once, sometimes twice a week; if their labour be light, their general food is potatoes and milk; as to clothing, it is not exaggerating to say they have not half the quantity of covering by day or night necessary to preserve health; they are frequently seen, even at inclement seasons, working in the fields without shoes, or with what is only an apology for them.	Potatoes and milk; their clothing consists of coarse frieze, corduroy, and brogues.	The ordinary diet of the labouring class, and indeed of the poorer description altogether, is potatoes and milk; and milk, I fear, not always to be had: as to clothing, it is wretched, especially night covering.
I cannot specify the daily wages except in my own case; I give 8d., and constant employment (winter and summer), to men, and 6d. to women and children, without diet.	With diet (i. e. two meals), 6d. a day, winter and summer, and I find they would be satisfied with these terms if they could get constant employment; without diet their wages are from 10d. to 1s.; for about a fortnight in harvest, their wages are raised about 4d., and for three weeks, in potato-digging, 2d. a-day.	6d. a-day with diet, or 10d. without diet, for a constant labourer.	Varying, I consider, from 1s. to 8d.; 1s. without food, unless in the harvest season.
In winter, the severity thereof preventing them from being out of doors.	During the winter and summer quarters.	They are least employed in the months of January and July.	During the winter months.
Yes; wages 6d., without diet; in harvest they often obtain 10d.	There is little or no employment for them; a few women are employed during harvest and potato-digging.	Women never employed but in the time of harvest; children are never employed.	It is not at all usual in this neighbourhood to employ women or children.
No.	It is not, it is very rare.	Task-work is general in this parish.	Not in this neighbourhood.
—	About £5 10s.	Taking the whole on an average, a labourer could earn, with the value of his other advantages, £18 per annum.	Upon inquiry I learn between £8 and £10.
—	There is little employment for such boys from 12 to 16; and girls of the same age, if they can get into service, obtain, the first £2, the second £1 a-year.	His wife might earn something in harvest; his children nothing.	—
—	Food, such as they provide for themselves, might be had for £6; that which is given by the better description of farmers for £12 10s. per annum.	£6.	—
In all these ways, but seldom in money; my labourers have the most perfect freedom of choice.	In each of these ways occasionally, as also in the rent of the cabin.	Wages for labour are paid in money, provisions, and in con acres.	Generally money.
My herd had £4 wages; he resided in my house.	There are only three or four of them in this parish; they are rather comfortable.	They are remunerated according to the portion of land assigned to them; that remuneration consists of grass land and a dwelling-house; upon an average, a herd gets £20 a-year.	—

LEINSTER—Counties Wicklow, Kildare—Baronies Upper and Lower Talbotstown, Kilkea, Moon, Upper Cross, Ballinacor.

Baltinglass, Ballinure, Rathbran, and parts of three others in county Kildare . . . Pop. about 15,929.	Dunlavin and Tubber. Pop. 2,683.	Granabeg and Kilbeg. Pop. 2,145.	Kilranelagh and Kiltegan. Pop. 5,654.
Rev. Daniel Lalor, P. P.	Rev. M. Morgan.	Rev. Arthur Germaine.	Rev. William Scott.
Number of labourers, Baltinglass, 473; Ballinure, 210; Rathbran, —; Castledermot, 76; Kinnea, 52; Moon, 22; these numbers include grown servants, being in number about 100, who, with about 40 others, are the only labourers in constant employment; there are besides about — men and boys employed at a cotton-factory at Stratford, not, however, constantly during the last year, but were so before, and are not included in the above number of labourers; Stratford is in Rathbran parish.	—	At the time of making the last census, in 1831, there were found to be in this parish or union 320 agricultural labourers, about one-half of whom are constantly employed, and the remainder occasionally in the spring and harvest months.	Not known; more than enough for its agricultural purposes, though, perhaps, not many who are not small farmers or cottiers; few, probably, in constant, but almost all in occasional employment.
Maintained by money or provisions earned when employed, by potatoes grown by themselves, by begging from the public, by the assistance of their friends, sometimes nearly starving, generally half-starved.	Upon potatoes, from con acre, and by begging.	Their nearest relations share their fire-side and potatoes with them.	It is the practice of most labourers to take what is called potato ground, and to plant for themselves from one-fourth to one acre, for their own use, which seems to be their resource.
Diet potatoes, sometimes with milk, sometimes dry, frequently but two meals a-day, and sometimes but one: clothing, a fit-out for Sunday, when it can be had, is generally a jacket, value 7s. 6d., waistcoat, 2s., smallclothes, 4s., shirt, 1s. 3d., stockings, 1s. 6d., shoes, or pumps as they are called, 4s.; total value, £1 0s. 3d.; the week-day dress, just rags enough to cover the wearer, value 4s. or 5s., sometimes not 2s. 6d.; the clothing of the women value about 2s. 3d., or the above; about one-twentieth of the men, and about one-fourth of the women, absent from divine service on Sundays, being ashamed to appear in rags; children under 12 years old generally too naked to attend divine service or to attend at school.	Potatoes! potatoes! potatoes! the ordinary diet; sometimes stirabout and milk; the clothing in general very bad.	The ordinary (indeed almost the only) diet of labourers at their own tables is potatoes and milk; their clothing in general frieze made in the parish.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; in the summer months they mostly procure milk, but in winter, it is to be feared, they have not even that comfort; they use salted or fresh herrings occasionally: their clothing is not worse, probably better, than it has been in former periods.
For occasional employment, in summer, 6d. with, and 10d. without diet; in winter, 4d. with, and 8d. without diet: for constant employment, if hired as a servant, from £3 to £5 a-year, with diet; if hired as a common labourer, 6d. a-day with, and 10d. without diet, and sometimes only 9d. a-day without diet: those occasionally employed have, for about a fortnight in spring and harvest, sometimes 1s. 2d. a-day without, and 10d. with diet.	If employed the entire year, daily wages are about 10d. a-day, and 1s. in the spring months, without diet; if otherwise, according to the season of the year, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day, without diet.	Labourers in constant employment get 1s. per day, and diet themselves, as stated in Answer to Query 3; those that are dieted in constant employment with farmers get 6d. per day; they get meat or butter three days in the week.	The daily hire for constant labour is 8d. without diet, and 6d. with it; occasionally labourers may be had at 10d., without diet, in summer; in harvest 1s. or 1s. 3d. is the highest.
Least employed in December, January, February, June, and July.	From November to March.	December and January.	From December 1st to March 1st.
Women are employed cutting, planting, and picking potatoes, binding corn, and sometimes, though seldom, making hay; hire, 3d. with, and 6d. without diet; children employed sometimes, watching corn fields and picking stones off grass fields; wages, sometimes merely their diet, sometimes 6d. or 1s. a-week.	They are; generally at one-half men's hire.	Women are occasionally employed in the spring and harvest months; in summer labouring females pull and peel rushes, spin and knit stockings, and plat straw.	Not much, except in the families of farmers where they are hired by the year; usual hire 6d., without food.
None, except a little threshing (at 6d. or 7d. a barrel of 16 stone for barley).	Task-work is common in the mowing season, and in ditching.	Task-work not general here.	By no means.
If he be able to buy and feed a pig to meet his rent (which, I believe, the majority strive to do), about £7 or £8 a-year.	I cannot say.	A labourer who diets himself, and gets constant employment, £14, and one who gets his diet with his master £7.	Not sufficiently conversant with those matters to form an estimate.
Wife and children (not including those out at service) about £1 5s. a-year.	I cannot say.	A smart lad of from 14 to 16 years of age can obtain half as much wages as a man; the mistress of a cabin can do little else than provide fuel, prepare and boil the potatoes, knit the family's stockings, and mend the clothes and wash them.	—
Reasonable support, I suppose, would be about breakfast, from oatmeal and milk, 2½d.; dinner, ½lb. meat and potatoes, 5½d.; supper, potatoes and milk, 1d.; total, 9d. per day; this small allowance would be about £13 3s. 9d. a-year; but the diet on which they strive to exist would not cost more than about £6 1s. 8d. a-year.	I cannot say.	A rood of potatoes, with buttermilk, would be sufficient for one man, and would cost about £3.	—
Wages are frequently paid by being put to the credit of the party against a debt due for rent or provisions; they are pretty generally paid in money, and lately, in the case of one employer (a Nobleman), they were paid in part by an order to certain Conservative shops in Baltinglass to give to each of said Nobleman's labourers shop goods to the amount of 2s. 6d. a-week, to be paid by said Nobleman to the shopkeeper, and charged to the account of the wages due to the labourer, said labourer being allowed perfect liberty, either to quit said Nobleman's employment, or to expend said weekly sum in said Conservative shops, for the maintenance of the good old cause: the wages paid by said Nobleman being 10d. a-day in summer, and same in winter, without diet or other consideration.	Frequently by con acre, generally by money, and sometimes in both ways.	Agreed for in money, for which they very often purchase potatoes from their master at market price.	Except with the gentry money is not often paid, and it is probable all these ways of remuneration are used in most cases.
Upon the terms generally of getting a cabin for the sole consideration of herding without paying rent, the wife and children being allowed to herd, and the husband being at liberty to work for hire; some few herds have the grass of a cow and some potatoes allowed them besides the cabin, and some few, suppose four or five in the whole parish, have from £10 to £20 a-year; some of these are worse off than the generality of labourers, or even beggars.	They usually reside in families, on low wages; or have a cabin, and ground for potatoes, or grass for a cow; paid by wages.	Herds are generally smart active boys, able to climb a hill or ascend a mountain; they are generally hired for the summer half-year, for which they get from £2 to £1 10s.	Not known.

LEINSTER—County Wicklow—Barony Talbotstown Upper.		MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Bunratty.	
Kilranelagh and Donaghmore. Pop. 5,972.	Rathbran . . Pop. 2,833.	Inchicronane . . Pop. 4,601.	Meelick and Kilquane. Pop. about 2,500.
Francis W. Greene, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Mark Lyster.	Rev. James Meade, P. P.	Rev. Edmund Sheehy, P. P.
Not known by me; I give employment to about 20 whenever they choose to attend, but generally a fourth are absent, being occupied at home, except particularly required to attend.	I cannot answer this question.	500 labourers; in constant employment 100, and occasionally employed 150.	320 labourers; 50 in constant, 270 in occasional employment.
By the produce of their own potato gardens, and what they take and plant as con acres.	They in general have their own potatoes, otherwise they readily procure a supply by going about to the farmers' houses.	Partly by the con acre produce, partly by friends and by begging deavour to maintain themselves as well as they can on the potatoes, sometimes with, and often without milk.	Most of them endeavour to take potato ground on con acre, at a very high rent, and, when out of employment, endeavour to maintain themselves as well as they can on the potatoes, sometimes with, and often without milk.
Three-fourths of the year potatoes, with oaten meal, perhaps once a day, in summer; their Sunday clothing generally good where they are industrious; a few very poor.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; in general their clothing is comfortable, but there are many exceptions.	Ordinary diet dry potatoes, herrings, and sometimes milk; mostly barefoot, with very bad old covering.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, frequently not a sufficiency of milk, and often without any; the clothing is of the poorest and worst description, and not a sufficiency to screen them from wet or cold.
Wages, without diet, winter 8d. to 10d., summer 10d. to 1s.; with diet, from 3d. to 6d. in winter; sometimes in harvest wages go to a shilling; I give 1d. an hour, being about 8d. in winter, and 1s. 1d. in summer.	In summer they earn from 6d. to 1s. per day, with diet, and from 10d. to 1s. 4d. without diet; in winter there is a deduction, proportioned to the shortness of the days.	In summer, without diet, 8d. per day; and in winter, without diet, 6d. per day.	In summer 10d., in winter 8d. per day, without diet; and in summer 8d., in winter 6d., with diet: the ordinary diet of potatoes and milk but seldom employed with diet.
For two months in winter, and a month or six weeks between the saving of the turf and harvest.	In the winter months,	Least employed in winter.	In the months of December, January, February, June, and July.
In picking potatoes and saving turf; women in setting potatoes and binding corn.	In the summer season many of the women and children are employed, at the rate of from 2d. to 6d. per day.	Seldom employed, and, when employed, 3d. per day.	Scarcely any employment for women or children, and, when women employed, the wages about 6d. per day.
There is a good deal of task-work, in winter, in making fences, and digging land where ploughs are not used on account of stones, &c. &c.	It is, in the winter quarter.	No task-work, generally speaking.	Not general; very little task-work.
£10 in money, besides the advantage of his holding, which may be sometimes more, sometimes less.	From £12 to £14 in the year. his own con acre potato garden, the average amount may be, for wages and work on his potato garden, about £10 for the year; he has no other advantages in these parishes.	About £8 per year. tion the number of wet days on which he cannot be employed for hire, but upon which days he usually works at	It is difficult to answer this query; taking into consideration the number of wet days on which he cannot be employed for hire, but upon which days he usually works at
£1 each on an average, but they till their own potato garden, which produces a great part of their food.	About £6 in the year.	If employed as above about £16, but little or no employment for such.	There is scarcely any employment for women or children, except for a few days while getting in the harvest.
30 stone, or perhaps 4 cwt., of potatoes weekly, are consumed by a man, his wife, four children, pigs, and fowl; this would be, if they lived in a town without land or con acre, at 2½d. a stone, £16 5s. per annum.	About £7 sterling.	According to his usual diet about £4, which diet is not sufficient for an able-bodied labourer.	The yearly expense of a labourer at full work, according to the best calculation I can make, allowing him one stone of potatoes and three quarts of milk per diem, would be about £10.
Any thing that is due for rent, provisions, &c., is usually deducted before money is paid.	Wages for labour are paid in each of the three several modes stated.	Wages for labour usually paid in money, provisions, con acre, or rent.	Chiefly in money, but sometimes by con acre potato land, as stated in No. 16, Appendix E.
In the mountains herds are frequently hired by town lands, dieting week about with the partners during the summer months, and paid a small sum by each.	—	Herds are usually hired for freedom of grazing, house, and garden, varying according to the extent of their charge.	Scarcely any herds in these parishes.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Bunratty, Burren, Clonderalaw, Islands.

Quin, Clouney, and Dowry. Pop. 8,649.	Quin, Clouney, and Dowry. Pop. 8,649.	Kilkeedy, Carron, Abbey, and Oughtmanagh . Pop. 7,650.	Kilchrist and Clondégad. Pop. 7,219.
Rev. Richard Studdert.	John Singleton, Esq. J. P.	Christopher Lopdell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. G. O'Shaughnessy, P. P.
Impossible to guess the number, as there are no manufactories of any kind; the people in general small farmers.	I cannot answer this question except in a very loose manner, that is to say, in Quin there are not a very great number of unemployed labourers, but in Clouney, and I believe in Dowry, the proportion is much greater, particularly from December to April, and from July to September.	I can't say, but I am sure there are very many, and very few in constant employment.	None in constant employment.
All have small holdings of their own.	Some go begging, but the greater number remain in their miserable cabins, subsisting on the produce of their quarter or half acre of muck potatoes.	They generally cultivate potatoes for themselves in con acres, or that quantity of ground attached to their cabins, on which they maintain themselves in and out of employment.	By the produce of muck land, for which they pay a high rent.
Potatoes and milk at best, often dry potatoes, particularly in winter: clothing in general indifferent.	Potatoes chiefly, with occasionally milk, herrings, and cheap meat: I should say the average clothing was not bad of the labourers, frieze and thickset the materials.	Potatoes alone, and not enough of same; seldom they can get milk, and sometimes have a herring with the potatoes: as to clothing, they are most miserable and half naked.	Potatoes, and in the summer time perhaps a little milk: clothing bad.
Generally 8d. a-day all the year round; the comfortable farmers, who only employ occasionally, find their men.	I should say the summer half-year's wages were 9d. on an average, and the winter 7d., without diet.	8d. a-day in summer, without diet, and in winter seldom employed.	8d. a-day one half of the year, and 6d. the other, without diet.
Winter.	Vide No. 1.	In winter.	Winter and spring.
Employed at half-wages.	They are usually employed in the spring and harvest, at from 3d. to 5d. a-day, without diet.	Very seldom, and when employed they only get 4d. a-day, without diet.	No; when they are the wages vary from 3d. to 5d.
I think not, unless walls.	Not very general, but in many cases it is done, particularly on the public roads.	No.	No.
In the parishes of Quin and Dowry I think most men willing to work can earn 8d. a-day all the year; in the mountainous part of Clouney they would work for less, and have not constant employment.	I should think £8 something about the average, if not a little too high.	About £7 a-year on an average.	About £10.
If they got employment they would earn about half as much, but I think there would be difficulty in their getting it; in this country the women spin a good deal of flannel, with which they principally clothe their families, and sell some.	On an average I should say this family, if industrious, might earn £15; when I say industrious, I mean if the mother and eldest daughter employed themselves at spinning.	Seldom or never employed.	About £20.
They generally live on potatoes and milk, when in good work; potatoes here average about 3d. per stone, milk 1½d a quart.	I think a labourer might be fed at the annual expense of £5 or £6, at the average prices of his diet for the last three years.	His earning is hardly sufficient for his support.	About £4 10s.
In every way here mentioned.	They generally are paid in each of these ways, as stated in my answer to No. 35, Appendix F.	By con acres, or by cabins, to which may be attached a few acres of unprofitable land, consisting of crag, and some poor arable land.	Wages are paid in all those ways, but chiefly in provisions or rent.
Depends on the size of the farm; they have almost universally a freedom proportioned to the size, that is, a portion of ground to till, and grass for cattle.	Herds generally receive a house (such as I have described the ordinary cottiers' houses), with from one to two or three acres of garden, to be tilled by the herd at his own expense, and the grass of one or two cows; for this he gives the attendance and occasional labour of one or two sons, with his own constant attention to the stock and farm under his care.	They get a house and some arable land for tillage, and are allowed good grass for a cow, two, or three; they generally are very comfortable and snug.	The herds in this parish are better remunerated than any other class of labourers; they get house and land rent free.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Clonderlaw, Moyarta.

Kildysart and Kilchrist. Pop. 7,070.	Kilfidane . . . Pop. 4,165.	Kilmichael and Kilmacduane. Pop. 9,532.	Kilmurray, Killimer, Kilfidane, Kilmacduane, and Killofin. Pop. 20,847.
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald.	Pierse Carrick, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Timothy Kelly, P. P.	Rev. James Martin, jun.
I cannot state accurately the number, but I think about 250; of these perhaps 100 in constant employment.	I should suppose about 1,200, of whom about 400 are in constant employment.	In both parishes about 500 labourers; scarcely any in constant employment.	This country is so very populous that it would be impossible to state the number of labourers; for the last three years the employment is so good, that there are very few idle who are able and willing to work.
Except about the villages of Kildysart and Ballynacally, they have small portions of ground, which they till; those about the villages are generally in employment.	There are but very few of them who have not small pieces of land, varying in extent from two acres to a quarter of an acre, generally attached to their cabins, in the cultivation of which they are occupied when otherwise unemployed.	Labourers, when out of employment, either retire from home to seek it, or work for some neighbouring farmer, who recompenses them by provisions given their family.	Upon the produce of whatever quantity of con acre (or, as it is called here, mock ground) they may have.
During the summer they can procure milk with potatoes, in winter potatoes and salt herrings; in general they feel pride in keeping themselves well clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; there certainly has been a rapidly progressive improvement in the external appearance of the peasantry for some years past; they are decidedly better clad now than they were 10 years ago; however, they lived more comfortably formerly than they do now; their diet was of a better description; they consumed more animal food.	They are miserably fed; their diet for the greater part of the year consists of potatoes and salt; in summer, when milk is more plentiful, the women work for their more independent neighbours, and receive milk as compensation: from the badness of their clothes many cannot attend at their houses of worship, unless a neighbour accommodates them.	Potatoes; very few are able to afford milk with them: they are rather comfortably clad.
In winter 6d., in summer 8d., without diet.	In spring and autumn, when labour is in most demand, the daily wages of an able-bodied labourer are 10d. per day without diet, 8d. per day with diet; in winter and about Midsummer, when the demand for labour is not so pressing, the wages are 8d. per day without diet, 6d. with diet.	2s. 6d. per week, 5d. per day, or 8d. without diet; they are generally fed; in winter would gladly receive 2s. per week.	8d. a-day in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet; labourers are seldom fed by the employer, and when they are it makes no alteration in the hire.
In winter.	In the months of June and July, December and January.	In June, July, December, and January.	In winter: latterly tillage has increased so much that labourers find constant employment all the year round.
They are, at 4d. a-day.	In Kilfidane parish the women and children are very seldom employed as daily labourers; the reason of this is the absence of a resident gentry: there are particular branches of labour about a gentleman's demesne in which women and children are found very useful; this source of employment does not exist in general women and children in his own family adequate to that species of labour which devolves on persons of their age and sex.	Women in some instances, children scarcely ever employed; payments are made by provisions, potatoes, milk, &c.; no hire stipulated for.	Yes; the usual hire is 4d. per day for women, and boys under 16 years of age.
It is not.	Persons are scarcely ever employed by task-work in this parish.	Task-work in few cases; the wealthy farmer advances a sum of money to the poor labourer in his distress, specifies a certain quantum of work to be done, leaving in many cases not 4d. a-day to the poor man for his labour.	Not at all so.
About £10.	In replying to this interrogatory I shall exclude task-work, and calculate on an uninterrupted annual employment embracing 250 days, the remaining 115 days being disposed of as follows: 65 days being allowed for sabbaths and holidays, 50 for days when inclemency of weather and other casualties oblige a cessation from work. Out of the above 250 days suppose the labourer employed for 125 days, at 10d. per day, produce £5 4s. 2d., and the other 125 days at 8d. per day, produce £4 3s. 4d., thus giving him, as the total produce of his annual labour, a sum of £9 7s. 6d.; then suppose he has a cabin, with a garden attached to it of about an acre in extent; one-half of the garden is tilled with oats, the other half with potatoes: the produce of the half-acre of oats is three barrels, which, at the average price of oats in this part of Ireland, would produce a sum of £3 3s.; the produce of the half-acre of potatoes is amply sufficient to support the labourer and feed two pigs for him, which two pigs would, on a fair average, produce him a profit of £3 10s. at the end of the year: thus his annual receipts, arising from his labour and the produce of his garden, would amount to £16 6s. 6d. Out of this we will say he pays for his house and garden £3 3s.; the expense of seed and labour in tilling and cultivating his acre, suppose £6 6s.; being an expenditure of £9 9s. per year, leaving a profit of £6 11s. 6d., out of which he has to clothe himself, and provide himself with whatever little necessities his limited wants may require.	—	An average labourer could not earn more than £8 in the year, even including the addition he may get to his hire in the hay and harvest seasons.
About £8.	The fact stated in my reply to Query 6, relative to the employment of women and children in Kilfidane, prevents my being able to give a decided answer to this interrogatory.	—	We have not any regular labourers here whose families are employed all the year round: the small cottiers usually labour, and their families till the farm, with whatever assistance the owner is able to spare them; but from what employment they (the family) are able to get, when their own work is over, I think they would earn between them about £5 a-year.
£4, exclusive of fuel; turf is cheap in these parishes.	I will suppose the daily allowance of food for the labourers at half a stone of potatoes and two quarts of milk, the potatoes averaging 3d. per stone, the milk 1½d. per quart: thus, at 4½d. per day, the annual expense of a milk and vegetable diet would be £6 16s. 10d.; to this I would add an additional sum of £1 to meet the cost of animal food and other necessities in which he may occasionally indulge, though I know of many labourers in this parish whose diet is solely confined to potatoes and milk throughout the year.	The average price of potatoes for the last three years was 2d. per stone; this sum is the chief expense; they seldom have any milk to drink.	About £4 15s., taking the average market price of provisions since 1830.
Usually in money.	In this parish wages for labour are usually paid in money.	Wages paid generally in provisions, by con acre, or a cabin.	Usually in money: the rent of the con acre is allowed in the work on settling accounts.
By the grass of a cow or cows, a house, and potato garden; these vary according to the quantity of ground they have to herd.	This parish being divided into small cottier farms, chiefly agricultural, on which the tenant resides, there are no persons employed as herds.	Herds very few, but more comfortable than labourers, being generally allowed to keep a cow: he is to take care of his employer's cattle, mow, and save his hay.	There are not many in this union; they get a house with a garden attached, grass and hay for a cow, and work for themselves and families on the farm.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Corcomroe, Ibrickane.

Killelagh, Kilmoon, Kilmanaheen, &c. . Pop. about 15,000.	Kilfarboy . . Pop. 6,389.	Killard . . Pop. 5,629.	Kilmurray and Kilfarboy. Pop. 15,822.
The Very Rev. Archdeacon Whitty.	Fras. G. Morony, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Henry Whitty.	Rev. Antony M'Guane, P. P.
Impossible to state, for there are very few who subsist exclusively by hire obtained for labour; most labourers have small holdings in land.	The whole population is a labouring one, almost all holding land in their own hands, be it more or less.	It is impossible for me to state.	In Kilmurray there may be 1,000, having only occasional employment; some go to the counties of Kilkenny, Waterford, and Tipperary, in harvest, to earn their hire; in Kilfarboy the number is less.
The question is such as I do not well understand how to answer.	The small number who have no land get but little employment during the winter; the respondent gives the most employment; when unemployed, they maintain themselves on the potatoes raised in their con acre gardens.	When out of employment they try to maintain themselves by the produce (generally potato tillage) of a small garden or piece of land attached to their cabins.	They are maintained by what potatoes remained in store after the winter, or by begging.
Potatoes, milk, and eggs; great number very poorly clad, the rate of hire for labour is so low.	Potatoes and milk; their clothing generally good, composed of frieze and coarse English cloths.	Potatoes and milk, and eggs, with a small quantity of animal food at the cheap seasons of the year; but the very poor class of labourers have seldom any food beyond potatoes and eggs, and sometimes milk; they are generally clad in the frieze manufactured by themselves from the wool of the country.	Potatoes and milk are the usual diet of the labouring class in these parishes: as to clothing, it is in general miserably ragged.
From 6d. to 8d. in hurried times, with diet, and at times 10d. or even 1s.; but those persons who give employment the whole year get labourers at 8d. per day.	In winter 8d., in spring and summer 10d., without diet.	As far as I can ascertain, the daily wages of labourers vary from 6d. to 1s., sometimes with and sometimes without diet; but, generally speaking, they are glad to be employed at 8d. per day, and in spring and harvest, for a short time, they sometimes demand 10d. or 1s.	The daily wages are 6d. and diet, or, during a spurt in the months of May and August, 10d. and diet.
In winter.	From 1st December to 1st March, and again in July and August.	During the bad weather in winter.	They are least employed in winter and summer; saving and cutting of turf is the employment then.
Numbers of women are employed, in spring and harvest, at 4d. per day.	They are not usually employed.	Yes, women and children are employed a good deal in spring and harvest, at 4d. per day; and a good many boys are employed on the public roads, breaking stones, by task-work.	Young strong women are sometimes employed in digging potatoes in winter, or drawing manure from the road to the ridge, in deep ground, at 4d. per day.
Not very general, but is becoming more so, particularly when employment is given in the repair and making of high roads, and cutting hay in harvest, or providing fuel by cutting and saving turf.	It is not at all.	Within the last few years it has become more general.	Task-work is not general; it is only sometimes practised on the high roads.
Probably a labourer will not earn or obtain more than £10 yearly.	I think about £12.	I cannot state.	A labourer obtaining constant employment, which is not the case here, might average 8d. per day through the year; I know of no other advantage he possesses but his daily labour.
Cannot state, the employment is so uncertain.	—	I cannot state.	It is idle to compute, as they are never employed here.
Will not take upon me to say, so few are fed on any regular system; the diet generally consists of potatoes and milk, and eggs.	Taking potatoes at 2d. a stone, he could not be supported at less than from £5 to £6.	I cannot state.	The expense would be according to the sort of food a person would be willing to give a labourer; such as he gets could not be had under 6d. per day at an average during each of the last three years.
Labour is generally paid for in money, but it is not an uncommon thing to pay by con acres.	Labour is sometimes paid for in con acre, sometimes in money, never in provisions.	Wages are sometimes paid by provisions, and frequently by con acres, but in most cases, as far as I know, in money.	Wages are usually paid in money, sometimes in provisions, at the current price.
There is usually given to the herds a potato garden, grass for a cow, and a house.	The hire of a herd per year is generally a house, an acre of potato garden, of the poorest kind, and sometimes, if the care be extensive, the grass of a cow on the poor pasture.	They generally get no hire, but are provided with a small cabin and garden for potato tillage.	Herds are usually hired by getting a garden and the grass of a cow or two, or more, according to the labour, such as cutting and saving of hay, re-cutting drains on the farm.

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MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Inchiquin, Islands.

Dysart . . Pop. 1,666.	Kilkeedy . . Pop. 3,321.	Clondegad . . Pop. 4,650.	Drumcliffe (Town of Ennis). Pop. 12,392.
Rev. C. Curtin, P. P.	Rev. David O'Donnell, P. P.	Rev. Charles Fitzgerald.	Rev. H. O'Shaughnessy, P. P. R. C. Dean.
The greatest number of the parishioners support themselves by labour, either on their own land or for hire; the number of tradesmen is inconsiderable, being about 25, according to the enumerator's return; there may be about 100 herdsmen taking care of large and small farms.	I can't say, but I am sure there are very many. Very few in constant employment.	There are no labourers in constant employment in this parish; there are some occasionally employed by the farmers in spring and harvest, and also some occasionally employed in repairing the public roads.	An immense number of labourers, driven from their little country habitations, repair to this and other country towns, in hopes of employment, but are cruelly disappointed.
There being no public fund available, they must subsist upon what they can save during the period they get employment.	They generally cultivate potatoes for themselves in con acres, or that quantity of ground attached to their cabins on which they maintain themselves in and out of employment.	When out of employment they are maintained chiefly by their friends, or by the produce of mock ground, which they till themselves, and for which they pay a high price.	Half starving.
Potatoes always, with milk and salt herrings; very seldom any meat; they use meal but very seldom: their clothing frieze and cord mostly.	Potatoes alone, and not enough of them; seldom they can get milk; now and again they may have a herring with the potatoes: as to clothing they are most miserable, ragged, and half naked.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; and, in the summer, they generally get some milk when in employment: clothing is bad in general amongst the labouring classes.	Potatoes, and not always milk.
They are generally paid in the summer and winter season 6d. a-day, with their diet; they sometimes obtain 8d. with diet at severe labour in spring or harvest.	8d. in summer, without diet; in winter scarcely employed.	The wages, without diet, are 8d. a-day in spring and summer, and 6d. a-day in winter.	8d. and 10d.
During the months of December, January, and February.	In winter.	They are least employed in winter.	In winter.
Women are employed a little in the harvest, and usually get from 4d. to 5d. per day.	Scarcely; whenever, at 3d., or 4d. the most, per day, without diet.	Women and children are employed in spring and harvest by a few of the farmers; women are paid 5d. a-day, and children from 3d. to 4d., according to their size.	Generally unemployed.
I do not find it so general in this parish as in other places.	No.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	No.
I would say £9.	About £7 or £8.	I think about £10.	These questions can only be answered by farmers.
I think £22 10s.	Neither women nor children are ever scarcely employed in this parish; but whenever, for about 4d. per day without diet.	About £20.	—
At 5d. per day it would cost £7 12s. 6d. yearly.	About, I should think, £6; allowing him but a stone of potatoes and 2d. worth of milk per day.	About 3d. a-day, which in the year amounts to £4 11s. 3d.	—
The wages are paid in each of those ways severally.	By con acres, or by cabins to which may be attached a few acres of unprofitable land, consisting of crag, and some poor arable soil: seldom in money.	Wages for labour are usually paid in rent for con acre, or provisions.	Frequently by con acres, and sometimes in money.
The herds are paid by a freedom of cattle, a house, and sufficient tillage for their families; few, if any, are paid with money.	They get a house and some arable ground, and are allowed grass for a cow, &c.; they are not the worst description of people as to their condition, but are rather comfortable.	Herds are the best remunerated class in the parish; they have a house and land, and other advantages, rent-free.	This question regards a country parish.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Islands, Moyarta.

Drumcliffe, Kilnamona, Templemealy, and Kilraghtis (Town of Ennis). Pop. 20,108.	Drumcliffe, Templemealy, Kilnamona, and Kilraghtis (Town of Ennis). Pop. 20,108.	Kilmealy . . Pop. 4,296.	Kilrush, Kilferagh, Moyarta, Kilballyowen . . Pop. 26,902.
C. H. Bagot, Esq. J.P.	Rev. W. A. Adamson.	Rev. Henry Murphy.	Rev. T. Whitty.
—	I cannot possibly ascertain.	There is no resident gentleman, and, in consequence, no labourers employed.	I can't say; the small farms are tilled by the owners. Few are in constant employment.
—	They subsist on the potatoes which they had planted in spring, the season of idleness being winter chiefly.	Every man labours for himself.	"Live horse, and you shall have grass."
The general diet consists of potatoes, with milk, herrings, or whatever article of kitchen can be procured: the principal clothing frieze and flannel, of home manufacture, with English cottons.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes: their clothing coarse, and that of their families, when they have any, miserably deficient.	Potatoes and milk generally; a very few, potatoes only: well clothed.	Potatoes, and often not enough: condition of clothing, in general, very bad.
The usual wages, when constantly employed, about the town, are from 8d. to 10d.; in the farms the former may be the average.	I am not aware of any labourers receiving diet; the wages vary from 7d. to 10d. per day, according as the days are short or long.	6d. with diet, 8d. without diet.	Some give 10d. all the year round, without diet; others 8d.; and generally the same in winter and summer.
The winter.	In winter.	The middle of summer and winter.	From the 1st of March to the 1st of December.
There is not any regular employment for them; when employed in the fields the usual wages for women are from 4d. to 6d.; stout boys the same.	Very seldom, except for a few days in binding corn and in picking potatoes, and then at from 4d. to 5d. per day.	They are not employed for hire; they labour for themselves, and, in return, for each other.	I think not, except in their own gardens and little farms; when employed, 5d. to women without diet.
Not at all, and it is very difficult to get labourers to undertake it.	I do not believe that it is.	No.	No.
This is a question to which I cannot return any approximate answer.	This calculation is quite beyond my capacity, and I believe that it is too nice and complex for any one to arrive at even a probable conclusion.	In this part of the country about £10 per year; this, however, does not apply to my parish, as they have their own ground to till, and are not day-labourers.	About £10 a-year.
—	—	The wife and children uniformly remain at home to attend to the concerns of the house and land.	I do not know.
A man may have been fed on an allowance of 8 lbs. of potatoes and one quart of new milk per day for 3d., or £4 11s. per annum.	—	About £4 10s. per annum.	Would eat a stone of potatoes daily, if he had plenty; at 2½d. per stone, his potatoes would cost £3 15s. a-year.
—	Generally in money, I should say, but frequently in rent for cabins, and con acres.	In money.	Usually in money.
Herds are usually remunerated by what is termed freedom; that is, a portion of land for tillage and pasturage for one or more cows, in proportion to the size of the farm they herd.	They generally have a portion of land for tillage, and the grass of a cow or cows, in proportion to the size of the farm they herd.	They get the grass of a cow or two, and land for potatoes for their own family.	I do not know; few have them.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Baronies Tulla, Leitrim.

Clonlea . . Pop. 3,105.	Feakle . . Pop. 8,744.	Feakle . . Pop. 8,744.	Inniscaltra . . Pop. 2,198.
Rev. John Carroll.	Rev. John Kinahan.	Rev. F. M'Kenny, P. P.	Philip Reade, Esq. J. P.
The number of males in the parish, according to the Population Returns in 1831, was then 1,503, out of which number 775 were over 30 years; a great proportion of the labourers have constant employment from Thomas Studdert, of Kilkishen House, and David Wilson, of Belvoir, Esqs.; the remainder only in spring and harvest: Mr. Henry Bingham, who is land agent and steward to Thomas Studdert, Esq., and was one of the enumerators, that about one-fourth of the adult male population is composed of labourers, that about 30 labourers receive constant employment from Mr. Studdert, and that nearly an equal number of additional hands are employed by the same gentleman in harvest, and that boys are then employed at 6d. per day. That gentleman observes a rule, equally judicious and humane, in the employment and pay of his labourers; when there is only one man in a family able to do labouring work, he pays him 10d. a-day; and when there are two or more, 8d. a-day. On the list of persons paying tithe in this parish, I find the names of 30 individuals set down as labourers; 30 labourers are kept in constant employment by David Wilson, of Belvoir, Esq., and in the season of harvest between 70 and 80.	I cannot tell; a very insignificant minority in constant employment; all get occasional employment.	There are over 2,000 labourers; the late census makes the entire population near 9,000; about one-half the labourers are only in constant employment, the other half are only occasionally employed.	Under the denomination of labourers there are very few, as the inhabitants are generally small farmers, who have constant employment on their own lands.
	They all till potatoes enough for the year, on which they subsist until the ensuing crop comes in.	When out of employment, they mostly have houses, and potatoes on which they live.	The labourer has a garden, and generally has a year's provision from the potato crop.
Generally potatoes; and, in summer, milk: their clothing of late years is much improved. <small>pective families; they buy the shops, for about 2s. a piece; they wear breeches of thickset or English cord, yarn stockings knit at home, shirts of coarse linen, also made at home, (the flax generally sown by the females,) felt hats and strong shoes, the former costing from 3s. to 4s., the latter from 5s. to 7s. per pair.</small>	Ordinary diet, potatoes, sometimes with milk, either of cows or goats, eggs and salt herrings, with a little poultry, and some pig meat at the festivals and on particular occasions; they wear frieze coats, manufactured by the females of their respective families; they buy the fronts of waistcoats from hawkers, or in the shops, for about 2s. a piece; they wear breeches of thickset or English cord, yarn stockings knit at home, shirts of coarse linen, also made at home, (the flax generally sown by the females,) felt hats and strong shoes, the former costing from 3s. to 4s., the latter from 5s. to 7s. per pair.	The ordinary diet consists of potatoes; about two-thirds of the entire population can afford milk for one-half the year, and scarcely one-half for the entire year; they seldom use butter, and very little or no meat: the poorer classes of labourers, which comprise at least one-fourth of the entire, with respect to diet and clothing are miserable beyond description.	The potato is the principal food; there is scarcely any one without a cow, consequently milk, poultry, and eggs are in abundance; the clothing is remarkably good.
Generally speaking, about 8d. per day without diet, except during harvest.	6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet.	The daily wages, when employed, are 6d. with diet, or 8d. without it, summer and winter alike.	8d. and 10d. a-day for constant employment during nine months of the year, and 6d. and 8d. for the winter three months.
In winter.	From the time the potatoes are dug out, until they begin to break up the stubbles in spring; this work does not become general until Shrovetide, when the matches are all made, and the marriages over.	They are least employed from the middle of June to the 1st of September, and from the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	Spring and autumn; the employment is best during these seasons.
Women and children are only employed occasionally in agricultural work at 4d. per day.	Scarcely employed, unless during the hurry of getting the potatoes into the ground, and out again, and during the harvest, when the women bind the corn; a woman's hire is 5d. a-day without diet, or 4d. with; children get no hire, as they work only for their parents.	Women and children are seldom employed.	They are universally employed on their own farms, but very few for hire; the wages are 4d. a-day.
No.	Task-work is scarcely known in this parish.	There is no task-work in this parish.	Almost unknown.
	There is no work in the parish (except the employment given by a very few individuals, and to a very few labourers), on which a workman could subsist through the year, independent of all other source of subsistence.	A labourer having the advantage of sowing some potatoes, and having average employment, may be worth from £7 to £8 a-year. <small>the labourer has also, in general, con acre potatoes, on which he expects a considerable profit; and there are many farm servants here with several head of cattle at grass; they look forward to become small landholders, and endeavour to accumulate capital.</small>	From the habits of the country, this is difficult to answer; labourers are generally hired as farm servants, to live with the farmer's family; the wages vary from £4 to £8 a-year and diet; but
	There is no work for women or children, except as stated in No. 6; the women finding enough to do within doors, manufacturing clothes and bedding for the family.	The wife of a labouring man can earn nothing, she is taken up in the care of the house; the children, male or female, would, if employed, earn from 3d. to 4d. per day.	It is impossible to state, as such a family would be employed the best portion of the year in the cultivation of their own crops, and would not undertake to work an entire year for any person at the usual wages of this neighbourhood.
About £5.	£3 would purchase the potatoes consumed by a labourer during a year, estimating them at 2d. per stone of 16 lbs., the average price for the last three years, having the offal clear for the pig and poultry.	The yearly expense of food for a labourer would amount to £5 12s. 8d., being at the rate of 2s. 2d. per week for potatoes and milk only; if he got butter or meat alternately once a day, it would be 3d. per day more, being £4 11s. a year in all. <small>parish, who live no better; it is the customary food; there is no second table in the farmers' houses. £5 would fully cover the expense of one man's diet.</small>	300 stones of potatoes of 14 lb. each, at 1½d. per stone, £1 17s. 6d. per annum; the quantity of milk, butter, eggs, herrings, &c., depends on individual tastes and habits; and I beg to remark there are farmers worth from £1,300 to £1,500 in this
Partly by a set-off of rent of tenement, partly by same of con acre, partly in money.	I know of but one individual, and I believe there is but that one in the parish, who always pays for labour in money, and in nothing else; all other employers have some dealing with their workmen for land or other value.	Wages are generally paid in money, but on some occasions, where it conveniences both parties, it is often paid by con acre.	Few farmers of capital would willingly let con acre, but they dare not refuse in each and all these different modes.
They have generally a house, with an acre of land, according to the size of the farm.	Herds usually get a house, potato garden, grass for a cow, and hay for the winter, or part of these, in proportion to the extent of the land they mind.	There are no herds in this parish, the entire being now set to tenants.	A house and good garden, potato land, the grass of one or two cows, and other advantages: they are generally very comfortable.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Tulla.

Killaloe . . Pop. 8,614.	Kilseily, Killuran, and Kilnoe. Pop. 10,483.	O'Brien's Bridge, part of Killaloe . . Pop. —.	O'Gonnillo . . Pop. 2,966.
Captain <i>Martin</i> , J. P.	Rev. <i>William Butler</i> .	<i>John Browne</i> , Esq. J. P.	Rev. <i>M. Clune</i> , P. P.
The principal part of the parish is labourers; nearly all depend for support on occasional employment.	I suppose Kilseily parish may have 1,085 labourers, Killuran 725, Kilnoe 829; all of whom have occasional employment.	A great number, but few of them in constant employment: in the summer months Messrs. Steine and Brown employ about 500 daily cutting turf, at 10 <i>d.</i> per day, which takes a good number from this part of the country.	About 200. About 50 in constant employment, and the rest occasionally.
When out of employment live most wretchedly.	Generally speaking, they have each small farms, which afford a supply of potatoes; and those who have not secure a supply of potatoes by taking mock ground, or con acre ground.	They have in general small farms of from one to five acres, which they attend to when not employed elsewhere.	They generally live, when out of employment, on dry potatoes, set on con acre land.
Potatoes and salt, or a herring, and seldom milk; very badly clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and those who can procure the latter the year round are comparatively comfortable; I consider the people of my parishes better clad than in many other parts of Ireland.	Diet, potatoes and, whoever can afford to get it, milk; in general, their clothing pretty good.	The ordinary diet, as above mentioned, dry potatoes, and, when employed by the neighbouring farmers, potatoes and milk, or herrings.
Summer half-year 10 <i>d.</i> per day, and winter 8 <i>d.</i> , without diet; some farmers feed their labourers in harvest.	In summer the common rate of wages for those who give much employment is 8 <i>d.</i> per day, but farmers, who only employ occasionally in harvest, are obliged to add diet; in winter the general rate is 6 <i>d.</i> per day without diet.	To those who get constant employment, 8 <i>d.</i> per day throughout the year, without diet; but to men employed only for spring and harvest, when those times are hurried, from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per day, and most commonly diet.	6 <i>d.</i> during the winter, with diet, and 8 <i>d.</i> during the summer, with diet; very few in this parish work without diet, except such as are employed by the landlord at 10 <i>d.</i> per day for half the year, and 8 <i>d.</i> the other.
Winter.	They are least employed in December, January, and February.	In winter, that is, from the time of digging out the potatoes until the spring business comes on.	From the 1st of November to the 1st of March.
Women are occasionally employed at 4 <i>d.</i> per day; children scarcely ever.	The women and children all have employment in the summer and harvest; the women receive 6 <i>d.</i> and children 4 <i>d.</i> per day each, if above 12 years old.	Both are occasionally employed, women at 5 <i>d.</i> and 6 <i>d.</i> per day, and children from 2 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> , according to their ability.	During the harvest they are a little employed, and are paid 4 <i>d.</i> per day for women: no employment for children.
It is not general.	Task-work is not general, and when offered is seldom accepted, except where the advantage is glaringly in favour of the operative.	No.	None.
About £7 per year.	Something about £10; which is rather high when you deduct the Sundays, the holidays, the funerals, and fair days, which are attended on the slightest colour of excuse.	From about £10 to £13.	From £9 to £10 if employed; nothing like permanent employment in this parish.
Children, under the age of 16, seldom employed unless in hay-making; the wives are employed in taking care of the children and boiling potatoes for the family; grown up girls are sometimes employed in binding corn or picking potatoes in the harvest; average earnings of the wife and children do not exceed £2 per year.	The answer to this question is particularly difficult, as constant employment for such a family could only be found near a factory or gentleman's residence, and under any circumstance could not last long, as the young people would marry soon after 16.	About £12.	If employed, about £10 or £12 per annum; for such persons no employment.
As labourers are fed in this parish, the average would be about £4 per year, according to the present price of potatoes, 2½ <i>d.</i> per stone.	About £5; although, I am confident, very few expend so much for ordinary diet.	Allowing an acre of potatoes to a man (for self, wife, and four children), and one cow, about £13.	From £6 to £7 each year.
Sometimes in money, but oftener by con acres.	Wages for labour are paid in each of these ways, but less often in money than any other way.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes by con acres, according to the agreement between the labourer and his employer.	Principally by con acre.
Not many herds in this parish; those employed generally get the grass of a cow, and an acre of ground with a cabin, for their labour.	A herd gets a cabin, an acre of potato garden, and grass of a cow, for a small farm; but more for a larger.	Generally, a herdsman gets his house and garden (about from one to two acres) and the grass of a cow, wet and dry.	No herd here but one, who is paid by the produce of a garden and grass for his cow.

MUNSTER—County Clare—Barony Tulla.

O'Gonnillo . . Pop. 2,966.	Tomgrany . . Pop. 5,568.	Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.	Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.
Rev. James C. Fitzgerald.	Rev. T. B. Brady.	Lieut.-Col. Browne, J. P.	Rev. R. Brew.
About 300, who would labour if they could get employment; very few of whom are employed constantly.	Cannot give the exact number of labourers who live by hire alone, as most of them have small farms.	1,000 labourers. About half that number in constant employment.	I cannot answer this.
They generally have small portions of land attached to their houses, besides which they have some con acre, the produce of which maintains them.	Those that work for hire, when out of employment, are maintained by their farms.	The labourers, generally speaking, have small potato gardens, and, when out of employment, subsist on the produce thereof.	The labourers generally have small patches of land, and, when out of employment, subsist on the produce of their potato gardens; there are some who have no land.
The ordinary diet is only potatoes; in summer they can obtain some milk, and sometimes salt herrings, but cannot afford to use either bread or meat.	The ordinary diet potatoes, milk, butter, fish, &c.: the clothing rather comfortable.	Potatoes and milk: they are as well clad as the labourers of the county generally.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk: with respect to clothing, they are on an equality with the peasantry of the county generally.
In this parish there is no distinction in rate of wages between winter and summer; 8d. a-day with diet, and 10d. a-day without.	From 6d. to 8d. with diet, about 10d. without it, until the end of harvest; little or no labour given during the winter months.	Throughout the year 8d. per day, without diet.	8d. per day, winter and summer, without diet.
During winter.	During the winter months.	The winter quarter.	During the winter quarter.
Children are not employed here, and women only to pick and cut potatoes, binding corn sheaves, and occasionally spinning, when they get 6d. a-day.	They are mostly employed at their own business: no particular rate of wages, that I know of, settled upon, for them.	They are, at from 4d. to 5d. per day.	They are, during the harvest, at from 4d. to 5d. per day.
No.	Not very general.	In general it is not.	It is not.
From £3 to £4 a-year, and to obtain this he must earn a great portion by digging potatoes, and cutting corn in other counties.	From £10 to £15 a-year.	By his labour I would state him to average from £5 to £6 per year.	I should think about £6.
From £1 to £2, at the utmost, and very few earn anything, as they are not employed, except as mentioned in answer to Query 6.	As far as I can judge, about £20 a-year.	Impossible to state the average amount, as few such are employed.	The women and children are principally employed during harvest; I cannot state what they might earn; on an average I would say they may get from two to three months' employment in the year.
About £6.	From £6 to £7 a-year.	On an average of the last three years, I would state his support at 3½d. per day.	I would say 3d. per day, or 3½d.; say a stone of potatoes 2d., a quart of new milk 1d. or 1½d.
Wages are, almost in every case here, either in provisions or con acre; there are very few cash payments, and I know of no other mode of payment adopted.	Wages for labour paid in money, provisions, and, I believe, sometimes by con acres.	Sometimes paid in money, sometimes tenants on the land.	In money.
There are no regular herds kept here, this parish being chiefly occupied by tenantry who feed for themselves, assisted by their servant boys, of whom they sometimes have three or four at very low wages, i. e., £3 or £4 a-year, who do all their business, and prevent the employment of married labourers, who are in much greater need of work on account of their families.	They generally get one or two acres of land, with a house, besides the grass of a cow or two, wet and dry.	With gentlemen two acres of potato land, with grass for a cow or two.	They get the grass for a cow or two, and potato land.

MUNSTER—County Clare, County of the City of Cork—Barony Tulla.

Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.	Tulla . . Pop. 7,514.	Kilcully, North Liberties of City . . Pop. 447.	St. Anne, Shandon. Pop. 23,741.
Rev. Charles Fahy, P. P.	James Molony, Esq. J. P., assisted by John Pepper, Patrick L. Casane, James Molony, R. Verlin, and Con. Rogers, farmers.	Rev. Nicholas Dunsecombe.	Rev. R. Conner.
I cannot, with accuracy, say how many labourers in this parish. I am sure there are 1,000 men in Tulla not possessed of any land. I scarcely think the one-sixth get constant employment. The others spend more of their time without than in employment.	There are, probably, 1,000 labourers over and above the number requisite for the cultivation of the land, as at present carried on. Of these we may suppose 250 in the constant employment of gentlemen.*	The parish is near Cork; several of the labourers work in Cork; numbers of the labourers have uncertain employment; numbers are hired by farmers throughout the year; about one-third of the labourers have uncertain employment.	The labourers may be estimated at about 3,000; perhaps there may be a fifth or sixth of these unemployed.
Their only support, when without employment, is the produce of the con acre, or free crop. The farmer sometimes gives a portion of poor stubble ground, free from rent, to the labourer, on condition that the manure raised around the labourer's cabin shall be turned out on it. The free crop is only given for the one year, as the farmer puts down his wheat in the soil immediately after the potatoes are dug out.	By the produce of con acre land.	In general they grow a few perches of potatoes with what dung their wives and children gather on the roads: this and pledging.	In many instances by begging.
The ordinary diet of the labouring classes consists of potatoes. In summer the labourer sometimes purchases a little sour milk to drink with the potatoes, but as frequently must content himself without it. In winter he sometimes has a couple of herrings, which are divided amongst the entire family. The clothing of the labourer is generally very bad; so bad that great numbers are prevented, through shame, from going to chapel on Sundays. Their night clothing is generally worse. The large coat worn by day supplies at night the place of bed-clothes.	Potatoes and milk for half the year, and without milk the other half. Those who do not get employment can seldom have either milk or herrings. The people are better off in respect of clothing than in regard to diet.	Their diet throughout the year is potatoes and salt; milk at times; if possible, meat at Christmas. Their clothing is frieze; in general well clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk. The clothing is generally coarse and scanty.
8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in the winter season, without diet.	Those who are employed receive generally 8d. a-day, winter and summer, without diet.	8d. per day for constant employment summer and winter; unsettled labourers 8d. in winter; from 10d. to 1s. 2d. per day in summer; at times 8d. with diet; in summer from 2s. 6d. to 4s. or rarely 5s., in winter from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d., per week, with diet.	From 10d. to 1s., without diet, all the year.
From November until February, or the commencement of March, when the spring business generally sets in; and from June till August, when the harvest business is to be attended to.	In the winter. The cutting and saving of turf for fuel, and for burning lime, can only be done in dry weather.	In winter and early spring, and different periods of the summer.	Between November and March.
Scarcely ever in this parish. There are so many labourers without employment generally, who are willing to work at any rate of wages, that the aid of women or children is never sought for.	A few women and boys are employed at an average of 4d. a-day.	Women are employed at 6d. per day; at harvest from 6d. to 7d.; children about 5d.	Not much wages; from 4d. to 6d.
I am not aware that task-work prevails to any extent in this parish. I have known some instances where small stubble fields were given at task-work when the plough could not conveniently be used. In the cases which came under my notice I should calculate the labourer's wages, per day, at 6d., without food.	No.	Very little; some mowing and threshing.	Occasionally.
Considering the average of employment which labourers get in day-work and task-work, including harvest work, and calculating the value of the labourer's pig; his only stock, and all his other means of living, I am of opinion that all put together would not exceed £10.	About £8 at the utmost, when he gets work.	A labourer hired by the year may perform, deducting wet days and holidays, about 298 days' labour, or less, at 8d.; deducting about 26 days employed at his own garden will leave him about £9 10s.; if threshing by task is given him, he may earn 10s. over and above what he is bound to perform; his task of threshing is 120 sheaves of oats or barley, or 80 sheaves of wheat, or 60 to slash; perhaps by mowing 10s. more. A man may earn, as above, £9 10s.	About £14.
I have stated in my answer to the 6th question that women or children get no employment for wages in this parish: the wife is left to take charge of the cabin and the younger children during the day, while some of the more aged children are employed in preparing and bringing to the parent, to the place he is employed in, his scanty meals of dry potatoes.	But very few can get work; those that do may be supposed to earn about £2 for the whole family. When provisions are cheap the females are averse to go out to service; this arises partly from pride, and partly from the apprehension of want of protection.	All persons under 16 years of age may be considered children; in most cases are sent to service; labour for them is very uncertain; such persons are employed picking stones and weeding corn fields; perhaps four children of the kind may earn £4. A wife with such a family earns but very little; she is generally employed about her cabin; perhaps in the year she may earn £1 6s. or £1 10s.	It is impossible to answer this query, the employment of such being so very uncertain.
Considering that the potato is the labourer's only food, at the average price for the last three years, I think his food, if it can be called food fit for man, would not cost more than £3 10s. per annum.	About £6 a-year, allowing his daily diet to be as follows:—One stone of potatoes 2d., three half-pints of milk 1½d., eggs or herrings ½d., total 4d. a-day for 365 days.	Half a weight of 21lbs. is the allowance of three labourers of potatoes, which, at the average of 3½d. per weight for the last three years, with one pint of milk to each man at each meal, will, to one man in the year, amount to about £4 10s.; but no such milk is consumed by the great body of the labourers.	About £6.
Mostly the con acre rent is paid in money; in some cases it is partly paid in labour; wages for labour are as frequently paid in provisions as in money.	The labourers prefer taking potato ground, if to be had on moderate terms. Those employed at Killaheen have generally had their ground on such terms as to bring the potatoes within 1½d. a stone; and they received 10d. a-day in summer, and 8d. in winter.	A constantly-employed labourer, his garden rent, his own dung, made by his family, put on a bit of ground, the rent of his cabin, all put together, are, in most instances, an equivalent to his year's labour.	Payment for labour is almost entirely in cash; in some few instances by potato gardens.
The general mode of hiring herds is by giving them a cabin on the farm, with an acre of garden and the grass of a cow; the herd is much more comfortable than the labourer.	—	The same terms in general as labourers.	From £3 to £4 per annum, with diet.

* The population of the parish of Tulla is 7,500; of these 3,750 may be considered males, and classed as follows:—
Householders, one fifth of 7,500 gives . . . 1,500
Unmarried men over 16 years . . . 500
Children (male) under 16 . . . 1,750
3,750

When the parish was valued under the Tithe Composition Act there appeared 900 families rated for tithes.
79 in and about the village of Tulla, with gardens, averaging half an acre each . . . 35
780 families renting on an average eight acres each . . . 6,240
50 families, including gentlemen's demesnes, averaging 64 acres . . . 3,200
900
9,475

There must, then, have been 600 householders without land, who, together with the 500 unmarried men, it may be presumed, would, generally speaking, be glad to obtain work for hire

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Bantry, Carberry West, Barretts, Muskerry East.

Durrus and Kilcrohane. Pop. 9,607.	Aglish . . Pop. 2,782.	Donoughmore . . Pop. 6,794.	Grenagh and Ballinamona. Pop. 9,191.
<i>Timothy O'Donovan, Esq. J. P.</i> <i>Alexander Evanson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John Henry Madras.</i>	<i>John B. Gibbs, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Morgan O'Brien, P. P.</i>
There are very few regular labourers in these parishes; the chief work of farmers is done by themselves and their servants, and in the spring and harvest the neighbours assist each other, giving an interchange of work.	260. 200 in constant, 60 in occasional, employment.	About 500; most of them in constant employment.	There are, in these parishes, about 700 labourers, the one-third of whom are in constant employment, and the other two-thirds in occasional employment.
—	By the produce of their potato garden, the rent of which, with that of their cottage and the grazing of their sheep, they invariably work out.	They have potato gardens. a sufficiency of potatoes, which is frequently the case, particularly in summer, they are maintained by their wives, who go begging for potatoes from the distressed and half-starved neighbouring farmers.	When not employed, and when they happen not to have
Almost every grown man has a bit of land, and gets married; the few who remain unmarried term themselves "servant boys," and hire with farmers, who usually give an able-bodied man from £4 to £5 a-year, with such diet as the farmer affords himself; the ordinary diet is meal, potatoes, and generally, except among the very poor, meat and fish.	Potatoes and milk, or fish; often potatoes alone.	Potatoes, of which each labourer has generally enough for himself when idle, and also enough for his family, except when a failure may be in the crops; they then either run in debt, or beg in some neighbouring parish: the family is generally badly clothed, the children almost naked.	The ordinary diet of the poor labourers consists, in summer, of potatoes scantily sowed, and sour milk; in winter, it consists generally of potatoes alone: their clothing is bad beyond description; in a word, it consists of nothing, in general, but tattered rags; so that, notwithstanding their very strong religious feelings, they are frequently obliged to remain at home for months together from divine service on Sundays for want of clothing.
From 6d. to 8d., with diet, in the harvest or hurried season; there is no change made in the winter or summer hire.	5d. with diet, throughout the year.	The general wages are 5d. per day with diet, and 8d. without diet.	The daily wages of labourers, with diet, are 5d. per day in both winter and summer; without diet, sometimes 6d., sometimes 8d., and very seldom 10d.
In summer.	In summer, and at Christmas.	The months of July, December, and January.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and from the 15th of June to the 15th of August.
Women are employed, but not many, in beeling, or making fishing-nets; they are paid according to the quantity of work done.	5d. during harvest and potato digging, with diet; 4d. at other out-door work, without diet.	Very little employed, except tilling their own potato gardens, picking potatoes for the farmers, and binding in harvest, when they generally get 3d. and 4d. per day.	They are not; and consequently they receive no wages.
It is not.	No.	Very little, task-work.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.
About £9 or £10 a-year.	£7 in day-work. garden, of the farmers' own manuring, from £5 to £7 per acre; and the labourer gives constant work throughout the year for wages. See No. 4.	The usual way in which labourers are employed: the farmers give them cabins or houses for about £2 per year rent; a potato	The labourers who have constant employment from farmers, at 5d. per day, earn about £6, and those who are only occasionally employed earn between £4 and £5, including all seasons of the year. In general, they have no advantages or means of living but their labour, and, if they could obtain labour, they would be happy.
Very little. Here we beg leave to observe, that a great deal of the extreme poverty we sometimes witness is owing to the very early marriages: when a servant boy or girl can earn as much as will pay the priest, they generally marry, and it sometimes occurs the entire goes to satisfy the priest, who usually demands, in this parish, from £1 1s. to £3 from the very poorest; this being a great source of emolument to the Roman Catholic clergy, they do everything in their power to encourage and promote those early marriages.	£6 in day-work.	Wife and children little employment, except as stated in No. 6.	In general they earn nothing, for they are not employed in these parishes.
About £7 or £8 a-year.	For a half acre of potato garden, manured by his employer, he pays £3, and he has three-quarters of an acre rent-free, the manure for which is collected by his wife and children.	The expense of food for a labourer for a year, when potatoes are so cheap as they are of late years (their only food), must not exceed £6 or £7.	The expense of feeding an able-bodied labourer in full work, if he be fed as a British subject and a human being ought, will amount to about £18 5s.; but, fed as labourers in this country generally are, it would amount to about £5 10s. or £6. Their diet is wretched.
Wages for labour are usually in money, or by an allowance in rent.	Farmers never pay any money to their labourers, but give house, potato garden, grass for sheep, fuel, &c.	Labour is generally paid for by cabin-rent, manured potato ground, and grazing sheep.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money, in provisions, and by con acres, and in no other way.
The children of the farmers usually mind the cattle.	15s. a-quarter.	There are no dairy cows in this parish given out for dairy.	We have no herds in these parishes; for our farmers are generally so poor as either not to want, or not to be able to hire, herds.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barretts, Muskerry East.

Inniscarra and Matthey. Pop. 5,588.	Inniscarra and Matthey. Pop. 5,588.	Inniskenny . . Pop. 1,290.	Magourney and Kilcoleman. Pop. —.
Rev. James Gollock.	Joseph C. Fitzgerald, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Richard Lee.	Philip Cross, Esq.
I cannot with any certainty say.	About 550, of whom about 100 are not fixed by the year.	About 174 labourers, of which 146 are in constant labour, 28 in occasional employment.	How many labourers I do not exactly know, but not as many as there is work for. Plenty of employment for them all.
I scarcely know of any family of whom some are not in employment; some few <i>single</i> infirm persons are supported by charity.	Provision is generally made for the year at one period; those who do not, buy on time: that is to say, they pay 70 or 100 per cent. for four months' credit.	By their own exertions.	—
Diet, potatoes and milk in summer; in winter, potatoes and salt, or salt herrings, often potatoes alone, rarely meat; clothing, in some instances, tolerably good, in some, very bad.	Diet potatoes, and any relish they can obtain, as herrings, &c., seldom milk; they are well clad in general.	Potatoes and milk, or fish; the most part are tolerably well clad.	The best of food; good potatoes to be had almost for asking for them; generally well clad.
8d. without, or 6d. with diet; in harvest, wages rise to 1s., and sometimes to 1s. 3d.	7½d. without, and 5d. with diet; not paid in money, but in kind.	With diet, 6d. per day; 8d. otherwise, with very slight alteration.	About 8d. per day without diet, 5d. or 6d. with diet, all the year round, except in harvest, when it rises according to the weather.
From Christmas until the 1st of March.	Midsummer and mid-winter.	About Midsummer; they, generally speaking, are employed throughout the year.	Plenty of employment always for those who wish to work, but potatoes have been so cheap these two last years, that they are careless about employment; and, in general, if they can exist idle, they will avoid work.
Women are employed at 4d. to 6d. per day, at binding corn, saving hay; or planting potatoes; children from 12 years and upwards, are sometimes employed at 3d. per day.	The women bind in harvest, at 6d. per day; in spring and autumn she gets 4d.; at potatoes, a few days only; children not employed.	They are; children receive 3d. or 4d. per day; women 6d.	They are; 4d. and 6d. for women, 2d. and 3d. for children, I mean under 10 years of age.
Not very general.	Not general, nor priced, nor understood.	Not general.	No; they refuse task-work in general.
Wages probably from £8 to £9, say £8; profit of his pig about £2; rearing fowl, eggs, about £1 10s.; gathering manure, say for one-quarter acre of ground, which they get rent free, value £2; total, £13 10s.	Not more than £10, supposing him free to make the best of his market at all seasons; the great majority are bound at 7½d. and 5d.	About £12.	About £10; but they are so fond of making holydays, attending a horse-race, or any other inducement to idle that may be within a day's journey of their abode, that it reduces the above in many, I may say most, cases, and are particularly encouraged to the same by their priests.
It is impossible to answer this question, the employment of women and children is so uncertain.	A woman may earn £1 to £1 5s., on an average; there is no employ for children.	Cannot ascertain, as not being generally employed.	About £16: the mother and two eldest £12, two youngest £4; making a total of £16.
£4.	£5, taking potatoes at 5d. for 21 lbs., and milk at four pints for a penny. from experience, on potatoes,	About £6. general food I will estimate as such, from £2 to £2 10s. a-year: a man will work and enjoy better health, I know with a little milk for his general diet, than on beef and claret.	According to what food he gets; but as potatoes are the
Partly in money; also in house, manured ground, and potatoes.	There is not any money circulation for wages.	In each stated way occasionally.	—
For a cow £4 to £4 4s.; horses about £5 or £5 10s. each per annum.	No herds.	About 10s. per quarter, being mostly infirm old men.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barretts, Muskerry East, Barrymore.

Mourne Abbey . Pop. —.	St. Mary and Kilnaglorry. Pop. 12,456.	St. Mary, Desertmore, and Aglish . . Pop. about 15,357.	Ardnageehy . . Pop. 3,715.
Rev. Benjamin Williamson, assisted by farmers convened by notice.	Rev. William Harvey.	Rev. David O'Croly, P. P.	Rev. R. D. Freeman.
About 348 labourers, farmers' sons, and hired domesticated servants not included. 134 in constant employment, 114 occasionally; most of those returned constantly employed are engaged to the same employer all the year round; many returned occasional are mostly employed, but not by the same person.	About 400. 300 in constant employment, and 100 in occasional.	About 700 labourers, and these generally in what may be termed constant employment; this is particularly the case with such as enter into engagements by the year with the farmers. There is another description of labourers, who work by the day or week, for this man or that, just as they can find employment: this class is not numerous, and their condition, as to employment, is rather precarious: they however take advantage of circumstances, and when labour is in demand they get higher wages; it is from this class individuals go from home in quest of labour; very few, however, within my district, go outside its boundaries for this purpose; both descriptions seem to be on a level as to worldly circumstances.	Cannot say.
On the produce of their potato gardens, which the great majority of country labourers annually rent from the farmers.	They subsist themselves on the potato crops which they are allowed to have on the different farmers' grounds, they themselves supplying the manure, and holding the ground rent free.	The careful industrious labourer does not in general want the necessities of life; such of them as have good children to assist them, and industrious wives, are rather in comfortable circumstances; some of these lay up money, and may in time become small farmers: the wretchedness found among many of this class is often the result of unthriftiness and bad management; it sometimes, no doubt, results from sickness and other casualties.	God knows.
Potatoes and milk in summer; in winter the absence of the latter is supplied often by salt herrings, but still oftener by salt only; clothing deficient, especially bed-clothing.	Potatoes, milk, and herrings, and often without the two latter; comfortably clothed, with a few exceptions.	The labourer's food consists generally of potatoes and milk, or herrings; he seldom eats flesh-meat or bread; he feasts a little at Christmas, at Easter, on Patrick's Day, on a chance Sunday, at a christening, or a wedding: their hovels are for the most part miserable enough, and this is the case with the small farmers as well as the labourers, and is in a great measure the result of inveterate habit; little attention is paid to cleanliness or domestic comfort.	Potatoes and water; cast coats and corduroy breeches.
The gentry, in some cases, pay 8d. per day the year round; others pay 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet; the farmers almost uniformly diet their men, and pay 6d. per day.	About 5d. or 6d. per diem with diet, without diet 10d. per diem in summer, and 8d. in winter; the unmarried get about 20s. per quarter, with lodging and diet.	The average rate of wages is 8d. a-day without, and 5d. with, diet; but then the labourer has home industry; he fattens two or more pigs in the year, and his wife, perhaps, traffics in fowls and eggs; he is also allowed to graze a few sheep on the farm, from the wool of which he clothes himself, besides the profit he makes on the sale of the lambs, and finally their own sale also; the farmers likewise furnish them with horses and butts to fetch home their turf.	6d. winter, 8d. summer, without diet; 2s. per week with diet.
In the months of December, January, and February.	December, January, and February; and from the middle of June to the middle of August.	About Midsummer and about Christmas they have least employment.	Midsummer and mid-winter.
In saving hay, binding corn, and picking potatoes: women are a good deal employed at from 4d. to 6d. per day; boys occasionally picking stones at 3d. per day, but not much of this except by the gentry.	No; except binding corn at harvest, and when cultivating the potatoes, at about 4d. per diem.	I believe there is some little improvement in this particular; women and children get occasional employment sticking potatoes and picking them, and binding corn, just as the season requires; their wages 4d. a-day in general.	Occasionally, at 4d. per day.
Task-work occasionally, in making fences and breaking stones on the roads; but otherwise very little done.	No.	Little or no task-work.	No.
Between holydays, wet weather, and want of employment, I consider at least a full average to be nine months' work in the year, which at 7d. per day is £7 6s. 6d.: if the weather proves precarious in harvest, or if the latter should suddenly become general, he may earn 10d. or 1s. per day.	Labourers earn, with diet, about £6, and without it about £9 in the year, having the potato ground they themselves had manured.	A labourer may earn from £6 to £9 in a year, according as he is dieted or otherwise.	About £8.
The wife, generally speaking, must remain at home to cook her husband's dinner, and frequently bring it to the field, a considerable distance; or if she should be able to leave these occupations to others, 60 days at 5d. must be a full average, making £1 5s.: very little employment for the children.	About £20 amongst them all.	Perhaps £20 a-year, more or less.	The case does not occur; such are very seldom employed, except on an occasional day in harvest.
The farmers only make a difference of 2d. per day in hire, between those labourers whom they diet, and those they do not: I calculate 3½d. per day as an average expense, being £5 6s. 5d. per annum.	About £5 4s., according to his accustomed diet.	The diet he gets must cost very little; four weights of potatoes would support him for the week, which may be purchased for 1s. or 1s. 2d.; this is the principal cost.	Say half an acre of potato garden, for which he should pay from £2 to £3 10s.
The gentry pay mostly in cash; the farmers generally by potato ground, sometimes by potatoes, especially in the months of May, June, and July.	By con acre, rent of cottages, and the grazing of sheep.	Wages are paid by the con acre and the cabin.	Generally by con acres and house rent.
Not a grazing parish; small boys, or old men residing with the farmers, in general look after the cattle.	We have none.	No herds in this district.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Imokilly.

Ballycrana and Lisgoold. Pop. 3,236.	Carrigtuohill . . Pop. 3,666.	Dungourney . . Pop. 2,636.	Glanmire, Rathcoony, Cahirlog, and Little Island. Pop. —.
<i>G. Standish Barry, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Wm. Collins.</i>	<i>Rev. R. Gaggin.</i>	<i>N. M. Cummins, Esq. J. P.</i>
About 210. There is scarcely any variation in the employment; it is very uniform.	Not known.	Perhaps about 1,000 labourers. The most in constant employment; some occasionally employed.	About 1,000. Tolerably employed.
The system with labourers in this parish and the adjoining ones is to secure a sufficiency of potato land for their families' maintenance for the year, which they sow and cultivate themselves.	Not known.	I can't well say.	—
In summer potatoes and milk, in winter potatoes with salt, and occasionally herrings, or dried fish: the labourers themselves are generally comfortably clad: they stipulate for the grass of so many sheep, for the sake of the milk and wool.	Potatoes and milk are the ordinary diet: this class is in general comfortably clothed.	Potatoes: clothing very bad.	Potatoes with milk in most cases: the clothing is in general comfortable, sometimes otherwise.
In summer 8d.; in harvest 10d. and 1s.; in winter 6d. and 7d.	8d. a-day throughout the year, without diet.	From 6d. to 8d. per day; in harvest from 10d. to 1s.	Without diet 10d. per day; same winter and summer.
In the months of January, February, and early part of March.	Generally speaking they are employed throughout the year.	From Christmas to March.	I suppose in the depth of winter.
Very seldom: women are paid 4d. or 6d. binding corn, and children under 16, when employed, are paid 4d., 3d., or 2d., according to age and strength.	Women generally at 4d. a-day; at hay and harvest at 6d., children occasionally at from 2d. to 4d.	Women and children are usually employed; from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Occasionally employed in factories and otherwise; wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.
It is not.	Seldom.	Not general.	Task-work is not usual.
About £8, allowing him to cultivate and dig out his own potato land: in summer he works before six o'clock for an hour or two, and in the evenings after six o'clock, earthing his potato land; it occupies all his extra time: in spring, and commencement of November, he leaves his usual employment to cultivate and save his potatoes.	Average labour about 280 days at 8d. per day, £9 6s. 8d.; many other advantages about £3 10s.: total about £12 16s. 8d.	From £8 to £12 per annum.	I suppose a man, his wife, and four children, may earn £16 to £20 per annum.
About £10, <i>provided employment was to be had.</i>	His wife and four children would probably earn about £3 10s.	From £6 to £8 per annum.	
£3 4s.!!! milk during six months 14s., potatoes for the year £2 10s.	A labourer generally grows his own potatoes; therefore has them at first cost, which enables him to live for about £4.	From £6 to £8 per annum.	Perhaps £5.
Labourers mostly engage for the year; house and potato land are specifically agreed for, and grass for sheep, either three or six; the excess is ascertained, at the expiration of the year, of labour over freedom, and paid in money.	Wages for labour are usually paid by rent of potato garden, house, cash, and sometimes grass of sheep.	Wages are usually paid in money for labour.	In both cases the rent is paid sometimes in labour, sometimes in money.
Herds, so well understood in feeding counties, are not known in this; old and feeble men are called such here, and are occupied in tending milch cattle, at 10s. a quarter, and diet with lodging.	The same as labourers.	I am unacquainted.	As other labourers.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Carberry East.

Union of Lower Glanmire. Pop. —.	Gurtroe . . Pop. 1,713.	Imogéeshy . . Pop. 1,830.	Kilgariff, Island, and Desert. Pop. 8,858.
Rev. Samuel Lucey, P. P.	Rev. G. G. Collis.	Rev. William Gifford.	John Warren, Esq.
The number has not been reported to me.	A great number.	About 100. In general employed.	I cannot tell.
The best answer I can give to this question, was furnished by a gentleman to whom I spoke on the subject; he said, " <i>God only knows.</i> " They live by begging a precarious potato from those of their own class in employment, and often by pecuniary relief afforded to them through my influence over the faithful.	By the produce of their potato garden.	I believe the generality have a potato field; almost all a pig or two.	By mendicity.
Potatoes only; clothing, rags.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; and the clothing of the worst description.	Potatoes and fish, potatoes and skimmed milk, sometimes potatoes alone: clothing generally bad on working-days, but good on Sundays and holydays.	Diet, potatoes, and, when it can be got, a little milk; the clothing miserable.
Those in permanent employment with farmers paid 6½d. by gentlemen, from 8d. to 10d. without diet, the rate of payment the same, except at harvest; they at times get 1s. per day.	6d. per diem with diet, or 8d. without.	Generally 8d. a-day throughout the year; diet rarely given, with the exception of harvest time.	Wages, in harvest, 8d. per day with diet; in winter 6d. without diet.
In winter, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March; in summer, June and July.	From December to March.	They are rarely unemployed, excepting in wet weather, in winter.	From November to April.
Women get 4d., children 2d. and 3d.	Seldom, except at harvest, and then at 3d. or 4d. per diem.	Women sometimes employed, always in harvest and potato-digging times, at about 6d. a-day; children rarely employed, when they get 3d. or 4d. a-day.	Occasionally women and children are employed; women get from 3d. to 4d. per day, children from 2d. to 3d. per day.
Task-work is occasionally given here to labourers.	It is not.	Scarcely, if ever, done.	Task-work is not general.
About £8.	£9 per annum.	About £15, including all his advantages and means of living.	From £7 to £8.
If employed £15 12s.	About £12, provided the eldest child be a son.	About £2 a-year.	From £6 to £7.
That depends upon the quality of food.	About £5.	About £4.	£6, allowing him potatoes and milk.
The wages are paid in cash.	Wages for labour always paid in money.	Usually in money, sometimes by potato land.	Partly in money, in provisions, and con-acre.
From 15s. to £1 5s. per quarter.	Herds not employed in the parish.	About £4, with diet and lodging.	Few, if any, in the parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Condons, Clongibbon.

Kilquane . . Pop. 2,376.	Little Island . . Pop. —.	Little Island . . Pop. —.	Clonmel and Templerothin (Town of Cove). Pop. 11,089.
Henry B. Mitchell, Esq. J. P.	Phineas Bury, Esq. J. P.	Edward W. Hoare, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas E. Nash.
348 labourers. 237 constant; 111 occasional.	About 200, nearly the whole of whom have constant employment.	I cannot correctly say how many labourers, probably about 250, 200 of whom are in constant employment; the remaining 50 in occasional employment.	247 constant: 481 occasional, including, 200 boatmen.
Labourers, when out of employment, are obliged to live on their own resources, generally miserable.	Few out of employment, and those by want of labour on the roads.	Having rented potato gardens, they manage to subsist when not employed.	There is no <i>public</i> relief fund; private charity.
Potatoes: clothing of the worst kind; I might say miserable.	Diet potatoes and milk; much improved in clothing of late years.	Potatoes and milk generally, sometimes a little salt fish or pork: clothing, as compared with other parishes, very tolerable.	Diet potatoes and salt fish, or milk; clothing frieze and flannel; some homespun, some purchased.
In winter, 4d. per day with diet, without, 8d.; in summer, 6d. per day with diet, without, 8d.	Labour in this parish, 10d. per day the year round, without diet; 6d. with diet; wages usually the same winter and summer.	From 6d. to 7d. with diet, through the year.	5d. with diet, 8d. without, in winter; 10d. with, and 1s. without, in summer.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	The three winter months.	Pretty generally employed through the year; in the winter there are some masons (of whom there are many in this parish) who remain unemployed.	From 1st of November to 1st of March.
They are usually employed four months in the year, namely, April, May, August, and September; women, from 4d. to 6d. per day; children, varying according to their ages, from 2d. to 4d.	Women, not children often, are employed in harvest time, at 6d. per day.	The young women are employed both in agricultural pursuits, and in plaiting straw; their wages at labour 5d. per day, at plaiting their remuneration fluctuates from 4d. to 6d.	Very seldom, in binding corn; men so cheap, at 3d. and 4d.
No task-work.	Not general.	Never, except in quarrying or stone-cutting.	None.
£8 5s.	About £13 a-year.	From £14 to £16 a-year; in some instances less.	About £10.
The mother nothing, being taken up by domestic affairs; the children, when employed, about £2 in the year; few employed in this parish.	Women are not generally employed, except during the hay and corn harvest; boys earn from 3d. to 6d. a-day, according to their ages; it is impossible to form an estimate, some families being diligent, others idle, and getting employment accordingly.	The wife seldom does more than attend to household affairs; four children grown up may earn from £10 to £12.	Very little; no employment for them.
£5 4s.	About £4 per annum.	Say £7.	About 5d. per day.
Constant labourers paid by the con acre, occasional labourers paid in money.	Generally in money and potato ground.	Usually in money; in a few instances houses and a portion of potato land are given.	In money always.
If dieted, £4 per year; without diet, as a daily labourer.	Few herds are hired in this parish.	10d. per day, with some small allowance.	None.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Barrymore.

Rathcormac . . Pop. 5,113.	Rathcormac and Gurtroe. Pop. 6,826.	Templeboden . . Pop. 1,337.	Templeboden . . Pop. 1,337.
Rev. William Ryder, J. P.	Rev. P. Sheehan, P. P.	Rev. H. Jones.	Denis O'Callaghan, Esq. J. P.
Not informed, and I cannot make a calculation.	737. The seven-eighths in constant employment; one-eighth in occasional employment.	As near as I can learn, the number constantly employed is 130; the number occasionally employed cannot be well ascertained, it varies so frequently, and to such an extent.	There are 130 in constant employment, and about 20 in occasional employment.
The generality of labourers have an acre of potato garden, for which they pay by labour, and it occupies them the greater part of the year to pay for that and a cabin.	Some by what potatoes they may have tilled, others by running into debt or pawning their night and day clothing.	The periods when they happen to be totally unemployed, occurring, I believe, seldom, and being of short continuance, they maintain themselves on the stock of potatoes they may happen to have.	On very scanty meals of dry potatoes, with a little salt, especially in the winter season.
Potatoes and milk: clothing generally good.	Potatoes and salt, with some sour milk in summer: their clothing is very bad and wretched.	Potatoes, with occasionally milk; at other times fish is their ordinary diet: their condition, as to clothing (composed, as it is generally, of frieze or corduroy), is in many instances not very good.	Potatoes and milk for about half the year, and potatoes and salt mostly for the other half: their clothing is frieze, made of the wool which they occasionally get from their employer in lieu of money.
With diet 6d. per day, without diet 8d. per day.	From 6d. to 8d. without diet, and from 5d. to 6d. with diet.	The daily wages generally through the parish are 7d. per day without diet; in some few instances they amount to 8d. through the year.	7d. per day throughout the year without diet.
In the months of December, January, and February.	In July, and the winter months of December and January.	From Christmas to the middle of March is included the period of the season during which they get least employment.	From the middle of November, after digging out the potato crop, to about the middle of February.
The women during the harvest, and when the potatoes are digging; children not at all.	They are, at planting potatoes, and in harvest time; their wages rate from 4d. to 6d.	They are not much employed in this neighbourhood; whenever it may occur their wages vary from 3d. to 5d. per day.	Women are scarcely ever employed but at binding corn and picking potatoes, at 5d. per day without diet; children have no employment, except perhaps for about a week in the spring of the year at picking stones, and for which they get 2d. or 3d. per day.
No.	None at all.	Task-work is very unusual, scarcely known in this parish.	It is not customary, except at ditch-making.
About £10 per annum.	Between £7 and £8, including pasture for his pig, and the collecting of manure, for which the farmer gives him land, free of rent, for a potato crop.	The utmost amount, including any advantages he may enjoy, would be, as I can learn, about £10 per annum; generally speaking, the amount may be best fixed at an average of £8 or £8 10s.	About £8 per year.
Cannot say, as they are not employed, no manufactories being in the parish.	Between £4 and £6.	Provided they got an average amount of employment, their earnings may be, as I think, best placed on an average of about £12 per annum.	About £8 per year.
—	From £3 to £4, including fuel.	About £6 sterling, taking in view, of course, the description of provisions generally used by them during each of said years.	About £4 10s.
Generally by con acre.	Generally by the potato garden, the rent of the cabin, and in many cases pasture for sheep.	Wages for labour are usually paid by the labourer's holding a cottage from his employer, from whom he also takes some ground to grow potatoes, after which any wages remaining unpaid are paid in money.	In money and provisions.
No herds in this parish.	We have few herds; some old men mind cows; their wages are about 15s. per quarter.	There are very few instances, I believe only three, in which herds are hired, and those are paid by the gentlemen employing them at the average rate of their other servants.	Herds are seldom hired, this being mostly a tillage parish; and, when wanting, the children belonging to the farmer answer in that situation.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Barrymore, Bere.

Templemichael, South liberty of the City of Cork. . Pop. 529.	Templenecarriga and Templeboden . . Pop. 2,939.	Kilaconenagh, Kilcaterin, and Kilnamannagh. Pop. 18,782.	Kilaconenagh, Kilcaterin, and Kilnamannagh . Pop. 18,782.
Mr. Edmond Murphy, jun. Steward to W. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. John Walsh, P. P.	Edward Brodrick, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Henry C. Harris, J. P.
I do not know the number of labourers. There are about the one-fourth in constant, the remainder in occasional employment.	In Templemichael 141; in Templeboden, 131. I consider them in constant employment; I can hardly say that any are in only occasional employment.	There are about 1,000 labourers in the three parishes. 688 find constant employment at the Alchis mines; 164 find occasional employment there, and 150 find occasional employment in the town and neighbourhood.	Over 1,000. About 700 are constantly employed at the copper mines, the remainder are employed occasionally.
They feel it a luxury to obtain one meal of potatoes in the day; I know labourers in constant employment to reduce their families from three to two meals a day to enable them to give relief to their poorer neighbours; and I know a poor man, with a wife and six children, to be two days and a half without food, through shame of begging for it, he being an able-bodied labourer, and willing to work, but employment is so scarce.	Should it so happen that a labourer is without employment in my parishes, and his stock of provision exhausted, if he be without money to purchase potatoes, he either must obtain them upon credit, or depend upon the charity of his neighbours.	The majority, indeed all the labourers in these parishes, are also small farmers; they are supported by the produce of the few acres they till.	They live upon their own little resources, viz., the small holdings of land they have.
The worst species of potatoes, commonly called horse, salt herrings, and stock fish of the worst kind; and on a Sunday, if the men who are in constant employment can obtain half a pig's head, or a beef shank, they feel happy: their clothing on week-days is wretched; on Sundays some of them have a better coat, breeches, or waistcoat, to improve their dress; I am confident, if it were not for the kindness of some of the neighbouring ladies, who in charity distribute clothes to the poor, that many of them would perish every winter.	Potatoes and milk for the greater part of the year; dry potatoes with salt for the remainder, or potatoes and salt fish; clothing is tolerable.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, or fish; their clothing is in general good.	Potatoes with milk, sometimes they use fish; they are pretty well clothed.
With diet, from 2s. to 3s. per week; without diet, 10d. per day, winter and summer equally.	6d. is the rate of wages paid by farmers to labourers bound to their work for the whole year; in some cases it is 6d. winter, and 7d. summer.	According to a statement received from the Alchis mines, the average rate of wages there, for those employed winter and summer, is estimated at 1s. 4d. per day without diet; in the town and neighbourhood, without diet, winter and summer, 8d. per day.	At the copper mines, the wages of an able workman are said to be 1s. 4d. per day, but the general rate of wages may be put down 8d. per day.
From November until March; and from the middle of June until the middle of August.	In December, January, and February.	The winter months.	In winter.
Women and children are very seldom employed; when employed, women get 6d., children 3d. per day.	They are not; when occasionally they are in demand, 4d.	There are about 338 girls and boys constantly employed at the Alchis mines; boys receive 5d. per day, girls 3½d.; there are a few women employed occasionally during the summer months in the town and neighbourhood, at 3½d. per day.	Women and children find employment at the copper mines at (say) 4d. per day.
Task-work is not general.	It is not.	No, except at the Alchis mines.	No.
About £9.	About £8; his extra hours are employed in cultivating his potato land, of which some have more and others less; the poorest has some small complement.	About £12 per year, not including those employed at the Alchis mines.	About £12 per annum.
About £2.	If work was to be had, about £10.	The wife and four children would only find employment for three months in the year, and would earn altogether for that time, about £7.	These would find only occasional employment at about 4d. per day.
£9 2s.	About £3 10s., at the rate of potatoes during the last three years.	About £8 10s. per year, animal food not included.	Somewhat [about £10 or £11.
In money.	Wages for labour are, for the most part, paid in freedoms; in potato land, at a fixed price by the acre, the labourer cultivating the crop himself; and in grass for sheep: at the end of the year balance is paid in money.	Generally paid in money.	In money.
Herds are not hired in this parish.	Herds; such a description of labourer is scarcely known in these parishes, as there is no extensive pasture land.	A few boys are employed as herds in mountain fields; they are paid from 12s. to 14s. per quarter.	The few employed get about 12s. a-quarter.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies East Carberry (East Division), Bandon.

Ballymoodan, including Bandon. Pop. 9,917.	Ballymoodan, Kilbrogan, &c., including Bandon. Pop. 16,000.	Ballymoodan and Kilbrogan. Pop. 15,683.	Ballymoodan and Kilbrogan. Pop. 15,683.
Rev. William Hunter, P. M.	Rev. D. M'Swiney, P. P.	Robert Belcher, Esq. J. P.	John Wheeler, Esq. J. P.
I don't know the exact number; there may be 1,000. Of these all have employment in dry weather, except a few in the town, who live by day-work.	—	I cannot answer this question as to the number of labourers. Generally speaking I think the labourers of the two parishes have pretty constant employment.	Number uncertain. The majority have nearly constant employment.
Upon what they may have saved when in employment, and sometimes upon alms collected by their wives and children; the latter observation is limited to town labourers.	—	The country labourers generally avail themselves of the con acre system, and this lays up a store of potatoes for them when not actually employed; but many, when not employed, have recourse to begging by the female part of the family.	By having potato gardens, and some few by begging.
Potatoes; sometimes with sour milk; sometimes with salt fish, but most commonly without any seasoning: their day clothing, though not very good, is tolerable.	Potatoes, generally without milk; as to clothing, their condition is, for the greater part, very wretched.	Potatoes and milk. I think the clothing of the country labourers is fair on the average; I am of opinion it has improved lately; the labourers in the town not so good; the weavers of Bandon are much distressed, in that respect, by the decline of trade.	Potatoes and milk; clothing of the country labourers, in general, good; those residing in the town, and some of the weavers, by the decrease of trade, very indifferent.
8d. a-day without, and 4d. or 5d. with diet; I am not aware of any distinction between winter and summer as to their wages; regularly employed labourers are rarely paid in money.	About 8d. a-day without diet, and 5d. or 6d. with diet, getting constant employment.	10d. per day, without diet; 8d., with diet; no difference during the year.	10d. a-day in the town part of the parishes, without diet; 8d. in the country; no difference during the year.
In winter, of course.	I should think from the sowing of the corn, and the planting of potatoes in spring, to the harvest.	During the winter months.	The winter months.
Women are usually employed in setting potatoes in seed-time, and in binding corn and collecting or gathering potatoes in harvest, but seldom on any other occasions: children very rarely; a woman's wages vary from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	No employment for children; some women may be employed setting potatoes or binding corn at 5d. or 6d.	During the season of hay-making, harvest, and digging potatoes, they are employed; wages from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women and children are sometimes employed during the digging of potatoes, binding corn, &c.; wages from 3d. to 6d. a-day without diet.
It is not; it is seldom given, except in breaking stones for the public roads.	I am not aware that it is.	Not in general; of course there are occasionally some instances.	Not in general, except mason work.
I should think about £8.	I think that in money and value about £12 or £13 is as much as passes through his hands in a year, if he has not a son able to work as a labourer; this supposes he can have a pig to sell.	I am of opinion that an average labourer may earn about £10 per annum; if he be industrious and careful his other advantages may be estimated at perhaps £2 to £3, derived from rearing a pig, poultry, eggs, &c., for sale; I fear there	I think, including all advantages, from £10 to £12 per annum.
About £4.	Nothing is to be expected from the wife and children at this age; the wife may be thrifty within doors; she and some of the children may help to plant or dig potatoes for themselves.	This is a difficult question to answer. The greater portion of the time of the wife must be occupied in her domestic concerns; but two of the children, and what time the wife may be able to spare, if devoted to industry, may produce from £2 to £4, according to circumstances.	Not more than from £4 to £5 per annum.
About 3d. a-day, or £4 11s. 3d. a-year.	When he is not dieted by his employer he seldom has milk, so that his food is potatoes; enough of which, for one day, I think he might purchase, within the last three years, for 3d.	I cannot answer this question from any accurate data. If the labourer were to go to market daily for his supply I should say from £7 to £8, but they do not generally do so; the con acre system supplies many more advantageously.	I believe from £4 to £6.
Usually by cabins and con acres; sometimes, though rarely, in money; I always pay in money, for I consider the con acre system to be a base advantage taken of the necessities of the poor: the small farmer is not always able to pay in money.	The rent of the house and of the potato garden must be paid in labour; some oblige their labourers to take provisions, some value, which they are obliged to get out of at perhaps from a half to two-thirds of the price set upon it.	In the town by money, in the country by the different methods alluded to before, viz., by con acre, by labour, by rent, &c.	Labourers in the town part of the parishes are paid in money; in the country they hold potato ground from their employers, which they pay for by labour.
On the same terms as other labourers, or farm servants.	Very few dairies.	I know of none.	I do not know of any persons employed solely in that capacity.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (East Division).

Innishannon, Liffiny, &c. Pop. —.	Innishannon. . Pop. 3,840.	Kilbritton, Rathelaran, &c. Pop. 4,384.	Kilgariff, Kilnagross, &c. Pop. about 11,111.
C. Corker, Esq. J. P.	R. Quin, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Taylor, P. P.	Rev. David Walsh, P. P.
I can make no calculation as to the number of labourers. <i>Almost all</i> under the denomination of labourers have <i>constant employment</i> , being hired by the year; there are, however, a few who reside in villages, getting occasional employment from those who call on them, but are seldom wanting employ; and, at harvest, and potato-digging, probably getting higher wages than the man hired by the year.	I cannot form any idea of the number of labourers. They are, however, generally employed by the year; and the few that are not hired in that way, have almost always work.	707. 280 in constant employment; 268 in occasional; 159 occasionally employed on the public roads.	At least 1,200. Not more than 100 in constant employment.
They all have either houses and potato gardens from the person employing them; or those that have houses of their own (which some have, and no land) rent an acre, or half an acre, according to their families, on which they live, and pay for, some in work, and some in money.	Most of them have houses and potato gardens; the latter generally rented from farmers.	They live on the little stock they have in for the summer. <small>by begging; the husband also leaves home for the interior of the country, or very generally for England, to seek for the means of existence, by employment or otherwise, until the growing crop is ripe. But, where a hard-working provident labourer has one or two members of his family of an age to assist him in the cultivation of the potato field, I think he has generally an adequate, if not an abundant, supply of food during the entire year, on which, of course, they subsist when out of employment.</small>	When the stock of potatoes is exhausted, which is very often the case in June or July, the wife and children subsist on the little stock they have in for the summer.
Generally potatoes and skim, or sour milk, and sometimes salt fish, with potatoes; <i>very few have but potatoes and salt</i> ; the clothing of labourers (except in a very few instances) is warm, almost all having shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and milk, and sometimes salt fish (herrings); I cannot say their clothing is good, though <i>most</i> have shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and sult, except when they can provide a little milk, which they mix with water and salt, and boil them together; their clothing is very bad, so as that many of them are ashamed to be seen outside the door.	Potatoes and salt, or salt fish, and sometimes milk, but not often; the clothing is of the coarsest description, and very insufficient, particularly as a winter covering. When the poor labourer is obliged to appear at fair or market, to sell or purchase a pig, his only article of traffic, his most frequent resource is to borrow a large coat of some charitable neighbour, with which he envelopes from public view the filthy tatters that cover him by day, and which, soaked with rain, he is often obliged to use as an addition to the solitary threadbare blanket, the only night-covering for himself, his wife, and perhaps three or four children, as they all lie huddled together on a scanty litter of straw, on the earthen floor.
For hired labourers, I think about 8d. a-day; sometimes in harvest, or potato-digging, 10d.; if a labourer gets diet from the farmer, which is usually the case with extra or hired men, he gets but 5d. or 6d. a-day in money.	Almost every farmer hires his labourers by the year, paying <i>generally</i> 6d. a-day, and feeding them; if obliged to hire extra men, they are paid, if in hurry-time, as reaping, or potato-digging, from 10d. to 1s. a-day.	From 4d. to 6d. with diet; from 6d. to 8d. without diet, winter and summer. allowed 5d. or 6d., with diet, but is never paid in money.	In the town 8d., without diet, during the entire year, except perhaps a fortnight in harvest, when 1s. is given; in the country the labourer is
They are least employed in winter, after the potatoes are dug in; but the generality being employed by the year in this district, it makes to them little difference.	I believe very few remain without employment at any season.	During winter, and latter end of summer until the harvest is ripe.	From Christmas to about the 25th of March.
In the summer season women are often employed, particularly at harvest time, at about 4d. a-day, or less if fed; children very seldom; being, with few exceptions (from the age of 6 to 13 years), at school.	In summer, women are employed in binding corn into sheaves, and in winter, during the digging potatoes, to gather them and put them in heaps.	No employment for them.	Scarcely ever; in the country they generally assist in the cultivation of the potato fields; when hired, which is very rarely the case, the usual rate of daily wages is 3d.
Very unusual.	I have not heard of task-work here; women generally get 4d. a-day.	No task-work.	No.
I cannot be exact in answering this question, but refer to the answers given to Query No. 4.	It would be difficult to tell; but an idea may be formed by the answer to a preceding question. <small>in stealing from a neighbouring turf-bog the means of boiling their scanty meal of potatoes. The dunghill often sells for 15s. or £1 at the end of the year; and the sale of the pig is their invariable resource for paying the house rent.</small>	About £8.	A town labourer, having the reputation of being a careful hard-working man, disposed to do justice to his employer, and obtaining in that case more than an average amount of employment, would earn in money £8 in the year; the average, perhaps, may be between £5 and £7. It is extremely difficult to estimate with any tolerable accuracy the value of his other means of subsistence. The wife and children are usually employed in begging, collecting manure on the roads, or sometimes
I cannot answer this, but refer to the answer given to Query No. 6.	Same answer as above.	They get no work in this district.	There is no employment for them.
I conceive about £9 a-year.	I conceive from £8 to £9 a-year.	£7 would not give him sufficient potatoes and milk.	The average market price of potatoes for the last three years was 3d. per weight of 21 lbs.,
and of milk 1d. per quart. One weight of potatoes, with a quart of milk to each man, is generally considered by the farmers of the country, a sufficient quantity of food for five able-bodied labourers at a meal.			
	Wages are paid by the gentry generally in money, and by the farmers in ground.	Generally in provisions and by con acres.	In the town they are usually paid in money, never in the country.
There are no regular herds in this country, it being chiefly tillage land.	We have no herds here, that is, regular herds; the person taking care of cattle is, I believe, paid less than the labourer, and is frequently a lame man or a boy.	There are no herds in this district.	There are none in this parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (East Division).

Kilmalooda . . Pop. 3,317.	Union of Kilnagross. Pop. 2,564.	Rathclaran . . Pop. 2,775.	Rathclaran . . Pop. 2,775.
Thomas Walker, Esq.	Rev. Wm. Sullivan.	Jonas Morris Sealy, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Waggett.
Don't know.	Not more, I think, than 40 who are not bound to work for the farmers, from whom they rent a cabin and potato garden.	I believe the whole population to be about 2,700 souls: of the adult males I consider about two-thirds to be labourers. Few in constant employ all the year. As the gentry resident are very few, the chief employers are the working farmers, and they seldom give more work than pays for the cabins and potato land of the labourers in their employ.	I do not think myself competent to answer this question, as I have been only appointed rector of this parish five months since, and resident only two months, the glebe house undergoing repair.
When out of employment their distress is great; but very few without some employment.	By what they earned when in employment.	When out of employ for wages they live on the potatoes they grow on the lands of the farmers with whom they work; if they can get any work at roads, &c., they are very anxious to labour.	The generality of labourers have a small portion of land, and when not employed as labourers employ themselves in cultivating this land.
Their diet consists of potatoes, with a little milk when they can get it, which is but seldom; their clothing is of very poor quality.	Potatoes and milk in summer, and, instead of milk, in winter, dry fish, and sometimes neither.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with a little milk, or eggs, or fish; not unfrequently the poorest eat their potatoes without any kitchen, as they call it; almost every man has one good suit of clothes, but to keep these decent for Sundays, holidays, and markets, they are frequently compelled to use very wretched working clothes.	Potatoes and salt, and sometimes a little fish; the clothing, I think, in general tolerably good.
The general rate of wages appears to be 8d. without diet, and 4d. or 5d. with diet; no difference between wages in winter and summer.	8d. per day without diet, and 4d. with diet, both winter and summer.	The usual wages of labourers hired for the whole year (which is rare) are 7d. per day cash, otherwise 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter for stout workmen; but the working farmers seldom pay any wages in money, as they charge high for cabins, &c.; they nominally give 6d. with victuals, and 8d. without.	7d. per day winter and summer, without diet.
In winter.	In the months of December, January, and February.	When the farmers have dug out their potatoes before Christmas there is little employ until March, and after their potatoes are earthen up in June until harvest commences.	From the beginning of December to March.
Women and children are much employed in various agricultural works, and get 2d. and 3d. a-day, according to age and strength.	Women, in planting and picking potatoes, at 4d. a-day; no children employed.	Women and children are but little employed for wages; they do most of their own labour; the hire of a grown female or stout boy does not exceed 4d. each.	At harvest time, and at the planting and digging of the potatoes, they are employed at 4d. per day.
I think not.	None.	Task-work is not general.	Very little task-work in this parish.
From £7 to £10.	About £10 a-year.	I think that a labourer of average ability, at the average of employ of this parish, works about 200 days for hire, getting value about 7d. or 8d.; the general payment being as above-mentioned, by house and potato land; the cash value of the remuneration must of course fluctuate with the produce of the crop.	About £8.
From £3 to £4.	The wife and eldest child, if a son of 16 years old, may earn £10 a-year.	I do not rate the earnings of the wife and four children of a labourer, by day labour, at more than 15s. by the year on the average.	About £20.
From £2 10s. to £3.	He may have three meals of potatoes and milk, or dry fish for 6d., and if the potatoes were raised by himself for 4d. per day.	The farmers who victual their labourers charge 2d. a-day for their food; I estimate the food of a labourer, his wife, and four children at about 8d. the day on an average in this parish.	See observation on Query No. 1.
	The wages for labour paid in money to all but those who are engaged to the farmers.	The few gentlemen of the parish pay generally their regular labourers by a house, some manured potato land, and some salary, amounting on the whole, as I consider, from 9d. to 10d. the day; occasional labourers from 7d. to 8d.; working farmers pay as before stated.	
	None whatever hired, there being very few cattle.	Ours is not a pasturing parish; we have no regular herds.	As there is little or no pasture land in this parish, herds are not required.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony East Carberry (East and West Division).

Ringrone . . Pop. 4,968.	Templetrine . . Pop. 2,020.	Drinagh . . Pop. 4,231.	Fanlobbus . . Pop. 11,405.
Rev. J. B. Webb.	Rev. John R. Cotter.	Rev. Edmund Stevelly.	Rev. William Meada.
As nearly as I can judge the number is about 1,000; all of whom are employed about three-fourths of the year.	About 350; about one half of whom only have constant employment.	The farmers generally, and their families, work as, and with, labourers; and many of them are so poor as to be nothing better than labourers, except in being occupiers of a bit of ground, which all, except for well-grown boys, who hire by the quarter with farmers, living with the family, and doing, in fact, the work of a man at very low wages. The number of mere labourers I estimate at about 300; these agree with a farmer for a house, liberty to cut turf, and ground for a potato garden, part of which they manure with what dung they can collect and make during the year, and part they graff and burn; the ground for paring and burning they pay, on an average, £1 10s. an acre for; the house, ground for dung, and liberty of turf, £1 10s.; grazing of sheep they pay 2s. a quarter for; for one-eighth or one-fourth of an acre of ground the flax, at the rate of from £2 10s. to £3 per acre; for all these they are bound to give the farmer work, whenever he calls on them, at 4d. a-day and their diet, viz. two meals, potatoes and milk; at the end of the year the account is generally balanced, the farmer giving as much work as pays the labourer's engagements, and no more: to provide his family with clothes and other necessaries, the labourer has his lambs, which he must sell very young, as the milk is an object; his flax, which his family works and spins; and his pig: these are, in general, his only resources to get a penny of money.	When the population of the parish amounts to more than 11,000, of whom nearly 10,000 are Roman Catholics, it will not be expected that I could answer this query.
By the produce of their potato gardens, rented from the farmers, for which they pay by work in general.	Upon the produce of their potato gardens chiefly, and upon the savings of their earning when employed.		By the produce of their potato garden.
The ordinary food potatoes; fish occasionally, as the parish is on the sea-coast; clothing, generally speaking, tolerable; however, in some cases very wretched, particularly the children, who are in many cases naked.	Potatoes and salt; fish and eggs occasionally; as this parish lies on the sea-coast, fish is sometimes abundant; their clothing very scanty, few well clad; many of the children half naked.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, but they often cannot procure or afford milk; and they are, in general, wretchedly clothed.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; their clothing is of the very worst description.
Wages 8d. per day without, 6d. with, diet; no difference made between winter and summer.	8d. per day without diet, 6d. with diet; wages do not vary in this parish, winter or summer, except at harvest.	Wages with diet 4d., without diet 7d.; but the general custom is with diet; no difference is made summer or winter, except at an odd time in harvest, and that in very few instances; most of them are bound to the farmers, and those disengaged would not get more than 1d. a-day additional in the parish, and find very few to give it.	6d. with diet, and 8d. without diet, throughout the year.
In the months of May, June, and July.	In the spring, after Christmas, and before the harvest.	In the dead of winter.	From about Christmas to the end of March.
Scarcely any employment for women or children, except in cultivating their potato gardens.	I do not think they are to any extent; when they are, the women receive 4d., and children 3d. per day.	They are not, except in assisting to do the work of their own potato gardens, saving their turf, &c.; and these works they sometimes do gratuitously for their neighbours and friends, on which occasions they are, of course, fed.	Women and children are scarcely ever employed.
Task-work not at all usual.	It is not.	It is not; nor, I think, at all, except in one instance of a fine slate quarry in the parish, very inadequately worked, and which does not give employment to more than half a dozen men.	No.
I conceive he may, taking all means into consideration, earn about £12.	It is difficult to answer this query with precision; a permanent labourer receives but 8d. per day, and has no increase during harvest; his other advantages consist merely in the profit he makes by the sale of his pig, and of the surplus produce of his potato garden, the extent of which depends on the prices of pork and potatoes, which are sometimes by no means remunerating. mated at £3 10s., viz., sale of lambs, rearing pig, spinning flax, and, I may reckon, making cloth of his wool, say of three sheep, which very few, however, have; in all £8 4s. 8d. But this would not answer him; he must agree with the farmer, as before stated, and secure his potato garden, or he would be lost; besides, there is scarcely another thing in the parish as employment for daily wages, there being no resident gentry here to give it.	The climate here is so wet, that I think, with the loss of holidays, which on that account is more severely felt by farmers here than in other places, a labourer does not work, on an average, more than four days in the week, which, at 7d. a-day, would amount to £5 12s. 8d.; harvest work in the parish would not be more than 1d. a-day additional for a month, which would be, say 2s.; other advantages may be estimated at £4 11s. a-year: potatoes and milk, in general, are the only food they use, or some substitute for milk, equally cheap, particularly in winter.	About £7.
There is so little employment for women and children, that I can form no idea.	No case in which so many of one family are permanently employed occurs in this parish.	The answer to this query may be considered as included in the foregoing; the probability is, the son of 16 would hire as a servant to a farmer, at from 10s. to 15s. per quarter; if a female, she would hire for half the amount; in fact, there is no employment for women and children except at their own work, or as stated in No. 6.	They have little or no employment.
I think about £6.	Calculating the average price of potatoes at 3d. per weight, one weight of potatoes will (supposing him to have no other food) be sufficient for his support for one day and a half; thus he will consume 243½ weights, which at 3d., the average price, will amount to £3 0s. 10d.; if milk be added, and firing, the price will be more than doubled; milk 1d. per quart.	There has been very little variation in the price of potatoes for the last three years, and never any in the price of milk according to the different seasons of the year; in each of the three last years a labourer would purchase as much potatoes and milk as he could make use of for 1s. 9d. a-week, or £4 11s. a-year: potatoes and milk, in general, are the only food they use, or some substitute for milk, equally cheap, particularly in winter.	About £4 10s.
If the con acre system means as above; the labourer holding his potato garden at the will of the farmer, for one year, in any part of his farm, the rest of which he pays by his labour, wages are in the greater number of cases paid so; in other cases in money.	The farmers are paid in work by their labourers for their houses and gardens; they seldom give them more work than will discharge these debts: the gentry pay in money.	In any way and every way but money; generally in the way already described, viz., house, potato garden, ground for flax, grass for sheep, &c.: potatoes on time at double value, particularly in summer, if the labourer should want them.	Chiefly in provisions.
There being little or no pasture land, there is no employment for herds.	We have none in this parish.	The system of herding does not prevail in this parish; dry cattle are grazed on the mountains in summer, at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. per head per quarter, (according to the quality of the mountain,) and scarcely looked after; no others are any way numerous to require a herd.	There are none, except a few old men, who are remunerated by diet and clothing.

MUNSTER.—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (West Division).

Fanlobbus . . Pop. 11,405.	Fanlobbus . . Pop. 11,405.	Kilmurry and Kilbaroy. Pop. —.	Kilmacabea and Kilfaughnabeg. Pop. 8,261.
<i>W. L. Shuldham, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Daniel Conner, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Sir Augustus Warren, J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Joseph Sheahan, P. P.</i>
There are about 1,062 agricultural labourers in constant employment; these are <i>heads of families</i> ; about 100 of the pauper population of the town may be said to be only in occasional employment.	About 800 heads of families; of these 677 reside in the country, and 126 in the town of Dunmanway: most of those in the country are in constant employment with the farmers, from whom they take their cabins.	I cannot say.	The gross population, according to the last census, being in Kilmacabea 4,120, and in Kilfaughnabeg 2,442,* making a total of 6,562; the number in the families of labourers is 2,615; it may therefore be calculated that the number of adult labourers is about 700; the whole of the remainder may be considered very nearly in the light of labourers, but, occupying small holdings of land, they are <i>denominated farmers</i> ; generally employed at the busy season of the year.
Generally out of the proceeds of their garden.	By the produce of their potato gardens. with which they manure as much ground as they can get from the neighbouring farmers, and for which they pay little or no rent; and but for this they would starve.	Each family collect as much manure, by their children and their own efforts, as they can,	By the produce of their own industry on the small portions of ground which they get from the farmer, partially for labour, and partially for money.
Ordinary diet, potatoes and sour milk, sometimes a couple of eggs, or a small portion of salt fish at dinner: the clothing has certainly improved during the last few years.	Potatoes, sometimes cabbage, and in the summer time, milk and eggs: the clothing, though very insufficient, is much improved during the last three years, from the cheapness of potatoes.	For nine months, potatoes and salt; the remainder, sour milk and potatoes: the clothing well enough.	Almost exclusively dry potatoes and salt, and sometimes a little fish: their clothing of the most wretched description.
8d. per day <i>without</i> , 4d. <i>with</i> food; in winter employment is scarce, 6d. per day is sometimes given.	With diet, winter and summer 4d., without diet 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter; one or two individuals pay 8d. all the year.	8d. without diet, 4d. with it; winter may make, in some cases, 1d. difference, but it is not usual.	Generally 6d. without diet, and from 4d. to 5d. with diet.
From Christmas to the middle of March.	From the middle of June, after the potato crop is planted and earthed, to August, when the harvest commences; and from December to April.	From November to April. dug in, to the middle of March, when the planting of the new crop commences; and again from the middle of June to harvest.	From the middle of December, when the potatoes are
Latterly employment for women has increased; 3d. per day is the usual hire, except in harvest, when they get 3d. <i>and their diet</i> .	Women and children seldom employed; when so, 3d. per day.	In <i>harvest</i> , women get 4d. per day.	Seldom, except at harvest time, and in the cultivation of their own spots of potato ground; when employed, the rate of wages is from 2d. to 3d. per day.
Not very general.	No.	It is not.	Very rare, except in the employment of the few gentlemen who live in the union.
About £10 per annum.	A labourer dieted earns 4d. a-day during the year, deducting Sundays, holidays, and wet days, without any other advantage; a labourer not dieted 8d., in summer, 6d.; in winter, when employed constantly, receives no extra pay for harvest work; a labourer dieted would earn about £4 14s., and without diet £8 17s. in the year, allowing 12 holidays and 18 wet days.	His wages being 8d per day, it can be easily ascertained by any clerk.	From the best consideration I can give to this very difficult question, I could not estimate the sum higher than £5.
Supposing all five to have a considerable share of employment, <i>about</i> £15 per annum in the whole.	The wife could earn nothing; the eldest would earn about 15s. a quarter as a servant boy in a farmer's house; the others according to their size, but very trifling.	See Answers Nos. 6 and 8.	I should not think they get as much more.
Prices have been low during the last three years; as nearly as I can ascertain, about £3 15s. would support an able labourer; the diet named in answer to Query 3.	Six stone of good potatoes would supply an able-bodied labourer with food for a week, which at the average price for the last three years, 2d. per stone, amount to £2 12s. per annum.	Cannot say.	Supposing him to get abundance of the coarsest food, upon which at present they exist, the expense would be about £5.
Agricultural labourers are usually paid as stated in answer to Query 16, Appendix E.; town labourers generally paid in money.	Wages rarely paid in money; partly paid by the rent of the cabin, potatoes, grass for one or two sheep, and ground to sow flax seed in.	Both by money and provisions; this is at the option of the labourer.	Most generally in kind and con acre.
At 10s. per quarter, and their diet.	No herds in this part of the country.	They get commonly £3 a-year with diet and lodging; they are not numerous, as this is a tillage country.	Such a term is not known here, it being principally a tillage country.

* There are five townlands attached hereto, which, although under my jurisdiction, I don't include, as, according to the divisions of the Established Church, they belong to the parish of Ross, the priest of which will probably see the propriety of accounting for them.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry East (West Division).

Kilmeen . . Pop. 3,980.	Kinneigh . . Pop. —.	Ross . . Pop. 8,714.	Roscarberry and Kileranmore. Pop. 9,600.
Rev. E. H. Kenney.	Rev. Thomas Walker.	Thomas Hungerford, Esq. J.P.	Rev. Jeremiah Moloney, P. P.
By the return of the enumerators under the Population Acts there are more than 500 labourers contracted with, and in constant employment with the farmers, except when engaged in work of their own.	About 470. In constant employment 420; in occasional employment about 50.	About 1,000. Almost all get constant employment, as, when not otherwise engaged, they are preparing a potato garden for their own use.	1,064, of whom not more than 100 are in constant employment, and the rest only occasionally employed.
Those who hold cabins from the farmers are engaged to work throughout the whole of the year.	By the produce of their potato gardens.	On the produce of their garden; scarcely ever on charity.	By the charity of the neighbouring farmers, and some few of them, I fear, by thieving.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; sometimes salt fish, when milk is scarce; clothing good, where there are two or three workmen in a family; less good when only one, and a family.	Potatoes and milk, with dry fish occasionally, constitute their ordinary diet; they are generally well clothed, indeed more comfortably than for many years back.	The diet is usually potatoes and milk, sometimes fish. The clothing principally of frieze—a description of strong warm worsted cloth, generally of home manufacture: where the wife and females of a family are provident and industrious the labourer is comfortably clad; but where, as is too often the case, early marriages are made without any adequate provision either of furniture or clothes, and the early habits of the parties are bad, the clothing is very indifferent.	Potatoes, and frequently not enough of them; sometimes they endeavour to procure the luxury of a salt herring, or a small quantity of some other bad description of fish, or a little milk; but, for the most part, potatoes only. <i>They don't taste flesh meat for whole years.</i> Their clothing is of the worst description, in many instances literally rags. The women and children are generally without shoes, and two or three of a family must club their apparel to enable one of them to go to the market or to Mass.
Few are employed in this parish without diet; none by farmers; rent of cabin and privileges are paid for at 4d. per day; wages, without diet, 6d.; no difference in summer and winter.	With diet, 5d.; without diet, 8d.; there is no distinction as to the seasons.	From 6d. to 8d. for labourers, summer and winter; the farmers usually give diet at harvest and digging out the potato crop.	
The farmers' labourers, who constitute nearly the whole of that class in this parish, have employment during the whole of the year.	During the months of December and January.	January and February.	About Christmas, and from the 20th of July to the 20th of August.
Women and children are not employed by farmers in labour; they are chiefly engaged in their household concerns, and collecting manure for their potato ground.	They are not usually employed in the out-of-door labour, except in harvest, at 3d. or 4d. per diem.	Generally during the setting and digging out of the potato crop; wages about 3d. per day. the potato gardens, and at haymaking, and to clear from small stones grass or meadow land, at about 3d. per day.	Not usually or generally; a few of them are employed to pick up and collect the potatoes at the time of digging, and also to weed
Nothing is done by task-work in this parish.	No.	It is not.	No; tradesmen and labourers are generally hired by the day, but it sometimes happens that they agree to do a certain quantity of work for a certain sum.
All the farmers' labourers are bound to work at 4d. per day and diet; no extra wages in harvest; a man's labour and privileges may be worth about £10 in the year.	Average earnings by labour, £8 9s.; the value of his other advantages £5 5s. £3; profit on stock, viz., sheep and pig, £1.	About £11 per annum. I calculate as follows: 280 days' labour, at 6d. per day, £7; value of his potato crop, exclusive of rent and labour, £2 10s.; otherwise employed	Between £4 and £7; very few of them have constant employment by day-work and task-work conjointly; but some of them endeavour to cultivate a small potato garden for themselves when they have no other work.
This must depend upon what the children are able to do; the younger are often employed about cattle; the elder, when able, in work.	The eldest son may earn about £5; it is impossible to ascertain the earnings of the wife and other children; but the amount may be stated as very small.	From £4 15s. to £5 per annum: spinning thread half the year, £2 5s.; value of labour, preparing and digging potato garden, collecting manure, &c., £2 10s.; otherwise employed preparing frieze for clothing, &c.	Scarcely anything, for want of employment.
The whole provision being potatoes and milk, allowing 10 lbs. per day, or 70 lbs. per week, at the average of the last three years, 9d. per 70 lbs.; and milk during the summer, at 2d. or 3d. per week; the average price or expense of food during each of the three last years may be about £2 4s.	About £4 5s.	About £4; but the provisions for a family are, for each individual, much under this amount, as almost invariably all labourers rent as much ground as will give food for a year to their family; and in cultivating this ground the family are a good deal engaged.	£7 16s., giving him three meals a day, and only potatoes and milk, and valuing the potatoes at 3d. a weight of 21 lbs.; and from this it can be inferred that the labouring classes in this parish are in a state bordering on starvation, when an entire family must live on less than would be requisite to purchase food
Always in money, except so far as the labourer is bound to pay in work for his house and privileges.	Money and provisions. The labourer by a cabin, a certain quantity of ground for a potato garden, perhaps grass for two or three sheep, and sometimes also by liberty to cut a certain quantity of turf; provisions are, in some instances, also given.	The rent of the house and con acre is deducted from the amount due for labour, and the balance usually paid in money.	Some few gentlemen pay in money, but the general way is to remunerate <i>alone for the head of the family, for very few, if any labourers in this parish, earn £7 16s. in the year.</i>
This parish being almost exclusively in tillage, no man has more than a few cows, and no herds are employed.	£2 8s., and their board.	Herds, or, as they are here termed, inside servants or labourers, are hired by the quarter, half-yearly, or yearly. These are the persons I allude to in my Answer to Query 15; the rate of wages varies from 5s. to 15s. per quarter. ther with the land necessary for feeding them, at from £4 to £6 each cow; cows are never hired in this country but conjointly with land.	If by the word <i>herd</i> is meant the man who is charged with the care of flocks, he is paid 6d. a day, or something equivalent to it; but if by it is meant what are commonly called, in this part of the country, <i>dairy cows</i> , they are hired, in some of the neighbouring parishes, together with the land necessary for feeding them, at from £4 to £6 each cow; cows are never hired in this country but conjointly with land.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Basonies Carberry East. (West Division), Carberry West (East Division).

Roscarbery . . Pop. 8,714.	Abbey Strowrey . Pop. 5,573.	Aughadown . . Pop. 5,419.	Aughadown . . Pop. 5,419.
Rev. William Jennings.	Rev. Richard Boyle Townshead.	Rev. Thomas D. Moore.	Beecher Fleming, Esq. J. P.
I cannot possibly ascertain.	I cannot tell how many labourers in the parish; neither can I tell how many are in constant employment, nor how many have only occasional work, but I am well convinced the great preponderance is of the latter, and this for want of means, to my knowledge, in those who are well disposed to give them work.	—	—
Generally speaking, from the produce of their potato crops, whilst those who are destitute, by gratuitous relief.	Some by borrowing from their neighbours till they have the means of repaying; others by the industry and cleverness of their families; others by the humanity of those who know their situation.	—	Every labourer has a potato garden.
Potatoes, with either milk or fish, and sometimes without either: clothing miserable.	Potatoes their ordinary diet, sometimes with milk, sometimes with salt fish, and in dear seasons without either and alone: their clothing depends on their having constant employment or not, and also on their propensity to drunkenness or sobriety.	Potatoes and salt fish: the clothing of the men is frieze, that of the women cotton and stuff.	Potatoes and fish; sometimes milk.
From 6d. to 8d., with diet attached to each in harvest time; not any distinction between the seasons.	I believe the average through the year is from 4d. to 6d. per day, with diet; without it, from 8d. to 10d.; this is where they do not get continued employment; of course all regulated by the price of provisions, or the press for workmen: I cannot specify for winter and summer, being sometimes more, and sometimes less: for constant work they get 7d. or 7½d. per day, without diet.	With diet 6d., without diet 8d.; there does not appear to be any difference in wages between winter and summer.	In summer 8d. a-day, in winter 6d.; some get diet, others do not.
Winter, of course.	In summer and winter.	Between November and March.	In winter.
Occasionally at 3d. per diem, and very few employed.	Not generally in out-door work; the daily wages of those (I mean women) who are, are about half those of the men; I cannot speak of children generally (see Answer to Question 9): I have paid a boy of 14 years 3d. per day.	Women are occasionally employed; wages from 3d. to 5d. per day.	Women and children are sometimes employed, at 3d. the day.
No.	It is sometimes resorted to, but I don't believe it to be a general method of employment.	No.	No.
About £6 by personal labour, and £2 by other advantages.	This is connected with so many circumstances that I should fear to hazard an answer, but, if I might venture on a conjecture, I would say about £5 or £6 a-year.	—	—
About £3 10s.	I am not so well acquainted with the employments of women and children as to give even a conjecture, but if we suppose the wife and the eldest to get 4d. per day each, the next child 3d., and the two youngest 1d. each, (though I know a girl of about 14 years who gets but 7d. a-week for minding (sew),) and these for three months in the year, their joint labour would produce between £4 and £5 a-year: I give neither this nor the foregoing answer with any degree of confidence.	—	—
About £3.	About £4 10s. each year; provisions are usually very cheap in this part of Ireland.	—	The average price of potatoes about 3d. the weight of 23lbs.
In each of these ways, as the case may be.	They are paid in all these several ways.	Usually in money.	In money.
We have not any flocks.	This duty is generally performed by some member of the family who wants such a person; but, when wanted by the higher classes, some trifle is given to children or old men, probably about the amount of a woman's wages, and, perhaps, some cast clothes.	—	As other labourers.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry West (East Division).

Castle Haven and Myross, Pop. 9,078.	Dromdaleague . Pop. 4,870.	Drimaleague and Drinagh, Pop. 9,101.	Kilmeen and Castle Ventry. Pop. 6,454.
Rev. James Mulcahy, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Tuckey.	Rev. John Ryan, P. P.	Rev. Charles O'Donovan, P. P.
It is impossible to ascertain the number of labourers where the greater part of the population would work for hire; the labourer has seldom constant employment from others.	384. Perhaps 300 in regular, and 84 in occasional employment.	In the parish of Drimaleague about 372, and in the parish of Drinagh about 454. Scarcely any constantly, but all are occasionally employed.	There are in my parishes 700 houses occupied by families who possess no lands, and who depend solely upon labour for subsistence. The able-bodied members of each family are constantly employed, both in preparing a potato garden for the maintenance of their respective families, and in discharging the rents of the cabins and other effects given them by the farmers.
When not working for wages, the labourer employs himself in tilling his own potato field, or fishing.	They generally have a potato garden, and the females manufacture flax into thread, which adds a little to their means.	Their chief support depends on their potato crop, which to some affords a competency till Candlemas, to others till March, and to a very few farther than the 1st of May; they must then, from these periods, be buying provisions till harvest.	Potatoes, unaccompanied with any other species of nourishment, constitute the ordinary diet of the labouring classes in my parishes; and their condition with respect to clothing is, generally speaking, very deplorable.
The potato is the only food, with sometimes a little milk or fish: the clothing is generally wretched.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, with sometimes milk, sometimes salt fish, and perhaps, when out of employment, without either one or the other: their clothing is generally decent.	Potatoes; their clothing in general is of the worst description.	The daily wages of labourers, with diet 6d., without diet 4d.; I do not perceive a change either in summer or winter.
The daily wages of a labourer in the winter months are 6d. without food; in the summer months 8d. without food.	8d. without, 5d. with diet; no distinction made between winter and summer. few are employed without diet; mer and winter.	With diet, 4d. per day in general, both summer and winter; some farmers give 5d. per day, but they generally give the labourer better ground for his potato garden than those who give the 4d. per day; very such as are get 8d. per day in summer and winter.	
In the winter months.	In the months of December and January, when farming work is dull.	During the winter, and from the 24th of June until the harvest comes in. their labourers to work; but these periods are usefully employed by the labourers in collecting and compounding that species of manure from which they raise a potato garden.	January and February, July and the beginning of August, are, I believe, the periods of the year when farmers are least disposed to call upon
There is little employment for women or children.	No, except in their own families.	They are not.	Women and children are not usually employed in labour in my district.
Labourers are generally employed by the day.	I do not know of any instances of task-work.	It is not.	We never hear of task-work in this neighbourhood.
Giving the labourer an average of 7d. per day throughout the entire year, he would earn £8 8s.; there being little work within doors in these parishes, I may deduct for wet and bad weather £1 8s., which will leave the labourer £7 for the year, and happy will he consider himself if he earns so much.	I know nothing of the distinction of an average labourer; all full-grown men, I believe, obtain the same hire; it is not easy to ascertain the amount of his earnings, but it is not perhaps far from the truth to say, such a labourer might earn, under favourable circumstances, about £12 in the year.	From the general wetness of the winter, and the few employed at that season of the year, I think a labourer would consider himself fortunate if he could calculate upon an average employment and payment of from £7 to £8, including the value of all his other advantages. yearly amount of earning will be required of rent for the cabins and other perquisites.	An average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, would not, in these parishes, earn much more than £4 in the year, with diet; nor could he earn much more than £6 in the year without diet, and I am further bound to inform the Commissioners that this to satisfy the claims of the farmer in lieu
I refer to Answer of Query 6.	As the women and children of 16 years and under are not employed in labour, except, as already said, for their own families, I cannot answer this question. no such thing known in these parishes.	I think they might earn from £8 to £10 a-year, provided such a thing as an average employment could be found for them; but unfortunately there is	Women and children, as I have already remarked, are not hired to labour in these parishes; but they are generally employed at home to collect manure to make a potato garden, as the farmers are bound by contract to give their labourers land, to be manured for a potato garden at a specific rent
At the average price of potatoes, fish, and milk, for the last three years, a man may subsist for £4 per annum; potatoes have never been so cheap as for the last three years.	I calculate that a labourer having what would be considered regular work, would still be, perhaps, a fourth of the year unemployed; this would leave but 225 days to be provided for, and I consider that he might be victualled for that time, at a cost of the last three years, for £1 8s.	As potatoes and sour milk constitute the general food of the labouring classes when supported by the farmers, I think from £6 to £7 would be about the expense of feeding an able-bodied labourer.	The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions during each of the last three years, could not, I think, be less than 2s. per week; even this would be too scanty a computation.
Wages for labour are sometimes paid by a piece of land for the potato crop; oftener in money.	Wages are paid in money, unless the labourer prefers receiving them in provisions, and the farmer can furnish him.	Should the labourer be at liberty to go elsewhere to earn his wages, he would then be paid in money, but very few employed that way in these parishes.	Wages for labour are usually paid, as I have already remarked, by getting a cabin, &c., &c., from the farmer.
These parishes are agricultural.	Upon very low terms; it is in general only a boy yet unable to work who is so employed, at perhaps, at the utmost, 10s. the quarter; or, perhaps, a man past active labour.	Those hired to take care of cattle are generally paid from 8s. to 10s. per quarter.	

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry West (East and West Division).

Myross . . Pop. 3,459.	Myross . . Pop. 3,459.	Sherkin, part of Tullagh, and Cape Clear . . Pop. 2,083.	Tullagh . . Pop. 3,422.
<i>Richard Townsend, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Edward P. Thompson, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. David O'Keefe, a. c. c.</i>	<i>Rev. John R. Smyth.</i>
There are about 400. From 40 to 50 in constant employment; the remainder seldom employed.	I have no means of ascertaining.	About 40 in each island. About 20 employed as servants.	There are about 60 labourers in the parish, which are mostly employed.
Principally by fishing.	Usually on potatoes, which they grow.	By their friends, and the charity of their poor neighbours.	By fishing.
Potatoes, with fish occasionally; very badly clad.	Potatoes, with fish or milk, and, in some instances, potatoes solely; immediately along the sea-coast their clothing is very bad; a little inland it is very much better.	Their ordinary diet is dry potatoes, and their clothing wretchedly bad; they sometimes use fish, particularly when they find that they have more than may be necessary to pay their rents.	Potatoes, fish, and milk, eggs and butter, with an occasional drop of whiskey and porter; their clothing is of home-made frieze, or bredeene.
6d., without diet; throughout the year.	6d. daily throughout the year; farmers usually give 5d., with food; some individuals pay 7d.	6d. per day when employed, with diet, in winter and summer, and the same without diet, as necessity may require.	10d. without diet in the summer, and 8d. in the winter.
From November to April.	In the winter months.	During the winter season.	From December to the 1st of February; but they are generally in employment.
Very seldom; the rate of wages from 2d. to 3d. a-day.	But occasionally, at 3d. per day; there has been a mine lately opened in this neighbourhood, which gave employment to a great many.	Women are employed as servants for 20s. a-year; and children, when of an age to work, for 13s. a-year.	Women and children are seldom employed.
Not general.	It is not.	No.	No.
About £6.	It is difficult to answer this question; men's labour, as I before stated, is 6d. a-day, women's and boys' 3d. per day.	From £7 to £8 a-year, if employment offered.	From £12 to £15 per annum.
Except those occasionally employed by the very few resident gentry, there is scarcely any employment for women and children in this parish.	A man perhaps might earn £7 yearly; a considerable deduction must be made for holidays, on which days they are unwilling to work, and for very severe days, when they cannot work.	£1 for the wife, and £1 10s. for each of the children, when employed.	About £10 per year.
About £2 for potatoes, and £1 for fish.	In 1831, food £8 9s., clothing £3 3s. 6d., total £11 12s. 6d.; in 1832 and 1833, food £7 15s., clothing, £3 3s. 6d., total £10 19s. 6d. This will barely supply potatoes and milk, or fish, when cheaper than milk. To this should be added £1 for meal, occasional and extra expenses at Easter and Christmas, &c., leaving bedding and house rent yet to be provided for.	£7.	About £5 4s.
The labourers of farmers generally reside with them, are fed, and receive an average wages of 15s. a quarter: work is not unfrequently given for con acres.	Wages are usually at a fixed money price; labour is frequently, indeed generally, given to liquidate the rent of cottage and potato ground; farmers seldom pay money for labour except at spring and harvest work.	Usually paid in provisions, land, or money.	—
Scarcely known in this parish; ground being almost entirely tilled.	—	There are none.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony West Carberry (East and West Divisions).

Tullagh, Cree, and part of Abbeystrowry . . Pop. —.	Cáharagh . . Pop. 6,999.	Creagh, including Skibbereen. Pop. 5,914.	Durrus Kilcrohane. Pop. 9,606.
Rev. M. Power, P.P.	Rev. David Dore, P.P.	Rev. W. B. M'Cartney.	Rev. E. J. Alcock.
600 labourers, professionally so. About 200 of them are constantly employed; there are 400 more, who are holders of small portions of ground; they act as labourers in spring and harvest.	There are 320. Labourers generally in this parish are persons employed by farmers, who give them employment until by their labour they pay the rent of a cabin and small plot of ground, on which to plant from 300 to 300 of cabbages, and an acre of potato garden; but when their labour amounts to the rent, their employment generally ceases for the rest of the year, as constant employment is rarely given to the labouring classes in this parish.	341. 55 in constant, 286 in occasional employment. The population is very extensive and very poor, therefore many of them would occasionally be glad to get employment, especially where there are more males than one in a family; but there are not many so to be classed as labourers, as not holding in their own hands, and tilling a few acres of ground, and therefore coming under the class of cottier tenants; while therefore I conjecture there may occasionally be 500 men desirous of employment, there are not. I believe, more than from 150 to 200 constantly employed.	It is impossible for me to give a precise answer to this question.
Some of them by begging, others on their own resources.	Chiefly on the produce of their potato garden.	In Skibbereen, on their savings; in the country they generally take an acre, and live on that, or on credit, till employed again; very often half-starving: their wives sometimes beg.	For the most part by the potatoes grown by themselves, aided, perhaps, by a little of the earnings saved while employed.
Their ordinary diet, when employed by farmers, is potatoes and salt fish, occasionally a little milk; when dieted by themselves, potatoes and a little salt diluted with water, in which they dip the potato to give it a zest: their clothing is of the most tattered description—a few filthy rags patched and repatched to keep them together, and give them some semblance of garments.	In general potatoes and salt; if occasionally a little milk or onion be had, it is considered little short of luxury: the condition of their clothing is very bad, in fact, bordering on rags.	Potatoes with fish, and sometimes milk: their clothing is miserable, worse than I ever saw in Ireland; this applies to farmers as well as day-labourers.	Ordinarily potatoes, with occasionally a little milk or fish: the clothing, in general, very bad, made of frieze or cheap corduroy.
The daily wages of a labourer with diet, in both summer and winter, are 6d.; without diet, in summer and winter, 8d.; there is an increase of about 6d. per week during the harvest months.	Labourers, without diet, in summer 8d. per day, with diet 5d. per day; without diet, in winter 6d. per day, with diet 4d. per day.	Those whom I have asked, for the present purpose, say 8d. without food, 6d. with, summer and winter; but I know that they are thankful for work, at any time, at 6d. without food, at least in the country.	In general 6d. a-day throughout the year; this is the hire of the constantly-employed labourer without food; and when a press of business comes on, and additional hands are necessary, the farmers are satisfied to give the same with food.
From the 1st of October until the 1st of March they are, with very few exceptions, totally unemployed.	Between November and February, and from the 24th of June until harvest.	From the beginning of December to the middle of April.	The summer months of July and August; after the spring and before the harvest-work; and December, January, and February, when scarcely any work can be done out of doors.
Women or children are hardly ever employed, there being many strong hands idle and anxious to work if they get employment.	Women and children are seldom employed, unless occasionally in gathering potatoes, at 3d. per day.	Very rarely; a woman will work for 3d. summer and winter.	Scarcely ever on the farm, occasionally a few women get employment in spinning wool or flax in the farmers' houses, but now much seldomer than a few years back, when the linen trade was encouraged.
Task-work is not general in this parish.	Task-work is not here.	Very rare.	Scarcely is it ever known or practised.
By day-work his average earnings might amount to £6 10s. per annum; by task-work, I am of opinion, that he would earn £12, as people in general are more expeditious in such work than when employed by the day: I am not aware of any other advantages or means of living possessed by the labourer, but that for which he pays either in money or labour.	From the general moisture of the winter season in this part of the country, I am of opinion a labourer would consider himself fortunate if he could calculate upon an average employment and payment of from £6 to £7 a-year, including all his other advantages.	In the country £5, not including what he may make by a pig, which may amount to £1 10s.	Deducting sabbath days, saints' days, wet days, and funerals, I think very few are employed, in the course of the year, more than 220 days, or from that to 240; these, at 6d. a-day, would bring from £5 10s. to £6.
His wife, at 3d. per diem, would earn £3 15s. per annum; the boy of 16 the same; the others (whose respective ages cannot be more than 15, 14, 13 years) would earn £2 10s. each.	I think they might earn £10 a-year, provided such a thing as an average employment could be found for them; but, unfortunately, there is no such thing known in this parish.	There are some few exceptions, but, in general, I must say in the country <i>nothing</i> .	I can enter nothing under this head, as it is in very few cases indeed where such employment could be procured for his wife or children; if the linen trade were revived the wife might earn from £2 to £3 a-year, which would afford considerable relief and assistance.
The solution of this question depends on the quality of food to be given to the labourer; the yearly expense of giving him the ordinary food given to such, would be, at the utmost, £5; by giving him meat or butter four times a-week, about £7 10s., or, at most, £8.	As potatoes and sour milk constitute the general food of the labouring classes when supported by the farmers, I think from £8 to £8 10s. would be about the expense of feeding an able-bodied labourer.	From £4 to £5.	At an allowance of four weights of potatoes a-week, at 3d. per weight, about £2 12s.; milk, or a little fish, £1; about £3 12s.
Wages for labour are usually paid in money.	See Answer to Query No. 1.	About Skibbereen, in money; in the country, in land or provisions: I should, however, remark, that at so much a day for food, rent, turf, or shoes, will tell you he earned 6d. a-day and paid 7s. for his shoes; such bargains are, by these means, delivered from the uncertainty of barter, and are conducted with perfect fairness.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions; potatoes for the food of the families.
There is only one herd in these parishes; he is employed by Sir William Buck, who allows him 3s. a-week; the county being almost exclusively agricultural, there is no occasion for either swine, goat, sheep, or cow herds.	Herds are rarely employed, if at all, in this county, specially for that duty; I, therefore, cannot speak of the wages of such persons.	There are no herds; but hired farm servants generally receive from £2 to £4, or, in some few cases, £5.	There are none employed.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Carberry West (West Division).

Durrus Kilcrohane . Pop.9,606.	Kilmoe . . Pop. 6,889.	Kilmoe . . Pop. 6,889.	Skull . . Pop. 15,255.
Rev. John Kelcher, R. C. C.	Richard Notter, Esq. J. P.	Lionel J. Fleming, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Trail.
In this union there are about 650 whom we commonly term labourers; these generally are such as the farmers give a cabin and a small portion of land to, and require of them labour in return; besides these there are in this union more than 1000 small farmers, who employ no labourers, but by their own labour and that of other members of their own families cultivate their land; surely these are no better than labourers. I do not conceive any of them to be constantly employed.	The population of the parish consist mostly of small cottiers and fishermen, who are generally employed for themselves.	There is scarcely a man in the parish who is not a labourer, and would work for hire, and, at the same time, a farmer; I mean the married men.	Of labourers dependent on their work for support, I should imagine there might be 2,000, though I have no means of forming any very accurate estimate; of these 100 or 200 might be in constant employment; at particular seasons the remainder are in full employment.
They always endeavour to have a sufficiency of potatoes for the year out of the spot of land which they hold, and subsist on these, whether employed or not; when they have not got enough of potatoes, they endeavour, by selling the pig or the sheep, should they have one, or by pawning their clothes should they have any fit to be pawned, to raise some money with which they may buy potatoes; in other cases the usurer profits by their distresses; and in others the wife and children go to beg.	No employment when the weather is severe.	They are maintained when out of employment by the produce of their small farms.	They generally endeavour to procure a small portion of ground, for which they pay by their labour, and on which they raise potatoes for themselves and their families.
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, with occasionally a little fish, salt or fresh: with respect to clothing, they are in most cases wretchedly circumstanced; amongst those enumerated by me I do not think there is one family whose members have all warm clothing; in all their cabins the children may be seen half naked, the women without cloaks, and almost without gowns, the men also in rags; many of them have not for years been even at mass, being ashamed to be seen far from their cabins in such ragged garments as misery makes them wear: in reference to diet, I should have added, that the labourer sometimes gets gratuitously some milk from his employer, not new milk, as may be supposed, but buttermilk, or sour milk; a labourer very seldom, if ever, can afford to buy any, nor is it every employer that can give him any.	Potatoes, milk, or fish; clothing in most instances comfortable; in some instances they are very badly provided.	I should say the diet and clothing superior to those of other parts of Ireland, from the supply of fish and the quantity of woollen and linen cloth manufactured here.	Potatoes, with an occasional morsel of fish, is the ordinary diet; they are in general poorly clothed.
I understand that the landed proprietor, or gentleman, when he gives any wages, or makes any allowance in the rent, gives the labourer 6d. per day, but without diet generally speaking; the former would be ashamed not to give the labourer diet, and with it he gives 6d. in the summer, and 4d. in winter; to his own labourer the former allows in the rent but 4d., or at most 5d., throughout the year: I understand one employer to give so much as 8d. per day to his labourers, but without diet; that sum too is not to be paid exactly, but so much is allowed in the rent; but that the general rate of wages does not exceed 6d. per diem this fact will show, the labourers not long since employed at the building of a glebe house for the protestant clergyman were allowed no more for the work of a day in summer than 6d. in the claim then made on them by that clergyman for tithe, and that without diet; such is the poverty, and so little employment is there for labourers in these parishes, that on the occasion referred to some 40 or 50 might be seen coming a considerable distance in search of employment even on such terms; and, moreover, I understand they were obliged to be at work before six, perhaps at five, each morning, and	7d. per day, without diet. 1s.; I don't think the diet is ever taken into consideration.	The wages are from 6d. to 1s.	The daily wages, winter and summer, are 7d.
December, January, February; they are not much employed in July or August, in like manner.	Winter.	In winter.	About Christmas Day.
continue at it until eight, or even later, in the evening, with no diet but these cold and comfortless potatoes boiled in a distant cabin, and eaten by the ditch-side or under the scaffolding of the new building.			
They are not employed at all, with the exception of a few young women, who may earn each year during what is called the season about 12s., or perhaps £1, by making fishing nets; some young women, as servants, receive at most £1 each year; the young women assist the men in bringing the sea-weed on their backs in baskets from the sea shore, and the turf from the mountain, but this is for their own families; generally speaking, the women and children are not employed at all, they know little or nothing of inside door work at all; there are in these parishes about 50, and at least that number of individuals who endeavour to make out a livelihood by buying eggs here and then taking them to Cork, where they are bought for the English market; these individuals are generally young women of blameless morals and great industry; the distance they have to travel bare-footed with such a load as 300 eggs in a basket on their	They are not employed.	Not usually, and at a low rate of wages, 3d. or 4d. per diem.	They are not usually employed, but when they are so, they receive 3d. per diem.
It is not; a few tradesmen, such as tailors and smiths excepted; tailors contract to do the work of a family for sums that vary from 2s. to 5s.; the smiths, in like manner, never receive more than 5s., and sometimes so little as 1s. 3d. for the year's work of one or two farmers.	No.	I think not.	It is, I believe, almost unknown.
backs, is to many no less than 50 miles; some will take so many as 350 of these eggs, others not more than 200; they generally bring as heavy a load back from the city, and make ten or a dozen such journeys every year; the time devoted to such a journey is generally a week: their profits are inconsiderable, perhaps about £3 in the year.			
Were a labourer to be employed constantly at 6d. each day, the highest rate of wages, it is manifest that he would not have earned in the year so much as £9; he would, moreover, in that supposition, be unable to cultivate his own potato garden, and the opportunity of fishing, of which some few avail themselves, and which is not incompatible with the system of occasional employment, would then be entirely lost; in a word, a labourer is scarcely to be met with in this union who could, after paying the rent of his cabin and potato garden, raise £1, except by selling the pig which he contrives to rear: I state this of the unassisted labourer, by which I mean one who has no son able to work, for he that has may receive some portion of the son's earnings to buy a sheep or two, by which they may be enabled to clothe themselves at least: I suppose such son to be in service, and not dieted at home.	Small cottiers, who are not able to cultivate their ground, hire such, and find them; the average wages they pay is about £4 per annum.	The quantity of employment by day-work in this parish is so limited that no advantage can be derived from any calculation as to its yearly amount.	I should think about £3 sterling.
A labourer's wife will earn nothing; the two eldest of the children may as servants earn, if males, from 10s. to 14s. per quarter; if females, they may earn about 3s., or thereabouts: it is not to be supposed that such as please may go in service, and thus earn some trifle, but few, very few, of the females can get even such places as described; it is better with the males since a desire for emigration began to prevail amongst us, and, indeed, at all times, though not in the same degree.	Nothing, as not being employed.	The farmers, or labourers, (for I find a difficulty in applying either term exclusively to them,) when they think they require assistance in their agricultural labours hire servants, living in their houses, at an average of £4 a year.	I should imagine that £1 10s. might be a fair average.
The labourers, and those called farmers as well, live principally, if not entirely, on potatoes; it seems to me that during the last three years potatoes sold in this parish at the average price of 4d., or rather 5d., per weight of 24lb.; an able-bodied labourer in full work would consume each day about half of a weight; the potatoes of the year would therefore be of the value of about £3 16s.; suppose him to consume with his potatoes, at his three meals each day, 3d. worth of fish or milk, at the year's end this would amount to £3 11s. 3d. including Sundays; the total expense, thus calculated, would be £7 7s. 3d.; accordingly the gentleman gives no diet to the labourer, for he does not think the labour worth the expense of the labourer's food.	About £4 11s. per annum.	Food of potatoes and fish, or milk, would come to from £3 10s. to £3 15s. per annum.	About £1 15s.
Those who are exclusively called servants are generally, if not always, paid in money; labourers are usually paid by allowances in rent of cabin or land, and sometimes by provisions, as mentioned in reply to Query 35, Appendix F.	Money, diet, and lodging.	Sometimes money, sometimes provisions, sometimes a barter for labour.	In every way; but least generally in money.
This is almost exclusively an agricultural district, there are scarcely any herds in it.	None.	We have no flocks requiring the care of men; a few sheep or cows are taken care of when pasturing by the children of the owner.	A herd is an individual almost unknown.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Carberry West (West Division), Condons, Clongibbon.

Skull . . Pop. 15,255.	Brigoon . . Pop. 9,169.	Clondelane . . Pop. 1,585.	Fermoy, including Town. Pop. 8,690.
Rev. James Barry, P. P.	Rev. H. Graves, D. D.*	Mathias Hendley, Esq. J. P.	Thomas Perrott, Esq. J. P.†
All the tenants may very properly be called labourers, as they hold in general but small lots, and till them with their own hands. Such may be said to have constant employment: there are others who have no ground, and only occasional employment, in number about 500 or 600.	This I cannot ascertain.	I cannot ascertain; several labourers are employed in this parish who reside in the town of Fermoy, which is within half a quarter of a mile of the bounds of the parish.	About 1,060 labourers. Half may be deemed regularly employed: the remainder depend on occasional work in the town, and with farmers.
By the provision reserved from the fruits of their labour while they have work.	Supported principally on the produce of their potato gardens.	I cannot tell; their maintenance is precarious; many subsist on an occasional meal of potatoes from their friends: but they would not allow this to be considered begging; they do not allow a man to be put down as an actual beggar until he shall carry a bag on his back and beg for potatoes.	Labourers out of employment generally have some potatoes which they obtain by collections of manure, for which they obtain small portions of land, from the produce of which, with occasional employment, they subsist, though often in deep distress.
Potatoes and milk in the interior of the parish, potatoes and fish by the sea-side, and the great majority of all parts, potatoes only; clothing wretched, perhaps one in every six may have clothing to appear at a house of worship on Sundays.	Potatoes and sour milk; when milk cannot be had, salt herrings are sometimes substituted; sometimes they are compelled to eat the potatoes alone.	The ordinary diet of the labourers is confined to potatoes, with milk in summer, but few can afford milk in winter; the clothing is in general very bad.	The better class of labourers, in addition to potatoes, obtain fish and offal meat at the extensive shambles, and are well clothed; but the others (except a little sour milk) live entirely on potatoes, and, particularly females, are badly clothed.
With diet, it is 6d. in winter, and very seldom exceeds that sum in summer; without diet, 7d. and sometimes 8d., but in seasons of great hurry it may be 10d., but in few instances.	Without diet, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter; the farmers generally give diet, and then they are usually engaged by the quarter at 6d. per day throughout the year.	6d. per day with diet, and 8d. per day without diet, but in the hurry of harvest an increase of wages is given to labourers who are only occasionally employed.	Wages of labourers in town about 1s. per day; jobbing and farming labourers 6d. with diet, and 8d. without, excepting at harvest and potato digging, when the latter get 10d. and 1s. 2d.
From the 1st of November to the 1st of February.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	January, February, and December.	December, January, and February, are months of least employment.
Not usually, but when employed they may earn from 1d. to 4d. per day, according to the labour; I have known persons to employ messengers of this class at 3d. per day.	Several women are employed, but only occasionally, as at the seasons for planting potatoes, digging out same, saving hay and corn; and on such occasions they get 5d. per day; children are seldom employed.	Women are employed during the time of setting potatoes in spring, and in harvest, binding and gathering corn; wages 6d. per day; no children employed in this parish.	Women and children meet with partial employment in harvest and potato setting and digging time; wages of the former 6d., of the latter 3d. or 4d.
Not as I can understand; there is in general work, some estimate of what a labourer ought to perform, but no more.	Task-work is not common.	No; except in threshing corn.	Task-work not general.
£4 in the year is what I have known full-grown men to get with diet and lodging; it may be £5 in a few instances: but I value a labourer living in his own house, and taking his chance for work from his neighbours, at about £9 a-year.	A man constantly employed at the wages in No. 9, would gain about £11 14s. per annum, without diet; but few are so employed; those who are not, get higher wages in harvest, that is about two months, namely, September and October, during which they might earn about £3 12s. and their diet, which, added to their chances at other times, might make about £8 per annum; they cannot be said to enjoy any other advantages.	From £10 to £12 per annum.	Labourers are employed in the different town establishments, and who have constant work, may receive, during the year, £12 and £16; those irregularly employed, half that sum.
The wife and four children may earn about £7 or £8.	A woman with four children cannot be supposed to work; boys from 14 to 16 years old might earn, in harvest times, about £1 or £1 10s.; thus a man with two boys of 14 and 16 might gain from £2 to £3, in addition to his own earnings.	Cannot tell.	—
I believe about £5 may supply a labourer with potatoes and milk; I am sure his food does not cost so much to any employer in this country, because the men do not expect milk of the best kind.	Gentlemen seldom diet their labourers; the farmer will lose about £2 12s. according to the price of potatoes these last three years, by the diet of one man.	About 5d. per day.	—
The wages for labour are in general paid by rent of a house, an acre of ground, as I have said in last answer, by provision, or some other value.	Generally by the rent of the cabin and garden, and the con acre: the balance, if any, is paid in money.	—	Chiefly by labour.
There are no herds hired to my knowledge; the poor tenant, either by a member of his own family, or a servant, attends to the cattle that feed on his ground.	No herds employed, except by one or two gentlemen.	By the year or half year, at about £2 per annum with diet and lodging; this is the hire usually given by farmers and persons who rent dairy cows.	Herds are generally old men, not equal to labour, and receive about £1 5s. and £1 10s. per quarter, and diet.

* The above answers I have been obliged to give upon information obtained from others, as I have not been long incumbent of this parish.

† The parish of Fermoy can hardly be deemed a rural district, for above 7,000 out of a population of 8,011 (per last Population Return) reside in the town, which at present has a garrison of 2,000 men, not included in the population. It has also an extensive brewery, bolting-mill, and a considerable corn trade. The Dublin, Limerick, and Waterford roads pass over its bridge, the only one for several miles above and below, on the Blackwater; it is therefore liable to a great influx of strangers of all descriptions.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Condons, Clongibbon, Dukerrow, Duhallow, Orrery.

Marshallstown . . Pop. 2,566.	Nathlash and Kildorrory. Pop. —.	Ballyclough and Drumdowney. Pop. 4,016.	Castlemagner . . Pop. 2,853.
Rev. Thomas Forrest.	Rev. Thomas Townshend.	Rev. John Chester.	Sir Wm. Wrixon Beecher, Bart.
About 1,200 labourers and 300 servant-boys resident in the farmers' houses. The latter are constantly employed, the former for ten months of the year.	Perhaps 300, but not householders, and 60 or 70 in occasional employment.	633. The number of those constantly and occasionally employed varies so frequently that it could not be correctly ascertained.	I am not yet able to answer precisely, but hope to do so shortly; at a guess I should say about 300, of whom 200 are in constant employment, the others idle occasionally, but their losses in this way nearly made up by the higher wages they get in harvest-time and other periods when there is a demand for labour.
They generally rent potato gardens, for which they pay by labour.	By their own potato garden.	Generally by small potato gardens.	By their own means.
Potatoes and sour milk during the summer and autumn months, and dry potatoes, with the addition of a salt herring <i>sometimes</i> , during the winter and spring: I regret to say that it often happens, in the winter and spring, that inflammatory complaints are prevalent for want of proper clothing.	Potatoes; and their condition with respect to clothing is very indifferent.	Potatoes, sometimes with milk, but more frequently with salt only: their clothing for the most part wretchedly bad.	Potatoes, with milk mostly; when that fails, meal and water, salt and water, salt herring, or something as a relish, which they call kitchen; in some instances potatoes and salt only, but this is rare.
Labourers are paid 7d. per diem <i>through the year</i> without diet, and servant-boys £1 per quarter.	The wages of a labourer are 6d. per day with diet, and 8d. without it.	With diet 6d. per day, without diet 8d.; the same in winter and summer.	8d. without diet, 6d. with diet, all the year round; in harvest a disengaged labourer would get 1s., but very few
During the months of December, January, and February.	They are least employed from the 1st of December to the 1st of February.	The first six months in the year.	are disengaged when potato-digging commences; strangers are generally hired at 4s. 6d. or 5s. a-week and their diet.
Women get employment during the season of harvest, at 6d. per diem; children get no employment, that I am aware of, at any period.	Only in the time of harvest, and wages 4d.	Women and children worth hiring generally get 4d. per diem each, and are chiefly employed during harvest.	Midsummer and mid-winter.
No.	No.	Not general; only adopted in mowing, making ditches, and breaking stones for roads.	Not regularly; but in planting potatoes and in harvest women get from 4d. to 6d., children from 3d. to 4d. per day.
		ing stones: rates of thrashing—wheat, 20 stone 10d.; barley, 36 stone, same as oats; mowing 4s. to 4s. 6d. per plantation acre.	Not general, but thrashing and mowing are frequently done in that way; also break-oats, 33 stone 1s. to 1s. 1d.;
About £9 or £10.	I consider he earns £8 per year.	Deducting Sundays and 13 holydays, by guess (the priest not choosing to inform me), he might earn £10 per annum, averaging 8d. per diem, and allowing the higher wages during harvest as a set-off against unemployed days.	From £9 to £10.
The wife might earn from 10s. to 15s. during the harvest, the only period of the year that women in this parish are employed; and a boy of 16 would earn 2s. per week.	If the eldest child be a boy, they might earn £8 per year.	Allowing them to be employed 180 days (or six months), which I think a fair average, they would earn £15 within the year.	About £5.
Potatoes were so abundant in this part of the country during the time mentioned in this query, that an able-bodied labourer could be fed on potatoes and milk for about £4 10s. per annum.	About £5.	One weight (21 lbs.) of potatoes per diem, at an average of 3d. per weight, £4 11s. 3d. per annum.	About £3, being rather more than the difference between the hire of a labourer with diet and without.
Con acre rent is always paid in this parish by labour and money.	—	See Answers to Queries Nos. 26, 27, 28, Appendix F.	The balance, as above mentioned, is paid in money.
Herds usually receive 14s. per quarter, with their diet.	About £3 per year, with their diet.	Herds scarcely known here; but boys are often hired to watch cows at £2 per annum, with diet.	A good herdsman or shepherd will get higher wages than an ordinary labourer; but a person may be able to attend cattle and sheep who is not strong enough for other

work; and accordingly we find old men and boys in that employment here, and their wages are consequently low: there is a description of labourers who live in farmers' houses, boarding and lodging therein, and who are paid from £1 to £1 5s. per quarter.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Duhallow, Fermoy.

Clonfert . . Pop. 14,644.	Clonfert, including Newmarket and Kanturk. Pop. 14,644.	Clonmeen and Rosskeen. Pop. —.	Clonmeen and Kilcorney. Pop. —.
Rev. John Orpen.	St. Leger Aldworth, Esq.	Pierce Power, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Miles Bourke, P. P.
I know not the number of labourers in the parish. Very few have what may properly be called constant employment.	I am not informed of the total number of labourers; the occupiers of small lots of land are not, in condition, beyond a class of labourers. Mr. Aldworth employs on an average, per day, 75 men through the year, besides a number of women and boys during harvest and spring works.	About 2,000. Cannot say how many in constant employment.	Men-labourers, who have no land whatever attached to their cabins, are about 200; there are nearly as many whose situation is very little better, but who have from two to eight acres of reclaimed mountain. As to constant employment, see Answer to No. 5.
On their scanty earnings when in employment.	The labourers and poor usually till potato gardens for themselves, which they cultivate at intervals when they are not employed for hire.	They live upon the produce of the con acre when not employed.	By the produce of potato garden; if that fails the wife and children must starve or go to beg.
The ordinary diet of labourers is, in summer, potatoes and sour milk; in winter potatoes alone, and these often of very bad quality: I think I see some improvement, in latter years, as to clothing.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, when they can get milk; but, when milk is scarce, salt and water, with an addition of onions, leeks, or garlic, are substituted.	Diet potatoes and milk; clothing bad.	Potatoes and milk when working for farmers; potatoes only for the wife and children at home, except during summer, when they may occasionally have a little milk: clothing generally very bad; the poor wife and children still worse.
The daily wages of labourers, in regular employment, are about 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet; the same wages, with diet, may be given to those occasionally employed.	8d. per day without diet, or from 4d. to 6d. per day with diet, is the usual rate of hire for common summer works; and some employers continue the same rate of wages through the year; others only pay 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	With diet, about 6d. in winter, 7d. summer; 8d. without diet; about 7½d. through the year.	With diet 5d. or 6d., without diet 7d. or 8d., winter and summer.
Very little employment in December, January, and February.	Are least employed during the winter months.	From December to February.	From the middle of June until harvest, and from the beginning of December until the middle of February.
Women get some employment in harvest and the potato-digging season, at half the hire of men; children have no employment.	Women and children are employed chiefly in the spring and harvest; the rate of wages for women is usually half that for men; rate for children according to age or competence.	Women and children sometimes employed, at about 4d. per day.	Very seldom employed, except in harvest, when women get from 4d. to 6d. per day.
Task-work is not general, except in turf-cutting, quarrying limestones, and breaking stones for public roads.	Several works are executed by task, such as ditches, drains, and digging lay-ground for potatoes; but day labour is more general.	Task-work is sometimes given.	It is not.
I think the average earnings of a labourer to be about £8 per annum.	Not competent to answer this query in a general way; suppose from £6 to £10.	An average labourer would earn about £9 a-year.	About £6 10s.: labourers who hold under farmers have no additional hire in harvest; they may gain from £1 to £2 more by the sale of one or two pigs.
I cannot say what they might earn; perhaps their actual earnings may be estimated at £2 per annum, or less.	Suppose each may earn half as much as an able-bodied labourer; but the employment of women, or boys under 16 years of age, is not general; the latter are usually hired by the quarter, at low wages, and generally get board and lodging from the farmers who employ them.	If they got constant employment they would earn about £26 per year.	Very little employment for the wife, or children under 16, except a little in harvest.
A weight of potatoes (21 lbs.) is calculated to give one meal to four working men; the average price of a weight of potatoes may be from 3d. to 4d.	Cannot accurately answer this query; at task-works, such as road-making and other public works, where labourers go a distance from their own habitations, they usually pay about 2s. per week for diet and lodging, stipulating for potatoes and milk.	Yearly expense of food about £4 10s.	About 3d. per day for potatoes; no milk, except in summer; meat almost never.
The working farmers pay their labourers chiefly by con acres and house-rent.	The system of buying potatoes by the barrel, of 26 firkins customary measure, from the farmers, is more general in this part of the country than the con acre system; and the labourers who can obtain their hire in cash are in the habit of laying in their store of provision in that way.	Wages are paid in money, in provisions, and by con acres.	By con acres, and money in time of harvest.
Herdsmen are hired for about 10s. per quarter, with diet; they are generally of the most miserable class.	Herds are generally hired by the quarter, and get their food and lodging; but, where the employer does not reside on the farm, the herd generally gets house and garden, and freedom of pig and geese, for his services.	Herds are generally employed by the quarter, getting their diet, and wages about 12s. per quarter.	There are no pasture farms; the farmers get old men or boys, who are not fit for laborious work, to whom they pay very low wages for looking after their cattle; the hire seldom exceeds 8s. or 9s. per quarter.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Duhallow, Kinnalea.

Clonsfert . . Pop. 14,644.	Cullen . . Pop. 5,636.	Dromtariffe . . Pop. 5,926.	Dromtariffe, Cullen, and Kilmee . . Pop. 19,884.
Rev. J. Beechinor, P. P.	John Leader, jun. Esq. J. P.	Rev. Patrick Quinlan, P. P.	Rev. Henry Bevan.
These I put down at 500, of whom 150 may be said to be constantly at work, the rest only at the busy season of the year.	I have not the means of answering this question, the Population Returns not being accessible by me.	I cannot tell.	Impossible to tell.
During the idle time, they are obliged to subsist on whatever provision they were able to make for the year.	By potatoes they have raised on con acre, or on what they have saved whilst in employment.	From their savings while in employment, or from the sale of their pig, which they rear from the offal of their table.	This very seldom happens, if they are willing to work.
Bad potatoes, owing to the nature of the soil, without milk or vegetables; they are also badly clad, frequently without shoes or cloaks, that would enable them to attend Divine Service on Sundays.	Their diet is potatoes, with milk, when the latter can be procured; when it cannot, herring and other salt fish, sometimes meat, and it often occurs that they use nothing but dry potatoes.	Potatoes, and very seldom milk, their general diet is dry potatoes; their clothing is coarse frieze made at home.	The general diet of the labouring classes, potatoes and milk; in winter, when milk is scarce, they live on herrings and oatmeal pottage; the clothing is of a coarse kind, but, with few exceptions, tolerably comfortable.
Some few get 8d. during the year, without diet, but those employed by farmers are allowed 6d. only, with diet, both summer and winter.	6d. per day with diet, 8d. without diet, when employed all through the year; 8d. 10d. and 1s. is often paid in spring and autumn to those not thus engaged.	Labourers' hire with farmers through the year 6½d. per day with diet; with others, 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter without diet. <small>one or two pigs, at £1 10s. yearly rent, and potato land ploughed and manured at £6 per acre.</small>	Most of the labourers of this union, are in the employ of the few resident gentlemen, and the farmers; the daily wages given by persons well known, is 6d. per day throughout the year, with diet; the manner they are paid is by a house, kitchen garden, and liberty or grass for
From the 15th of November until the 15th of February, they are generally without any employment.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	After the setting of the spring work, they are generally out of employment till the harvest sets in.	In the months of June, July, December, and January.
Women and children are little employed in this parish, and can only procure from 2d. to 4d. per day, and sometimes only get a little milk from the farmer's wife.	They are in spring and autumn at 3d. 4d. and 5d. per day, not frequently at the latter sum.	The labouring women and children are employed at the setting of potatoes, binding of corn, and picking potatoes; their usual hire with diet is from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Partially in the spring or harvest; women generally at 4d. per day.
There is scarcely any task-work in this parish, the labour goes to pay for the cabin and potato garden rent.	It has not been, but is becoming so.	Task-work is not general; the farmers always employ their labourers by day-work, and in few instances are employed by task, such as making ditches, drains, &c.	Not much practised, but sometimes resorted to.
His mere labour would bring him from £5 to £6 yearly, and his other advantages or freedom may be worth 30s. or 40s. in the season; but all this and much more will go in payment of his rent to the griping farmer.	About £7 10s.	From my 15 years experience in the parish, I have every year since paid particular attention to one part in my parish, where a large colliery is in constant work from one year's end to the other; and from the accounts produced to me during that time, colliers will earn from £15 to £20, while labourers from £7 to £10.	Answered in No. 4.
The wife and children, as above stated, would earn, if employed, from £7 to £8 yearly; but there is so little to do for them in this grazing parish, that their labour is worth very little.	About £4 10s.; it is obvious that the wife of such a person would have sufficient employment at home in washing, repairing clothes, and preparing food for the family; the children may earn the above sum, and till their own garden.	Any male child of 16 years old will earn workman's wages; the wife never works; in this parish constant work cannot be procured for a whole family.	Such a family as this living with a gentleman, may earn about £16 per annum, but the farmers seldom employ such persons.
I think this item may well be rated at about £6, at the average price of provisions these three years.	£3 18s., or 1s. 6d. per week.	From £4 to £6.	No means of forming an opinion.
Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions, but mostly by hired or rented gardens.	By con acre, and in cash; a practice, however, prevails in colliery departments of giving orders on shopkeepers, which arises from want of capital, and is prejudicial.	The farmer is paid by potato crop, Irish acre, in daily wages from the labourer; and the labourer also receives in lieu of his wages the necessary wants, shoes, &c.; in cash so far as his labour will allow.	Wages are paid by each and every of those means.
	Herds are paid from 6s. to 12s. per quarter.	Herds are usually hired by the quarter; they get from farmers from 5s. to 8s. per quarter, and increased when there are a large quantity to herd, from 10s. to 15s. per quarter.	They generally reside in the house with the employer, and are paid in various ways, according to their trouble.

Munster—County Cork—Barony Duhallow.

Kanturk . . Pop. 14,644.	Kilbrin and Liscarrol. Pop. about 5,723.	Kilmeen . . Pop. 8,322.	Kilshanick . . Pop. 8,057.
Rev. J. Ryan, P. P.	Rev. Nicholas Wrixon.	Rev. John Naughtin, P. P.	Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, P. P.
There are over 200 labourers, heads of families, and the number of unmarried amounts to nearly as many more; all, or nearly all of whom were employed these two last seasons, in consequence of the public works carried on here; viz., roads and bridges, and some houses in the town.	The whole labouring population being Roman Catholics, the clergyman of that persuasion must be better prepared to answer this question than any other person.	There are 1,009 labourers in my parish; none of them have constant, they all have occasional, employment.	589 labourers; about 100 in constant employment.
When out of employment they are supported by the benevolence of their employers, or by sending their wives and children (if married) to beg.	This can only be accounted for by the cheapness of their diet, and their being able to earn more than is necessary for mere subsistence when in employment.	When unemployed they subsist on the produce of their small potato gardens.	By begging and jobbing.
Potatoes and milk; their clothing by day is bad, and their covering by night worse.	Potatoes and milk in summer; potatoes, without milk, in winter, generally; with some it is even worse; they seldom can afford milk at any season: their clothing indifferent; not worse, however, than in the rest of the South of Ireland.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, sometimes with, but often without, milk; their clothing is of the worst description; bad frieze, which, when worn out, is kept together by patches for some years after.	Potatoes and salt, and rags their clothing.
6d. with diet, and 8d. without diet, but the hire is increased at the hurried seasons, such as the time of saving the harvest, or digging in the potatoes.	6½d. per day with diet, 8d. without diet, throughout the year; those who give constant employment never exceed these wages except in harvest, when they call in additional hands, to whom they give 1s. 3d. a-day invariably.	The labourers of this parish get diet from the farmers who employ them; their daily wages are 6d. both in summer and winter.	With diet 6d., without diet 8d., throughout the year.
From the middle of November to the beginning of February, and again after the tilling and sowing of the crops are over; that is, from the middle of	From December to February, and from June to August; the latter is often the season of greatest distress. May to the middle of July.	They are least employed in the months of December, January, February, June, July, and beginning of August.	Winter and summer.
Women and children are occasionally employed, and then receive 3d. per day.	A little, in binding corn and planting potatoes; also sometimes, but rarely, in the management of flax and wool for home consumption; the wages of children are 3d. a-day, of women 4d.	They are not.	Not usually, but when employed they receive 2d. or 3d. per day.
Task-work is becoming pretty general in this district.	By no means general; the practice is most common in breaking stones, quarrying, and burning lime; also in mowing.	It is not.	No.
About £6 sterling a-year.	An average labourer may earn £7 10s. a-year; his pig may be worth £2 2s., and his dung 12s., say in the whole £10 14s.: this is merely an opinion, from which some well-informed persons on such subjects dissent, considering the estimate too low.	Such a labourer may earn £5 in the year.	From £5 to £6.
About £3 a-year.	In this case the wife's earnings cannot be taken into account, as her whole time must be occupied in the care of her house and family; but suppose the eldest child to get employment for half the year at 4d. a-day, and the second at 3d. for the same period, their earnings will amount to £5 6s., which, if added to the sum mentioned in the preceding answer, will make up an income of £16 1s. for the subsistence of the family.	There is no employment for women or children.	If employed, about £9; but such persons are seldom employed.
Allowing his food to consist merely of potatoes and milk, he may support himself for £5.	About 3d. a-day on the diet usually given by the farmers, who feed their labourers in almost every case: the farmers consider the above estimate too low, while the labourers say it is too high, and possibly, in some cases, it may be too high, and in others too low, according to the food given.	The yearly expense of food would be about £8.	From £4 to £5, as labourers are dieted in this parish.
Farmers generally pay their labourers by giving them a house and garden; any extra work is, I am informed, done by contract.	Sometimes in money, and often by provisions and land for potatoes.	Wages for labour are paid in money only to servants who live in the houses of the employers; in almost all other cases the labourers work in lieu of the rent of their cabins and land.	In all those ways specified in the question.
Herds, I understand, are allowed from 12s. to 15s. per quarter. or other value: boys, or old men past strong labour, are glad to get from 5s. to 10s. a-quarter, in proportion to the work they may have to do: they also get diet.	Herdsmen, who attend to cattle on an extensive scale, get as much as other labourers; perhaps rather higher wages, either in money or in provisions.	The sums vary from £1 to £3 per annum, according to the duty they have to perform. meant herdsmen, we have no such in the parish, as there are no grazing farmers.	No herds in this parish but one, and he is hired at £7 10s.; but if by herds are meant herdsmen, we have no such in the parish, as there are no grazing farmers.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Duhallow, Fermoy.

Mallow . . Pop. 9,904.	Newmarket . . Pop. 14,644.	Ballyhooley and Killathy. Pop. —.	Castletownroche, Bridgetown, and Kilcummer . Pop. 5,420.
Mr. James Gallaher.	Menus O'Keeffe, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Butler.	Lieut-Gen. A. Grove Annesley.
According to the census of 1831 there were 642 agricultural labourers, and 351 labourers not agricultural. The habits and usages of agricultural labourers are very similar in the barony of Fermoy; the question, therefore, as regards that class, will be more satisfactorily answered from parishes which are exclusively rural. My answers will refer solely to labourers not agricultural; of these there are about one-half in constant, and a half in occasional employment.	Mostly labourers; generally employed, except about three months in the winter, when they cannot do much.	Supposed to be about 500. Half that number employed.	About 700 labourers, of whom 500 are constantly employed, and 200 occasionally.
Many of them procure potato gardens. They all contrive to rear pigs from the offal of their food. The pawn-office to which they resort with such articles of clothing or comfort as they may have purchased whilst in employment, together with the many ways and opportunities furnished by a large and populous town to the female and junior members of earning small sums, are the means, in my opinion, by which they maintain themselves when out of employ.	Living on the produce of their con acre. I take con acres to be gardens let to labourers by the year.	Principally on the produce of their potato gardens.	Upon the fruits of their former employment.
The ordinary diet is potatoes, with skimmed or sour milk or herring: the condition of the clothing is not easy to describe; but that I do not consider them destitute in this respect may be inferred from the fact that I never perceive the labourers themselves, and seldom their wives or grown children, without shoes and stockings.	Diet potatoes; day-covering good, bedding bad, both procured by the price of the pigs fattened on the produce of the con acre.	Potatoes, milk, or salt fish: clothing generally ragged and dirty, except on Sundays.	Potatoes, in summer with milk, and in winter and spring salt fish and oatmeal; rarely tasting flesh meat: clothing tolerable, chiefly manufactured by their wives.
10d. the day, without diet.	The greater part of the year 8d., setting potatoes and digging out; 8d. and diet the winter three months; sometimes 6d., and no diet.	In the winter 6d. to 8d. per day, and in the summer 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day, without diet; with diet 10d. to 1s. per day.	The year round 7d. without diet; spring and harvest occasional labourers from 10d. to 1s.
I think there is an average employment through the year, the harvest season excepted; when there is an increased demand for labour, of which labourers not agricultural avail themselves.	December, January, and February.	Winter months; that is, middle of November to February.	Middle winter.
No.	This parish is not generally considered a tillage country, therefore they do not get constant work: setting and picking potatoes in the season time, and manufacturing for their own families, 4d. per day.	They are at 3d. to 6d. per day.	Only in spring and harvest work; women 5d. per diem; children, according to their strength, from 3d. to 5d.
No.	Not general, as we find it very difficult to make them perform or complete their work well, or according to specification; always doing as little as they can, and the work requires to be gone over again, which causes further expense, and always more than would complete it by day-work.	Not general, unless in the winter months.	Not very general.
I take it that by his "other advantages and means of living," I am to include his pig, and all the other earnings and "pickings up" of the female and junior branches of his family; if so, I am of opinion that the "comings in" of a labourer in this parish are worth from £15 to £20 the year. I think the average would be nearer the latter sum.	About £8, getting constant work for his con acre, besides other trifling privileges, amounting to about £1.	About £7 per annum.	Including the advantage of rearing poultry and pigs, about £10 per annum.
In the last answer I included the earnings of the labourer's wife and children. The question can be answered more satisfactorily in an agricultural district, where there is a demand for this species of labour.	The wife must attend the concerns of her house; she can earn nothing. If they live under an industrious farmer, who has ground for the value, and not obliged to pay the utmost penny to the absentee, the children could earn from £1 to £1 10s. each. No work, no improvement, when the ground is too high.	About £2 per annum each.	About £4 a-year.
£5, allowing 14lbs. of potatoes per diem, which is the minimum of three meals for an able-bodied labourer, and ¾d. for milk with them.	I think an acre generally maintains the above number, and more, and feeds one or two pigs.	About £6 per annum.	About £4 10s.
In money.	—	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provisions.	In money for the most part; sometimes con acre.
Herds are not hired in this parish.	Small boys 6s., with diet and lodging; old men 10s. per quarter, cash, and diet and lodging.	—	Few employed, but, where they are, about £10.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Fermoy.

Castletown Roche, Bridgetown, and Kilcummer. . Pop. 5,420.	Cleanor . . Pop. 1,303.	Doneraile and Templerowan. Pop. 9,728.	Farrihy . . Pop. 2,085.
Rev. Thomas Hoare.	Rev. James Grant.	Rev. F. Stawell.	Rev. L. George.
About 700 labourers. 500 constantly employed, 200 occasionally.	Between 400 and 500. Constantly employed.	Probably not less than 1,500 labourers. 1,000 men and boys in constant, and 500 men and boys in occasional employment.	It is impossible to state how many are in employment, but I think there are 100 only occasionally employed.
It is to be supposed upon their earnings when in employment.	In bad weather, when they cannot work, they live on their store of potatoes.	Such as have not permanent employment secured maintain themselves by casual labour and by the cultivation of potato gardens for themselves and their families.	They generally have a potato garden, but they are half starved.
Potatoes and milk during summer, salt fish and oatmeal in winter and spring, seldom eating flesh meat: clothing tolerable, principally manufactured in their own families.	Potatoes, milk, and occasionally a little meat; meat at Christmas and Easter: clothing good and comfortable.	The ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk during the summer months, and principally of potatoes without milk in the winter season: the clothing is generally frieze coats and corduroy smallclothes; the poorer class of labourers are, for the most part, very indifferently clad.	Potatoes, with milk occasionally in summer: the labouring poor are very badly off for clothing.
Without diet, in winter and summer, 8d.; during spring and harvest, when labourers are in demand, from 10d. to 1s.; in some instances more may be given, but not generally.	Labourers' wages from 6d. to 8d. a-day without food; in harvest they vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d. with food.	Those employed by the gentry are generally comfortable; labourers in the employment of farmers, except such as are dieted, receive low wages, not exceeding 6d. per diem, and are charged high rents for potato land and cabins; occasional or day labourers get from 8d. to 1s., and in harvest somewhat more.	8d. in summer without diet, and 7d. in winter.
Middle of winter.	The winter.	They are least employed in the winter season.	From December to May.
Only in spring and during harvest; women at 5d. per day, children at 3d.	Women and children are employed very generally in harvest, &c.	Women and children are not usually employed at outside work or labour in these parishes, but when they are the children are paid from 3d. to 4d., and the women from 4d. to 6d. daily wages.	Women and children are not usually employed in labour.
Not very general.	It is not, except in breaking stones to repair the roads, or quarrying stones.	Task-work is by no means general in this neighbourhood.	No.
Including the advantages of feeding and rearing poultry and pigs, about £10 in the year.	A steady man can get constant employment; the value of his labour depends on circumstances.	An average labourer in the employment of a gentleman, estimating the value of his house and potato garden, not less than £10 a-year; the second class referred to from £6 to £7 a-year.	About £7, or, perhaps, £9.
About £4 in the year.	A well-conducted woman can greatly assist her family by carding, spinning, and rearing poultry.	A wife and four children, obtaining an average amount of employment, and being of the age described, might earn £15 within the year; the mother and one of the children should be abstracted for domestic purposes, which would reduce the earnings to £9 a-year.	About £5 or £6.
About £4 10s. during each year.	That depends on circumstances; sometimes potatoes are sold for 1½d. a weight (21 lbs.), and sometimes for 6d.	The yearly expense of the staple food, potatoes and milk, at the market price, £4 11s. 3d. for an able-bodied man.	About £6.
Wages are usually paid in money; in many cases the rent of con acre (if potato garden) is paid by labour.	In money and the rent of the con acre.	Wages for labour are not usually paid in money, but partly in money, potato land tilled and manured, or land prepared for cultivation and not manured, and cabin rent.	Very often by con acres.
Herds are usually hired at the rate of £10 per annum; very few are employed.	Something less than the labourer.	The few herds employed in these parishes receive wages similar to the working labourer; except the mountain, these parishes are, for the most part, under cultivation.	About £1 10s. a-year and diet; they are generally past their labour.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Fermoy, Barretts.

Litter . . Pop. —.	Mallow (including Town). Pop. 9,804.	Mallow (including Town). Pop. 9,804.	Whitechurch . . Pop. 2,856.
Rev. James Mockler.	Mr. John Mahony.	Rev. A. B. Baldwin.	Rev. William Crofts.
I cannot answer this in any other manner than by stating the labourers are not in any want of employment.	See Answer to Query 23, Appendix F.	993, of whom not more than one-half have constant employment.	—
—	In the agricultural districts labourers are hired permanently by the year; in the vicinity of towns and villages they depend on casual employment: while unoccupied, the provisions supplied by the produce of hired potato gardens, manure which they collect, and the feeding of a pig or pigs, supply their maintenance.	I feel great difficulty in answering this question; as they have no visible means of support I cannot conceive how they are maintained when out of employment, unless by pawning whatever articles of clothing they may have, and by what the grown-up females of the families can obtain by begging, and the children by pilfering.	—
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; with respect to clothing, the labourers appear to be tolerably well clad.	Potatoes are the ordinary diet, with some fish, and a scanty portion of milk; clothing of the coarsest and worst description.	Potatoes, in some cases with milk, but generally without it; the clothing in general good.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes and milk for a part of the year, potatoes and salt for about two or three months of the year; their clothing is comfortable, frieze coats, stockings, and shoes.
Usual wages 8d. per day; harvest time, potato-digging, and hurried times, the wages are about 1s. per day.	From 8d. to 10d. per day, without diet, winter and summer, save as to harvest work, mowing, and potato-digging.	8d. and 10d. without diet; this is the general rate of wages throughout the year.	The daily wages of labourers in permanent employment for the year, with diet, are 5d. per day; the wages of all other labourers vary from 8d. to 1s. per day, according to the business of the farmer in the summer.
Midsummer and winter there is the least employment.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April in every year.	Winter.	During the winter.
The wages of women and children are from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women and children partially employed in spring and harvest, and in getting in the potato crop, at an average rate of 4d. per diem.	Seldom but in the hay-making and harvest seasons, at 3d. and 4d. a-day.	Women are employed only in the harvest season in this parish; wages 5d. per day.
Task-work is by no means general; very few are employed at it.	Not general.	No.	It is not.
About £10 a-year.	The average earnings of a labourer, depending on casual employment, may be estimated at 5s. per week, or about £10 per annum, including harvest work and all other advantages, such as mowing and reaping.	A labourer obtaining constant employment at 10d. a-day could not earn more than £13 in the year; but obtaining an average amount of employment (say four days in the week) he could not earn more than £8; I do not understand what is meant by the value of all his other advantages.	—
The employment of women and children is principally confined to the potato and harvest season, and does not amount to much.	It is difficult to say what families of this extent earn, from the want of employment; generally, however, what they might earn may be estimated at about 2s. 6d. per week, or £5 per annum.	With an average amount of employment they might earn £8 within the year.	—
I cannot tell.	About £6 per annum.	Allowing half a weight of potatoes, at 4d. per weight, and 1d. for milk in the day, the average expense would be £4 11s. 8d.	—
Wages for labour usually paid by the rent laid on the potato garden.	Money, and garden (potato) and cabin rent.	Usually in money.	Labourers are sometimes paid by their employers in money, and sometimes in provisions; it is not understood in this parish what con acre means.
There being scarcely one, I cannot say.	Herds are hired and paid for in money, butter, and what is termed horn-money.	Cannot answer this question.	£2 a-year, with diet and lodging, is the usual hire of herds in this parish.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Ibane, Barrymore.

Donoughmore and Abbeymahon. Pop. 3,927.	Lislee, Abbeymahon, Donoughmore, and Kilsillagh. Pop. 9,106.	Lislee and Kilsillagh. Pop. 4,939.	Rathbane and Ardfield. Pop. 4,559.
Rev. John Madras.	Rev. John Daly.	Rev. James Stewart.	Rev. Patrick Sheehy, P. P.
It would be a very difficult matter to state the number, as all who hold a few acres of ground work as labourers. There are several not in constant employment.	About 1,000. In constant employment about 60; the remainder employed at their own work and otherwise, or by others in occasional employment.	No means of ascertaining this.	Half the men in the parish are labourers, one-third of whom are in constant, and the remainder in occasional employment.
By the produce of their potato garden; they all keep a pig.	They all till gardens, and live on the produce when out of employment.	Chiefly by the produce of their own potato garden.	Maintained with a small share of potatoes raised by themselves; some sea-weed and shell-fish collected by their families.
Potatoes, and generally fish or milk: they are comfortably clad, which I think is owing, in a great measure, to an association shop in the parish of Lislee, where they get articles for which they pay in small weekly instalments, paying at the rate of 1s. in the pound interest.	Ordinary diet potatoes and sour milk in summer time, and herrings and sprats in winter time, together with the small collection of shell-fish along the shore: their clothing very poor, mostly in rags.	Potatoes and fish, with sheep's milk, and sour milk from the dairy: their clothing is indifferent, but with improvement in the last 10 years.	Potatoes, milk, and some fish, are the ordinary diet of the better class of labourers, and that of the others as above: the clothing of all is indifferent.
8d. per day without diet, 6d. with diet, throughout the year.	The gentlemen give from 6d. to 8d., without diet, per day, and farmers 5d., with diet, both summer and winter; winter four months little or no employment.	Daily wages 8d. without diet, 6d. with diet, winter and summer.	The daily wages with diet are from 5d. to 6d.; without diet generally 7½d.; same in winter and summer, when they do obtain employment.
The months of December and January.	From November to April.	December, January, and February.	Not generally employed from the middle of November to the middle of March, nor from the middle of June to the middle of August.
Not generally; the women's wages are 4d. per day.	Very few employed, at 3d. per day without diet; women spinning, 10d. per week with diet, but very few employed.	Women and children are not generally employed in labour; when they are employed women receive 4d. and children 3d. per day.	Women and children are very seldom employed, and when they are the wages for women are from 3d. to 4d., and for children from 2d. to 3d. per day.
It is not.	Very little task-work in the parish.	No.	Task-work is not general in this parish.
Along the sea-coast a great many men are employed in boats collecting sea-weed for more than three months, during which they make, on an average, £5, and the rest of the season they fish; should the year prove favourable their earnings would be about £12; the other labourers earn £9: this, in all cases, is exclusive of the profits of their potatoes and pig.	The average of a labourer's earnings £6 per annum by his labour.	An average labourer at average employment might earn from £7 to £8 in the year; his advantages may be from £2 to £3; no extra wages usually in harvest, but the men are frequently fed at that time; there are, however, many labourers employed in collecting sea-weed and in fishing, who earn considerably beyond this.	About £6, if he should obtain an average amount of employment.
They are very seldom employed; the labourer's potato garden is manured and tilled by his family.	No earnings, except the children in service, who get, at an average, 5s. per quarter when employed.	About £13 13s. if they could all get employment, the wife at 4d. per day, and each of the children at 3d. per day, and supposing them to get work eight months in the year.	The family are usually employed in raising the potato crop for their support, and may, in addition, obtain about £3 a-year, if they get average employment.
About £3 10s. or £4.	Diet commonly being so cheap, I compute 3d. per day, or £4 per annum.	From £3 10s. to £4, during each of the three last years.	The yearly expense would be between £6 or £7, or say 4d. or 5d. per day, for the support of a labourer on the usual diet.
The labourer is usually paid by a house, and ground for a potato garden; the balance is given in money.	Few are paid in cash; mostly by their cabins and acre, and few provisions.	The gentry pay in money; the farmers pay their regular labourers in provisions, con acre, and cabin, paying the balance in money.	Wages are usually paid in lieu of rent for potato ground and cabins.
There are not any.	Generally dairy cows, at the average of £6 per head.	None.	Very few employed in the capacity of herds in this parish; but, when they are, they are generally old men and boys, who get about 4d. per day.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Ibane, Barrymore.

Rathbaney . . Pop. 2,536.	Templeomalus . Pop. 1,352.	Timoleague . . Pop. 1,822.	Timoleague and Kilmaloda. Pop. —
Earl of Carbery.	Rev. D. H. Nash.	Rev. Charles Coghlan, D. D.	Rev. Michael O'Brien, P. P.
There are between 300 and 400 labourers in the parish, of which one-half may be said to have constant employment; the remaining half have occasional employment in the parish, and sometimes go for work into other districts, or to England for haymaking and harvest; in the above number farmers' servants are not included, or any but able-bodied labouring men.	About 200, some of whom are only occasionally employed.	I cannot answer.	The labourers are 390 in number: of those about 200 are constantly employed, and the remainder occasionally.
They subsist very poorly when out of employment, except in the fishing season, when the active and industrious, who reside within any reasonable distance from the sea, earn considerably by fishing, but their boats and gear are very bad, from their want of capital: the original cost, and afterwards keeping in repair, is too much for their means, so that few of them have boats without a partner; their boats would last much longer if they could afford to keep them in better order: some labourers rent small pieces of land, from one to four or five acres; when they have anything near the latter quantity they have always some work to occupy them at home, when not employed by a gentleman or larger farmer, or in any other way.	Cannot say.	When out of employment at home they for the most part go in large bodies to assist in digging the potatoes in the interior districts.	When out of employment their maintenance is derived from the trifle which they earn or save from their earnings when employed, from the potato garden, which they till in the season, and from other little acts of industry, such as the rearing of poultry and swine, which they sell at market.
The potato is the staple food; in the summer they use a good deal of fish, and at other seasons, when they get it cheap, milk occasionally; there being so much of the land in tillage, and, consequently, few cows or sheep. The clothing of the men is woollen cloth or frieze, usually made at home, and, except in the very poorest class, tolerably good; the women of late years use much stuff and cotton, which they get so very cheap. They are very deficient in bed-clothing, and, when blankets are given them in the winter, it is scarcely possible to prevent their selling or pawning them in the ensuing summer; on the whole it may be said the labouring class are more deficient in bed-clothing and bedding than in anything else.	Potatoes, with salt or porridge.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; clothing pretty good in general, but in some instances very wretched.	The ordinary diet of such might be said to consist of the potato exclusively; sometimes, but very seldom, they contrive to purchase a little fish or milk, and so seldom, indeed, that when obtained they deem them luxuries. Their clothing is also most wretched.
7d. a-day, the year round, without diet; sometimes 6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer; the farmers give 6d., and diet, and exact more labour; some labourers, who have more skill at particular works, get higher wages, from 10d. to 1s.; they are not many.	From 6d. to 8d.	With diet, 5d. or 6d.; without diet, 7d. to 10d.; varying with the seasons of the year.	With diet, their daily wages are 5d. per day; without diet, 8d.; winter and summer making no difference in the wages given them.
In winter.	Winter.	Immediately after the corn harvest until the time of digging their potatoes.	The time during which they are least employed is from December to March.
Married women scarcely ever work in the fields; the girls do, and much more in later years since the which occupied them almost the year round; now those who can get employment in light farming works, such as weeding, haymaking, &c., can earn 3d. or 4d. a-day, but this cannot be reckoned on as giving constant employment: the same may be said of the boys; some of these are employed by the farmers, by the quarter, &c., and live in the family; they get from 7s. to 10s. a quarter.	No.	Occasionally; women at 6d., children at 3d. per day.	They are not usually employed.
There are some instances of task-work within a few years, and it probably will increase to a certain extent.	No.	I believe not generally undertaken.	It is not.
A daily labourer in what is termed constant employment, will seldom have more than 290 days, that is allowing 75 days for sabbaths, holidays, and casualties; that, at 7d., would be £8 9s. 2d., but few earn above £8; holidays and funerals make a great deduction from their earnings, though many of the former have been struck off, as they term it.	About £5.	From £12 to £13, varying sometimes to £14 in a precarious season, as I have learned from persons who have been long resident.	The labourer mentioned in this question earns in the year £5 7s., including with his average employment all his other means of raising money.
When they had employment at spinning every female was calculated to earn 1½d. a-day, besides assisting in the household work; good spinners could earn 3d.; the boys, if employed, would earn 3d.; the wife cannot be fairly included, as she must attend to the house and other concerns; the four children, if employed constantly, might be averaged at 2d. a-day, which, at 290 days for the year's work, would be £9 13s. 4d.	—	If the whole family were employed, which rarely happens, their united labour would produce, I should think, about £22 per annum; but this, from my short observation of their habits, I cannot assert positively.	On this question I will be silent, as neither the wives nor children of labourers in these parishes are employed.
About £3 5s. on an average of years; this would not include meat, which is seldom any part of their food, but is confined to potatoes, milk, and fish, and occasionally eggs; I am not confident of this answer, for in their frugal management it might be lower.	About £5.	The labourer generally tills his own potato garden, which he works out in the course of the year, and is generally the sole support of himself and family, with a scanty and only an occasional supply of milk or fish.	The yearly expense of food for such a labourer would be £6 8s., allowing him three meals a day, and those meals to consist of only potatoes and milk.
This question is partly answered in the three preceding answers; there is always a nominal money price for the work of the labourer, but it is unavoidably mixed up with rent, and sometimes with provision, which the farmer sells to the labourer, to be paid for by labour and money: all this relates to cottages hired from occupant farmers by labourers; where cottages are held with small plots of land from landlords of another description it is always for a money rent, and so paid: there are some, but few, instances of labourers building their own cabins on waste spots, permitted by the farmers.	Sometimes in money, at other times in provisions.	I am not acquainted with the conacre system.	Usually both in money and provisions.
This is not a grazing country, and scarcely a herd in it, except it may be two or three in the employment of the better sort of farmers, who, living near towns, keep a few dairy cows, and they are hired and paid as other labourers.	No herding.	I believe there are very few herds; the parish is almost exclusively tillage ground.	Herds are never hired here.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Imokilly, Barrymore.

Aghada Union . Pop. 9,313.	Cloyne . . Pop. 6,410.	Imogeely, Dungourney, and Clonmult (including Castle-martyr) . . Pop. 6,811.	Kilcredan and Garryroe. Pop. 1,366.
Rev. Daniel O'Flinn, P. P.	Francis Rowland, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Michael Flannagan, P. P.	John Leslie, Esq.
There are about 620 labourers in this parish. There are about 500 who have constant labour, and about 120 occasionally, especially in the harvest, and in repairing or making roads.	—	In the united parishes there are 400 labourers, 250 of whom may be deemed as constantly employed.	657 labourers, 438 in constant employment, 219 seldom employed.
In general they have a potato garden, which they pay for sometimes in work, and sometimes by selling a pig they endeavour to fatten, or by selling what they can spare of the potatoes.	They are maintained by some savings made by them when employed.	They generally contrive to plant a potato garden, the produce of which supports them when unemployed; others, not so fortunate, are supported by the charity of the public.	Principally by contributions of food collected by their wives from the neighbours who are able to afford them.
The diet in general is potatoes, seldom any milk; sometimes a salt herring, sometimes some sea-weeds they pick on the strand, and boil; at other times, if they chance to procure hog's lard, they make use of what they call dip; as for flesh meat it would be a treat to them to have a bit of pork on Christmas Day or Easter Sunday: as to clothing it is poor in general; they endeavour to keep a few sheep, and strive to manufacture frieze.	Labourers' chief diet is potatoes and milk. Their clothing in general, when at work, is indifferent, being obliged, from economical motives, to reserve their good clothes for Sundays and holidays, on which occasions they are well clad.	The diet is most wretched, being in many cases potatoes and salt, whilst they have sometimes milk; the clothing, ordinarily speaking, is not bad.	Potatoes and milk, when they can get it, constitute their ordinary diet; many are so poor as to be obliged to be content with dry potatoes; many of them are very badly clothed.
The daily wages in general, for those employed by gentlemen, are 8d. per day without food, but those who work for farmers have in general 6d. per day, a cheap garden for potatoes, the house cheap, and some help of firing, coals, or furze; no difference between summer and winter.	Daily wages of labourers in town are 8d. per day; in harvest and in the spring, when planting potatoes, they receive 10d. and diet for a short period; the country labourers receive in value from 6d. to 8d. per day.	Without diet the wages are 8d., and with diet 6d. per day, except at harvest or other particular seasons of the year, when they are 1s. with diet.	6d. per day; 8d. in harvest and at the season for potato-digging, at which periods they are generally dieted; I believe the wages are the same in winter and summer.
About this season of the year (winter) they are least employed, except those under farmers, who employ them in threshing corn and preparing dung, &c.	They are least employed from the 1st of December to the 1st of February.	From November to March.	In winter.
Women and children are not usually employed; women are in the harvest employed to bind corn, dig and pick potatoes, and stones off fields, and children sometimes to watch the corn when put into the ground and when ripe, as also to break stones for roads; the wages in the harvest for women are 6d., and children 3d.	Women are occasionally employed at from 4d. to 6d. per day, children at from 3d. to 5d. per day, and children sometimes to watch the corn when put into the ground and when ripe, as also to break stones for roads; the wages in the harvest for women are 6d., and children 3d.	At certain seasons of the year, such as harvest, or potato digging or planting, when women are paid 6d., and children 2d. or 3d. per day.	Women are seldom employed, but when they are so they receive 4d. per day, and in harvest 6d.; there is a straw plait manufacture which affords employment to a number of females, many of whom are young girls, who earn from 3d. to 5d. per day.
Task-work is not in use generally in this parish, except in threshing corn, or levelling ditches, or breaking stones on a road; so much for each butt or cart load.	Task-work is not general in this parish.	Not general.	It is not.
On an average a labourer might earn in a day, and task-work, about £9 in the year; there are many wet days he cannot work, except threshing corn in a barn, or some inside work.	A labourer on an average would earn £9 in the year.	Something about £8 or £9 a-year.	About £8; some more, others less than this sum.
I imagine that the average work of the entire of them would scarcely amount to from £12 to £13 a-year, as the women and children have not constant employment.	Where there are four children the wife cannot leave home, where her time is occupied in domestic arrangements; as there is not constant employment for the children, I consider that from £1 10s. to £2 is as much as any of them can earn in a year.	Not being much employed, it is difficult to say; something perhaps about £2 a-year.	It would be difficult to answer this question, as women and children are not generally employed; those who are engaged in the straw plait manufacture can earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week.
As they live generally on potatoes, I am certain that his food might average from £3 to £4 yearly for the three last years.	Not less than £5 will support an able-bodied labourer on potatoes and milk for one year.	From £5 10s. to £6 a-year.	I should suppose about £4 or £5 for one who can afford to use milk or fish in addition to his potatoes; half that sum for those who are obliged to be content with potatoes only.
Labour for wages is generally paid in money, for gardens for potatoes, or by supplying them with provisions.	That question has been already answered.	Always by the cabin, and acre of potato garden.	Partly in money, and partly, as stated in answer to No. 26, Appendix F., in potato ground.
There are not many of this description in this parish, being a tillage country, but the few that are, are fed by those who employ them, and get £3 or £4 a-year, and others are allowed their day's labour without food through the year.	There are none.	Being a tillage country, they are not usually employed here; when they are they are paid about £3 a-year, besides their diet and lodging.	I cannot exactly ascertain.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Imokilly.

Killeagh . . Pop. 2,785.	Killeagh . . Pop. 2,785.	Killeagh, Ardagh, and Dangan. Pop. 6,563.	Kilmacdonogue, Kilcredan, Garryroe, Itemorrough, Boholan, and Kilmahan, Pop. 9,613.
<i>Roger Green Davis, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. H. Rogers, LL.D.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Sheehan, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Peter O'Neil, P. P.</i>
Half of the male population. I consider labourers mostly employed.	There are about 50 unattached labourers, who can be hired by the day, who are most commonly in employment; all other labourers are called working tenants, as they reside with, and work from March to March for, a certain farmer, by agreement.	Labourers 664. In constant employment 375: in occasional employment 289.	Entire number of labourers 1,155. Constantly employed 770; occasionally employed 385.
By charity, pilfering, and the neighbouring farmers.	The unattached labourers live in their own houses, and maintain themselves when unemployed, as they generally have potatoes.	The labourers generally grow some potatoes, and live on them when out of employment; many, however, upon the charity of their neighbours.	They live mostly on a scanty meal a-day, collected by their wives from charitable neighbours and friends.
Potatoes as diet; tolerably clothed by home manufacture.	In spring and harvest the unattached get from the farmers, when employed by them, 8d. and diet, at other times 8d. only; their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; their clothing tolerably good: in winter the unattached are least employed.	The ordinary diet is dry potatoes, sometimes seasoned by a little salt; their clothing is of the meanest and most wretched description; in numerous instances the day-clothes are used as bed-covering.	Dry potatoes mostly, but, as to clothing, they are so badly clad, in general, that many of them are prevented through nakedness from attending to their religious duties on the sabbath.
8d. a-day common labourers, without diet, summer and winter; from 4d. to 6d. in winter, and from 6d. to 8d. per day in summer, with diet.		The daily wages for men in constant employment are 6d. per day, winter and summer; occasional labourers get 8d.; when diet is given, it is generally through the charity of employers.	Daily wages, &c., 6d. in general without diet, and 8d. for occasional labour in harvest and digging potatoes, at which seasons occasional labourers get their diet.
From June till harvest.		From spring until harvest.	In winter.
Not very generally employed, women at 4d. a-day in winter, 6d. in harvest, or picking potatoes.	Mere children are seldom employed; women are when they offer, and get 6½d. per day with diet in harvest when employed by farmers.	In hurried times women are sometimes employed at 4d. per day; children are not much employed, except in collecting manure for the potato garden.	Seldom employed, but when women are employed they get 4d. except in harvest and digging potatoes, when they get 6d.; a great many of the females are employed
	in plaiting straw at 3d. per day, particularly in Kilmacdonogue, Kilcredan, and Itemorrough.		
It is not.	No task-work general.	No, it is scarcely known in this parish.	Task-work not general.
From £8 to £10 as labour.	He could well obtain £10.	From £8 to £9 a-year: the only advantage they have is the manure they collect, for which they get from farmers as much ground for potato garden as it will reach.	About £7 per annum.
From £4 to £6.	It is not easy to answer this, for the wife, with the care of four children, could not often be absent from home, and therefore, except a few days in binding at harvest, she does not look for work; and as to the children, about the age stated, they do not seek daily	If they get average employment, which is not the case here, they would earn about £12 a-year; as it is they scarcely earn from £3 to £4.	The wife 15s. at most, and the eldest, of 16 years, about 10s. per annum; the females (from 9 to 16 years) may earn about 6s. each per annum at plait works, as above.
About 3d. per day.	employment, but engage with farmers at stated wages and board through the year or quarter, the wages from 15s. to £1 10s. per quarter.	Living, as the labourers do generally in these parishes, on dry potatoes, the diet of a labourer would cost £2 10s. a-year; if he could obtain milk, the entire expense would amount to £5 15s.	About £2, at the average price of potatoes during each of the last three years.
Usually paid in money or potato ground.	Unattached labourers are paid in money; yearly workmen by cabins, &c., as above.	Seldom in money, generally by the house and acre of garden.	Wages for labour generally paid by potato ground, as above, and seldom by money.
No herdsmen in this parish.	There are no herds in this parish.	Herds, of whom there are very few in these parishes, are paid about £2 a-year, together with their diet and lodging.	If by herds be meant dairy cows, they are generally let from £6 to £8 per cow per annum.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Imokilly, Kericcurrihy.

St. Mary's and Clonpriest. Pop. 5,136.	St. Mary's (including Town of Youghal) . . Pop. 11,327.	St. Mary's (including Town of Youghal) . . Pop. 11,327.	Carrigaline (Middle Ploughland only) . . Pop. —.
Rev. J. Russell,* R.C.C.	Rev. Henry Swanzy.	Abraham Fisher.	Capt. Adkins.
In the parish of Clonpriest 350; all, with the exception of about 100, obtain employment for nine months; in that of Youghal 160; about half are constantly employed for the same period, and the other half occasionally.	It is impossible to answer accurately this question; there are a great number of persons engaged as porters and in merchants' stores, besides the agricultural labourers; they are not always employed.	By the Population Return of 1831 there were 1,039 labourers in the parish; the number now I suppose much the same; probably not more than half in constant employment.	About 200; 50 of whom cannot work.
In each parish by whatever potatoes they happen to have in their houses.	There is no stated provision; some have small shops in the town; country labourers have generally some potato ground, but many of both are in great distress when unemployed.	There is not any public provision for them, and many of them are in great distress when out of employment, when they have to pawn almost every thing they have.	Potatoes, on which they totally subsist, are kept from one season to the other.
In each parish the labourers live on potatoes and salt; sometimes they boil a little cabbage; when potatoes are abundant they eat three meals, when scarce but two; and those potatoes are usually of the worst kind, because the most productive; they are all badly clad, their working dress being little better	Potatoes and milk, with little else, in the country; more general diet in town; the clothing is generally not bad, with the exception of shoes and stockings.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk, when they can procure it, and sometimes fish, and the clothing in general very poor.	Potatoes are the diet: the clothing wretched.
In each parish the farmer stipulates that the labourer shall work for him, both winter and summer, for 6d. per day, without diet; in the vicinity of Youghal some gentlemen give 8d., a few 10d.; but that is got from them again by the exorbitant rent they must pay for their potato gardens.	In town from 10d. to 1s. per diem, and in the country from 7d. to 9d., without diet; this averages winter and summer.	In the town generally 1s. to 10d. per day, winter and summer; in the country 10d. to 8d., without diet.	6d. per day with diet, and 8d. per day without.
Winter.	From 1st July till 1st September, and from 10th December till 1st March.	In winter in the country; in the town not so much difference, as many in summer are occupied in fishing, who find work in winter in the stores, principally in receiving, preparing, and shipping of corn.	In winter.
Women are employed in each parish, in planting potatoes and binding corn, at 6d. a-day; no children are employed.	They are not much employed except in spring and harvest, and then at very low wages.	A few women are employed in the stores in town, mostly in winter, at 6d. per day, and some in the country from 6d. to 4d.; but little employment for children.	The women and children have no employment.
It is not.	I believe not; there are few very extensive farmers in this parish.	But little task-work in this neighbourhood, except in the town, where task-work is not unfrequent.	Never thought of.
About £6.	About £11 or £12 a-year; in many cases not over £9 or £10.	This is not a question easily answered, but I suppose it may be about from £10 to £15 a-year.	8d. per day, if at work for a resident gentleman, any day fit to work, and 6d. per day from a farmer.
The wife and children referred to may be said to earn nothing, they get so little.	There is very little employment here for women and young persons, so that the average must be very small; I cannot make a sufficiently accurate estimation to state it.	This is even more difficult, but, if an average employment could be found for such, it may be from £10 to £15, or for full employment £20 a-year.	They get no employment.
An able-bodied labourer would eat in the year about 16 barrels of potatoes, the value of which is about £2 10s.; it is to be taken into account that they are his only food, and are eaten dry; that is, without milk, fish, or any sort of condiment.	About £6, or perhaps £5, a-year.	As near as I can ascertain, about 5d. per day, or £7 10s. a-year.	Supposing a man to eat three meals of potatoes, he would consume 1½ weight in four days, which would, at 3d. per weight, cost about £3 12s.
Wages are paid by the gardens for potatoes, which the labourers get from the farmers; money is scarcely ever given.	Generally by money, but also by con acre, &c., which is a mutual accommodation.	Mostly in money, and in con acres, to pay the rent of which wages are left down with the employer.	Paid by a house and land, never in money, except where a gentleman resides.
In the parish of Clonpriest there are but two, one of whom gets 6d. a-day; the other gets his diet, and 1s. a-week; in that of Youghal a father and his son get £9 a-year without diet, another gets £2, and another £3 and their diet.	I do not know; they are generally members of the family.	There are scarcely any herds in this parish; I know of none hired as such.	We don't employ them, having no dairy ground.

* The following answers refer to the country part of both parishes.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kerrycurrihy.

Kilmoney . . Pop. 711.	Marmullaue . . Pop. 1,500.	Monkstown . . Pop. 2,199.	Monkstown . . Pop. 2,199.
<i>Michael Roberts, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Richard Lloyd.</i>	<i>Rev. A. G. Hollingsworth.</i>	<i>William Parker, Esq.</i>
About 300 are in actual employment, and are generally able to get employment throughout the year.	It is almost impossible to state how many labourers are in the parish, they so often change in and out of it, or how many in constant or occasional employment.	Labourers employed in agriculture 84; one-half in constant employment, the residue occasionally, say 4 months in 12; observe that it is not the same family employed throughout the year, but first one, then another, so that on an average one-half of the numbers have full employment.	About 60 in agricultural work, every holder of land wishing to dispense with labourers, who, when out of employment, live in the greatest wretchedness on dry potatoes, mostly begged from the cottier farmers.
Being mostly the sons of small farmers, they reside with their relatives.	By what they may save or put by when at work, or by credit for provisions till they are again employed.	By their potato gardens, or by charity.	
Potatoes and milk, with few exceptions; where one man has to support a large young family, they cannot afford milk; generally speaking, the labouring class are well clothed, having employment.	Potatoes always, and sometimes salt or dried fish, or milk; the clothing is of the coarsest kind, and bad enough.	Milk and potatoes, with perhaps, twice or three times a-week, a bit of salt fish.	The ordinary diet potatoes and bad milk, with a little fish occasionally.
8d. per day winter and summer, and 6d. with diet; but I have known 2s. a-day given at harvest.	Day-labourers' wages are from 6d. to 10d. per day without diet, 6d. with diet, generally; and in harvest 8d. or 10d. per day, with diet.	10d. without diet, the year through; in times of hurried business, as three weeks in harvest, and three in potato-digging, then 1s.; strangers get diet and 8d. or 10d. besides, as the demand varies, but this only in the above periods.	The wages of agricultural labourers, winter and summer, from 8d. to 10d. per day without diet, except when reaping wheat or digging potatoes.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	In winter.	From November to March.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April.
Women and children are employed at harvest, and to pick potatoes, the women at 5d. per day, and the children from 3d. to 5d., according to age.	Women are employed in picking or setting potatoes, in binding corn, and weeding potato gardens, usually at 6d. per day; but children are seldom or never employed.	Not usually, except when setting potatoes, or picking, when the men dig them up; children scarcely ever employed; the women get 6d. per day.	Very little employment for women, none for children; women, in harvest and picking potatoes, get 5d. per day.
Not general; but when men are out of employment task-work is occasionally done.	It is not.	No, except when making ditches or quarrying stone.	No task-work.
About £10 a-year.	From £10 to £12 per year; I know not what other advantages he may have, except his labour and his potato garden, which he pays rent for.	Taking out holidays (one great drawback on the comfort of the peasantry) and wet days, not more than £6 10s.	An able-bodied labourer might earn in the year by day-work £10, and may make from £2 to £3 by his companion, the pig; the wife gains nothing by spinning.
Being only able to get occasional employment, I should say not more than £5; but if kept at constant employment, it would of course be over £20.	The wife might earn about £5 or £6 per year by labour, if much employed; children—not being employed—nothing.	Not 20 days' work in the year can be obtained for them; if they could all be employed, of course the man would earn 3s. or 4s. per day, and become a little Prince.	Very little indeed, not worth naming at present; a few shillings in the year only.
About £6 1s. 8d.; that is, allowing him one weight of potatoes of 21 lbs. each day, at 3d., and three pints of milk, at 1d.	I cannot tell.	3s. per week would be a full amount of allowance for food; 2s. 6d. would be sufficient at the average price of potatoes for the last three years.	About £4 10s. for potatoes and milk, or about 3d. per day.
If the work is done for a gentleman the labourer is paid in money; the farmer gives a house and land in lieu of the labour.	In money, and the rent of the potato garden, if they hold any, stopped or deducted out of the wages.	Generally money.	Partly in money, provisions, or rent of cabin and garden.
This being entirely tillage, there are no herds.	There are no herds in this parish except two, who are employed by the owners of the dairy cows.	No herds. (The term wants explanation for the South.)	£2 10s. to £5 per annum.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinnalea.

Ballinaboy . . Pop. 2,888.	Ballyfeard . . Pop. 1,304.	Ballymartle . . Pop. 1,585.	Brinny and Knockaville. Pop. 2,184.
Rev. Thomas Beamish.	Rev. Nicholas C. Bowen.	Rev. John Stoye.	Rev. William L. Beaufort.
I find that there are 331 labourers in this parish. Of those 315, at least, are in constant employment; the remaining 16 are occasionally employed by those from whom they rent houses, and, when disengaged, are frequently called on by strangers; so they are seldom idle.	250 in constant employment.	As to number cannot say, but I think that all of them get employment throughout the year from the gentry and farmers.	I have no knowledge.
When out of employment they are maintained by the produce of their potato field, for which work is given usually in lieu of money: the extent of potato land is in proportion to the number in a family, and the price of it is paid by the labour of one or more in less than a year, and thus a support is secured for each family.	—	By having provided a sufficient store of potatoes for their year's consumption, which they pay for by labour.	They are, by agreement or industry, most commonly furnished with potato gardens, which supply them with food at such times.
The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes and milk in summer, and potatoes, with fish occasionally, in winter: with respect to clothing their working dresses are indifferent, but their Sunday attire, generally speaking, is very comfortable.	Potatoes and very little milk: clothing wretched.	Potatoes and sheep's milk, sometimes fish: their three or four sheep furnish them with clothing.	Ordinary diet potatoes, with or without milk: clothing but indifferent among the labouring class.
The wages are the same in winter and summer, for by compact, labourers are bound to work by the year, Sundays and holidays excepted, for 8d. per day without diet, and 5d. per day with diet, until the price set on the cabin and potato field is paid for by labour at least.	With diet 5d., without diet 8d., all the same.	5d. per day with diet, or 8d. without; no difference between winter or summer.	I am not competent to answer these following questions.
The periods of the year when their services are least required are December and January, but even in those months employers frequently require their work.	Winter.	In winter (when the day is wet they are not employed), and from the end of June till harvest.	—
Women and children are not usually employed; when women are they usually get 5d. per day without diet.	Yes, from 3d. to 4d. per day.	No.	—
No.	No.	No.	—
I should think about £20.	£8.	About £10 per year.	—
I should think about £10 per annum, supposing the eldest to be a female.	£12.	The women and children are not employed at any kind of work, with the exception of some few who card wool and spin for themselves.	—
About £5 would, I think, provide the ordinary diet.	£3 10s.	The expense will depend on the food used; if potatoes (the general food), about 4d. per day.	—
—	By con acres.	Labourers generally prefer the con acre, which is the most common mode of payment.	—
—	There are none.	The same as labourers.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinzalea, Carberry East (East Division), Muskerry, &c.

Dunderrow . . Pop. 2,498.	Innishannon . . . Pop. 3,840.	Innishannon, Brinny, &c. Pop. 8,918.	Liffany . . . Pop. 855.
Rev. Morgan O'Donovan.	Rev. Thomas Meade.	Rev. Michael Field, P. P.	Rev. John Meade.
Not known: there is more employment in summer and harvest than at any other periods of the year.	There are many, but I have not ascertained the number.	Near 700 families of labourers; some depending upon occasional employment.	Probably 100 in constant employment; very few are only occasionally employed.
On whatever resource they may have of stored potatoes; or some few, near the sea, of fish.	They live on the produce of their potato garden.	In a great measure by begging.	In the cultivation of their potato ground.
Potatoes and milk, and fish occasionally; they are all comfortably clad, more especially on the sabbath days.	Potatoes alone form their ordinary diet; their clothing is generally of a very poor description.	Very indifferent.	Potatoes, milk, and occasionally fish: tolerably well clothed.
Winter and summer 8d. per day is paid, without diet; but at harvest or haymaking 10d. or 1s; mowers and reapers get more: with diet only 6d. is paid, unless there be a scarcity of labourers at the above periods.	8d. without and 4d. with diet; during the pressure of harvest-work 10d. is given.	4d. with diet, from 6d. to 7d. without diet.	Without diet 8d. per diem, and with diet 5d.; usually the same rate is paid throughout the year, as the agreement is made for one year: occasional labourers in harvest and potato-digging are paid at a higher rate: Mr. Herriock gives a house rent free.
In the winter labourers are least in demand; but there is hardly a day that work cannot be had, and sometimes not sufficient hands to be had.	In winter, and before the harvest.	In winter, and about Midsummer.	In winter; but generally are employed.
Women are employed, and children, in binding and leasing corn, picking stones, &c., women at 4d., children at 2d. per day.	They are not usually employed in labour; women are sometimes, at weeding or binding corn, at 4d. per day.	Only in the harvest, for a few weeks.	Women are employed frequently at 4d., and children at various rates; but the women are mostly employed in domestic matters.
Sometimes task-work is given by the perch for making ditches, mason-work, &c.; but it is not generally practised in this parish.	It is not common.	No.	Not except in public works, and mowing and fencing.
Can't answer this.	About £6.	Allowing 300 days' work, at 8d., £10.	From £8 to £10.
—	Women and children get so little, uncertain, and irregular employment, that the value can scarcely be taken into account or estimated.	No work for them, generally speaking, except what the wife may do at home, or in the cultivation of their own potato garden, if they have one.	Probably £10.
—	About £3, for potatoes alone, averaged at 4d. per weight of 23 lbs.	As fed in this country, from £4 to £5.	I cannot calculate.
Wages for labour are usually paid in money and by con acre, and at the rate before mentioned of 8d. per diem.	Usually paid in money, or by a potato garden. the people I think prefer, as it ensures them a supply of provisions, and enables them also to feed pigs and poultry, which, with any occasional work which offers, enables them to provide necessary articles for the family, such as clothes, fish, milk, &c.	By all these ways.	Wages for labour are most usually paid this way, which
It is not an extensive feeding parish, and of course few herdsmen employed; and those employed are more in the light of servants and dependents than of labourers.	There are none.	—	No herds employed in this parish except by Mr. Herriock; but, in the neighbourhood, the herd is usually an old man, who gets about £3 per annum and diet.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinnalea.

Liffany . . Pop. 855.	Nohaval and Kilmonogue. Pop. 2,417.	Ringcurran . . Pop. 3,815.	Ringcurran . . Pop. 3,815.
Capt. W. H. Herrick, R. N. J. P.	Rev. William R. Townsend.	Rev. John B. Creagh.	John T. Cramer, Esq. J. P.
110 labourers, mostly in constant employment.	This is a query I cannot answer. The labourers of the parish get constant employment, certainly at very poor remuneration; they are almost invariably paid in kind. House-rent, land for potato garden, grass of sheep, or milk, are charged against their work. The few extra labourers get employment from such as keep no labourers.	Impossible to ascertain the exact number; I should think about 500, who are generally employed.	About 40 labourers in constant employment, and 100 in occasional employment. All the small farmers (who are numerous) do their work with the assistance of their families.
In general they have a potato garden to attend to.	There are few or none unemployed; I often can't get a man to work, though I give 8d. a-day in money from no public source: they, if unemployed, work, or rather trifle, at home, gathering manure, mending shoes, turning their potatoes, &c.	By the produce of their potato gardens.	Every labourer has a potato garden, varying from half an acre to two acres, which supplies him with food for most of the year; besides, for a few months, they get employment in the fishery, which serves to provide necessaries for the remainder of the year.
Some only potatoes, others milk and fish in addition; in general well clothed.	The ordinary diet the poorest potato—a cattle kind, called horse potato, waxy and watery; and sometimes, not always, a scanty supply of salt fish, without thinking of butter. The clothing barely sufficient to cover nakedness; they possess a decent suit for Sundays, or oftener wear a great coat, which covers bad clothes.	Potatoes, milk, and fish diet. Clothing comfortable, with very few exceptions.	The general diet is potatoes, with milk or fish; those who have constant employment are well clothed, and most of the others also; a great improvement has taken place in this respect within the last 20 years.
8d. per day, without diet; 5d. per day, with diet. My own labourers 8d. per day. House and potato ground rent free.	The daily wages vary from 6d. to 8d. without diet; there is no variation in seasons for the constant labourer. When extra men are called in, in harvest or potato-digging, they get 8d., and sometimes 10d. a-day, with diet of potatoes and milk; but this only for a few days; in some cases 5d. or 6d. with diet.	In the country 8d., in town 10d., all through the year.	The daily wages, all the year, where constant employment is given, are 8d. a-day for a man, and 6d. for a boy of 16 years of age, without diet; in hurried times of harvest 10d. and 1s. a day is given; 6d. a-day in winter is common in the high distant farms for occasional employment, without diet, and 4d. with diet; 1s. 6d. a-day for mowing hay, and 1s. 1d. a-day, with diet, for lighter men, during the summer, dredging for sea-sand for manure. Those who go in fishing-boats always enter on shares; that is, a certain proportion of what is taken goes to the owner of the boat, the remainder is divided among the crew. An engagement in these fishing-boats is much sought after.
In winter, after the potato crop is dug; but, in general, they are employed by the year, and the farmer finds work for them.	From November until May, and in July and August; but here they have employment at all times, fishing, taking oar-weed, drawing sand, and so forth, for their regular hire.	The town labourers in winter. Those in the country are in constant employment.	The labourers who get occasional employment are generally idle from the termination of the potato-digging till the spring sowing commences in March, about three months.
In summer women at 4d., children at 2d. and 3d.	Very little, except when potatoes are taking out; the wages 3d. or 4d. a-day; and at harvest, when women get work binding corn.	Women sometimes, wages about 5d.; children seldom, wages about 4d.	Women are only employed in planting potatoes, and binding corn in harvest, at 6d. a-day; the children will not work till near manhood.
Very unusual, owing to the dishonesty of the lower order, always trying to overreach their employer.	Not at all; there may be a few instances of threshing corn by the score.	Not at all.	There is no task-work except threshing corn.
A Protestant labourer, who keeps no saints' days, will earn £15 or £16 a-year, besides tilling his potato garden and fattening two pigs.	£9 a-year is about the amount a man can earn, allowing deduction for wet days and holidays. Where there are a father and one or two sons able to work they are not indigent; but when, as is often the case, there is only the father to support a wife and children, they are superlatively indigent; when he is sick their state is deplorable beyond description; the clothes in pawn, the bed-clothes in pawn, and every extreme of poverty! The only addition to his labour is a pig, by which they sometimes gain £1, or, perhaps, £2 a-year, and the eggs of barn-door fowl; this is their only resource for clothes; if they are able to have a sheep or two they manufacture the wool into clothes.	Something about £10.	The labourer in constant employment will earn about £9 a-year; if he mows he may, probably, get £1 more. His two fat pigs may average £5. This has no reference to the occasional fisherman, whose gains, depending on the quantity of fish taken, vary, of course, very much, nor can any correct statement be given of his earnings.
£10.	This is answered above; the husbandry being entirely potatoes and corn, there is no work that signifies for women or children, which would not be the case were the turnip husbandry introduced, when the women and children would get employment.	I cannot ascertain, the wife and children not being in constant employment.	The wife never goes to work for hire, nor scarcely a child under 16 years of age. The wife finds employment at home in preparing potatoes three times a-day, and the children run about idle.
£6 yearly, the best diet.	As the labourer is paid in this country not more than £3 a-year, the diet being always potatoes and salt fish, or, in summer, with milk.	No person could ascertain this correctly, however some may pretend to do so by making a calculation, at random, for selfish purposes.	An able-bodied labourer will consume, allowing waste, about 10lbs. weight of potatoes daily, which cost 1½d. each of the three last years, and 1½d. a-day for milk or fish.
	I may say never in money; generally in house-rent, potato land, grass of sheep, and potatoes. I believe I am the only man in the parish who pays in money; the wages I give are 8d. a-day, paid weekly.	In each of these ways, as it may best suit the parties concerned.	Wages for labour, except in the case of gentlemen, are paid by rents, as above specified;
I know of none in this parish, being chiefly tillage.	At 10s. a quarter, and diet; for an old man 15s. or £1 a quarter, with diet, is the general hire for a man living in the house with the farmer; although the best labourer, who is unmarried, can be hired for this sum, it is not much practised, as it must be a money payment, whereas all the other labour is in kind, and not in coin. I gave £5 5s. to a man who is an object in consequence of particular envy. His diet is better, of course, than the general; but his work is very great. My own income from my profession is so very small, that, as Paley, I believe, said, "I cannot afford to be honest." The man ought to get £10 10s., at least.	There are no regular herds, nor are they wanted.	We have no herds.

* The season begins in June, after the potatoes are planted, and sometimes continues till Christmas, or later, according as the fish continue on the coast.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Kinnalmeaky.

Desert . . Pop. 6,629.	Kilbrogan . . Pop. 5,711.	Kilbrogan . . Pop. 5,711.	Templemartin . . Pop. 2,730.
Rev. Maurice Roche, P. P.	Rev. H. J. Newman.	Mashelyne Alcock, Esq. J. P.	James Splaine, Esq. J. M.
708. 511 in constant employment, and 197 occasional.	About three hundred, including poor farmers' sons. In the country they have generally constant employment, but in the suburbs of Bandon they are often unemployed, and would work for very low hire.	The number of labourers very difficult to be ascertained. In the country about three-fourths have constant employment.	Cannot say.
By begging, they having no other resource.	In the country by the farmers, but near the town they generally maintain themselves by begging and pledging their clothes.	No means of support except they have some of the potatoes of the con acre, viz., sowed potato garden, remaining.	By the produce of their potato garden, and any other means they may have.
Potatoes, and a scarcity of sour milk for part of the year, and for the other part potatoes alone, and at intervals a broiled herring, scarcely tasting a morsel of flesh meat from one end of the year to the other; and the original texture of the clothing of the greater part of them is scarcely discernible by the variegated patches placed on them.	Diet potatoes and milk, and sometimes a little salt fish; clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes, sometimes with milk or salt fish; clothing generally pretty good: frieze body-coat, corduroy breeches, a frieze great coat, if they can by any means procure it; there is generally one in each house in the country; in town nearly the same. Cotton-weavers unemployed, being unfit for labouring work, most destitute of food and clothing.	Potatoes and milk, or fish; considerable improvement as to clothing.
Of labourers getting two meals a-day, as above described, 4d.; and, of those not dieted, 8d. in summer, and 6d. or 7d. in winter.	With diet 4d., without diet 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer; but generally same in winter and summer.	In town 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter, without diet; in the country 8d. without diet, 4d. with diet, generally; there may be some little variation in the nearness to town; in hurried times 6d. with diet, sometimes 10d. in harvest.	8d. without diet, 6d. with diet; the same winter and summer.
About Christmas.	June, December, and January.	About one month in the winter season.	About this season (December).
No employment for women or children in the farming line.	Occasionally in setting and digging potatoes, and picking stones; also binding in harvest, and a few women in spinning; women and children earn from 5d. to 3d. per day when at work.	Women binding corn, women and children planting and picking potatoes, weeding, and picking stones, from 5d. to 3d. per day, without diet; women spinning wool or flax 1s. per week, with diet and lodging.	I cannot say there is constant employment for them; when employed, at 4d. per day.
No.	No.	No; but in threshing, and grafting or paring; sometimes fencing.	Threshing, grafting; sometimes ditch-making by the perch.
From £4 to £6.	Average £9 10s. or £10. for work per year, would be only £10, at 8d. per day, without diet; in town, for summer half-year, at 10d. per day, add £1 5s. more; task-work may increase their wages about one-fourth.	The actual wages in the country, allowing 300 days would be only £10, at 8d. per day, without diet; in town, for summer half-year, at 10d. per day, add £1 5s. more; task-work may increase their wages about one-fourth.	About £9; it is impossible for me to say what other advantages may be worth, as each labourer has a pig or pigs, besides manure for potatoes; if the £9 is earned, the rent of house, and perhaps some potato garden, must be paid out of it.
They can get nothing to earn from farmers, save that the children may go to service (if they could but get it), whose remuneration is their diet, and no clothing save a cast-by garment.	Average about 30s. The wife can seldom earn anything, her household should occupy her entirely; two of the children may earn about 4d. per day each, but it very seldom occurs; in the country every labourer is anxious, if he can by any means effect it, to send one of his children at least to school during the summer.	The wife can seldom earn anything, her household should occupy her entirely; two of the children may earn about 4d. per day each, but it very seldom occurs; in the country every labourer is anxious, if he can by any means effect it, to send one of his children at least to school during the summer.	About £9, allowing his wife and one child to remain at home to manage house and collect manure.
From £5 to £6.	2½d. per day, £3 16s. 0½d. per year.	4d. per day, or £6 1s. 8d. per year; diet potatoes and	About £4 10s.
milk, or fish; I form that opinion from the practice in the country part of the parish of allowing the labourer 4d. per day when fed by the farmer; the other 4d. pays for his house, potato garden, grass of sheep, and privileges, such as the mucking of the cattle, rushes, clay for manure, &c.			
The labourer works throughout the year with his employer for his bovel or hut, the grazing of one or two sheep, some flax-seed, tillage, and the dropping of his employer's cattle, which the labourer collects as manure, and for which his employer gives him land, for which the labourer, in many instances, must pay the head landlord's rent, and sometimes more.	Sometimes in money and provisions jointly, but generally in money only.	In the country seldom paid in money by the farmer, generally by the con acre, rent of house and garden, grass of sheep, quantity of clay given as manure, &c.	By the lower farmers by potato garden, grass of sheep, and provisions; in several instances by money.
There are none in this parish.	No herds except dairy cattle, for which about £6 a-head is paid.	They are very few—old men, house-servants; wages about £2 per year.	On low terms generally, the men employed being persons beyond their labour, or perhaps relations of the employer.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinnalmeaky, Kinnataloon.

Templemartin . . Pop. 2,730.	Abern . . Pop. 1,367.	Coole . . Pop. 338.	Knockmourne and Ballymoe. Pop. 5,834.
Rev. Francis C. Sullivan.	Wm. Kirby, Esq. J. P.	Henry Hawke Peard, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas S. Campion, D. D.
Not being able to state accurately, I should suppose about 150, who, having, or being members of, families, have work at home when not employed abroad.	The farmers of this parish and their families (with few exceptions) chiefly do their own business, except in harvest and the potato-digging season; consequently there are but few resident labourers, say from 60 to 70, and they are constantly employed.	There are 59 labourers reside in this parish, all in constant work, besides many more from the adjoining parishes.	—
By some members of the family.	None out of employment so as to require public maintenance.	—	—
The diet is potatoes and milk (sheep's or goat's), and sometimes salt herrings, and frequently dry potatoes; working clothing very bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk for about three-fourths of the year, and potatoes only, or potatoes and salt or herrings, for one-fourth: their clothing appears to be better and more comfortable than usual.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk in summer, which is very cheap, and in winter, those that can afford it, the addition of bacon, salt fish, &c.: the article of clothing is beyond belief improved.	Potatoes and milk; clothing generally indifferent.
Summer 8d. (sometimes higher, at reaping, &c.), winter 6d.; with victuals, summer 5d., winter 4d.	The resident labourers always agree with the proprietor of the land for their house, and for as much manured ground for gardens as may supply their families with potatoes for the year, and the proprietor allows them 6d. per day (mostly without diet) to pay for them.	Labourers engaged for constant work the entire year get about 8d. per diem without diet; occasional labourers in harvest, &c., get up to 2s., with diet.	Varies, the year round, from 6d. to 8d.
From about the end of November to the end of February, and from the middle of June to the middle of August.	Resident labourers chiefly employed throughout the year.	I should say before Christmas and in the early part of the spring.	January and February.
They are sometimes, women at 4d. and children about 3d. a-day. children seldom employed in any work; the rate of wages for women is generally 6d. per day.	Women are employed in harvest at binding corn, and saving hay in the hay season, but	Women and children are very generally employed, women at 4d. and children at 3d. per diem; in harvest and potato-picking they get higher, up to 8d. and 10d.	Often are; wages varying from 2d. to 6d.
'Tis not, except sometimes in ditch-making and breaking stones for roads.	No.	Task-work is, I may say, unknown in Coole parish.	I believe not generally.
From £10 to £12.	The price of labour fluctuates so much for strong labourers in harvest and the potato-digging season that I could not make an accurate calculation.	Including the sale of a couple of fat pigs, fowl, &c., together with constant work, a man can earn about £15: I beg to observe that the number of holidays kept during the year, and attending stations to confess, take off a good deal from what a labourer could earn: there are 11 holidays kept.	—
From £18 to £20.	Same answer as in No. 8.	With constant work the family might earn about the same, or perhaps I should say more.	—
From £7 to £9.	I could not calculate.	Living as the labourer does, he can procure a full supply of potatoes and milk for about £7 a year; many live on £5.	—
Partly in money, and partly by manured ground for potatoes.	Answered in No. 4.	The overplus of what the labourer earns, after paying rent for house and potato garden, is paid in money.	—
There are very few herds, and those hired like any other servant.	None in this parish.	There are no herds.	—

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Kinnatploon, Muskerry East.

Knockmourne, Mogeela, and Ballinoe . . Pop. 8,928.	Aghabologue . . Pop. 5,054.	Aghabologue and Magourne. Pop. 7,310.	Aghinagh, Aghabologue, &c. Pop. —.
Rev. Daniel Horgan, P.P.	Rev. John Smith.	Michael Lane, Esq.*	Rev. Pierce Green, P.P.
In the union 12,541; of whom 6,571 are constantly employed, 5,970 not constantly employed, 100 occasionally employed.	I cannot accurately tell the number of labourers; but I know there is plenty of employment for them all.	There are in Aghabologue about 400 labourers; of whom there are two-thirds in constant employment: Magourne has about 200 labourers, all, in general, in constant employment.	400 labourers; all of whom are in constant employment, except a few in one or two of the winter months, or in a scarce summer.
Some by the remaining stock of potatoes, and more by begging, &c.	—	By the produce of their potato crop.	Partly from their own resources, and partly from the charity of their neighbours.
Potatoes; clothing very bad.	Potatoes and milk; generally well clad.	When they work with farmers the diet is potatoes and milk; when at home potatoes only: the clothing nothing more than a parcel of rags patched together.	Their ordinary diet is dry potatoes; should milk be introduced it is considered a luxury: as to clothing, not comfortable, and, in some cases, bordering on a state of nudity.
With diet 5d., in winter and summer; without diet 6d., in winter and summer.	8d. per day, without diet, throughout the year; 5d. per day, with diet, throughout the year.	8d. per day in summer, without diet, in winter 6d.; but, with diet, 5d. and 6d. all through the year.	The daily wages in my parish, both winter and summer, are 5d., with diet; and when diet is not given, as is usual with the gentry, some few give 8d.; but 6d. is more general with them.
In January, February, June, July, and December.	Constantly employed throughout the year.	In winter.	In December and January, and at the close of a dear summer.
Women and children are not usually employed; and, when they are, at from 2d. to 4d. per day.	Yes, women and grown children are employed in labour at the rate of 4d. per day, and some at a higher rate in harvest time.	In Magourne there are many, for about half the year, at 2d. per day; in Aghabologue very few except in harvest.	Women and children are not employed in my parish, except in few cases, which is considered a great evil.
Not general.	No, they cannot be got to do task-work.	No.	Task-work is by no means general, though there may be some few cases.
About £10 5s.	About £10.	Between £6 and £9.	An average labourer in my parish can earn in hire, and other resources and advantages, about the value of £10 a-year.
About £8 5s.	About £15.	About £10. I know no instance in those parishes where so many of one family are employed.	I have already stated that women and children are seldom employed; but, should the wife and children, as stated, be in average employment, their earnings might be computed at about £13 a-year.
About £8 7s.	—	About £4 10s., for potatoes and milk only.	The yearly expense of feeding an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of potatoes and milk, would amount to about £7.
By con acre and cabins.	—	Labourers in general get land for potato gardens, and cabins, in lieu of their labour.	The wages for labour are generally paid in money or con acres, and sometimes in provisions.
At £3 per year.	—	—	In the inland districts herds-men are paid certain wages in cash; but in mountain districts the herds-men are paid by being allowed a lot of land.

* The entire parish of Aghabologue contains 23½ ploughlands, of which the enumerators gave a return in 1832; there are only 12½ under my jurisdiction, of which only I make my report.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Muskerry East, Barretts.

Desertmore . . Pop. 1,148.	Donaghmore . Pop. 6,794.	Kilbonaue . , Pop. 1,740.	Knocktemple and Kilbolane. Pop. 3,541.
Rev. Robert Pratt.	Rev. Thomas Kenney.	W. H. Holland, Esq.	Rev. Robert O'Riordan, P. P.
I employed a man of intelligence and long experience in the parish to ascertain this point. The result of his enumeration is—labourers constantly employed, 178; occasionally, 80; total, 258.	About 500 labourers, almost all of whom are in constant employment.	About 100. All in constant employment, and about 40 in occasional employment.	—
When out of employment they subsist on their stock of potatoes.	By potatoes, of which they cultivate a sufficient quantity to support themselves and families throughout the year.	Those not in constant employment are maintained by their other industry.	Some of them go to England, some to different counties, and many go begging.
They subsist chiefly on potatoes, with the milk of sheep or goats, and sometimes salted herrings: the men are clothed in frieze, a warm substantial article; the women wear calicoes and woollen stuffs.	Potatoes, with milk; clothing usually coarse woollen and cotton; generally in bad condition on working days, but good on Sundays and holidays.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes salt fish, and seldom a relish of pork when cheap.	The diet and clothing of these poor creatures are of the very worst kind; if they can get a potato and milk it is a luxury; but many of them have but a dry potato: their clothes are very bad.
Their wages amount to 8d. per day, all the year round, except in harvest, when they rise to 10d., without diet.	The daily wages, with diet, are usually 5d. throughout the year, and 8d. without diet.	The working farmer gives his labourer 4d. a-day and his diet, winter and summer.	The wages of labourers, with diet, throughout the year, are 6d. per day; and, without diet, 8d.
In the middle of summer, and middle of winter.	In December.	Winter.	During winter, and at the commencement of spring, except such as are employed during the year.
Women and children employed in the field (binding corn, or picking potatoes) obtain 5d. per day.	Those who can, cultivate potato ground for their families; they also make stockings for a small price, and in harvest time they usually earn 3d. or 4d. per day by assisting in making hay and binding corn.	At harvest work women get 4d. a-day at hay-saving, not fed; they get 6d. a-day binding corn, and are fed. roads, which seldom occurs: diet, and 6d. without diet.	The women are not employed except in harvest, nor are the children if there is not something in the shape of mending or making: women's wages are 5d. per day, with
I never heard of it, except in the mowing of meadows and threshing of corn; in all other cases day-work.	Task-work is very unusual.	Very seldom.	Scarcely any task-work, there being no public works going on.
I do not see how a labourer can earn more than £12 or £13 a-year. potatoes as the labourer requires to supply his family during the year, for which he pays from £5 to £8 per acre, engaging to give labour throughout the year in payment.—See No. 4.	The labourer usually rents, from the farmer, a house at £2 per year, and as much manured ground prepared and ploughed for planting potatoes as the labourer requires to supply his family during the year, for which he pays from £5 to £8 per acre, engaging to give labour throughout the year in payment.—See No. 4.	The man who is fed by the working farmer, about £5; what he gets in return is a house for £1 or £1 5s. a-year; a small garden with the house, pig, sheep, and fowls, generally	The average work of a labourer, throughout the year, is about £9. a potato garden, grass for balance his account.
Women and children are employed in the field very seldom; and as to domestic occupation within doors, there are very few instances to be found. Whatever small quantities of wool or flax are spun at home they appropriate to the use of the family. sists his father. It is difficult to answer this question as to what they can earn within a year; much may depend on the price of pigs.	The wife and children are usually employed in cultivating the labourer's potatoes, in cooking, and in attending the labourer in collecting manure, in feeding a pig or more, in rearing fowls, in knitting stockings. A boy of 16, or younger, can procure employment, and usually assists his father. It is difficult to answer this question as to what they can earn within a year; much may depend on the price of pigs.	Among the working people they are mostly young, and get no work, solely depending on the success of managing their potato garden, and collecting horse-dung on the road.	It seldom occurs that the whole family are employed throughout the year, the farmers, generally speaking, not having a capital, lands being set at too great a sum per acre. If valuations were appointed by the Government employment would be obtained, as the land would not be set over the value.
About 5d. per day, consequently £7 12s. 1d. per year.	Potatoes and milk the only food; if purchased for money would cost about £6.	About 3d. per day.	The expense of food for an able-bodied labourer during the year, such as they generally get, would be about £6.
Wages are usually paid in potatoes or by con acres.	Money is seldom paid, except to strangers, who come in harvest time, or in the time of digging out the potato crop. The farmer often agrees to give to his labourer, at a moderate charge, the grass for a sheep or two, which supplies him with wool and milk.	Some are paid for in money, some by work.	Wages are paid by labour, and money, and oftener in the latter way.
Boys under 14 years of age (commonly called cow-boys) are employed by the farmers to tend their cows and sheep; they receive nothing but their diet, and perhaps a few articles of old clothing.	We know of none.	At £4 to £5 a-year, and are lodged and fed.	Herds are usually hired at £2 10s. per annum.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Muskerry East.

Magourney and Kilcoleman. Pop. —.	Moviddy . . Pop. 2,718.	Moviddy . . Pop. 2,718.	Whitechurch and Garrocloyne. Pop. 4,718.
Rev. Henry Johnston.	John Tonson Rye, Esq. J. P.	Rev. H. Babington.	Rev. M. Horgan, P. P.
I can't exactly say, but this I am sure of, there is plenty of employment for all.	230. 117 in constant employment; 113 in occasional employment.	Cannot say.	In Blarney parish there are 246 houses, 1,754 inhabitants, averaging seven to every house; of these there are 60 farmers, and all the rest are labourers, who are partially employed; Whitechurch parish is about the same average, 2,646 persons.
—	Their wives and children begging; themselves going elsewhere, seeking employment.	Labourers have generally as much potatoes as will support them when out of employment.	They generally have an acre of potatoes, which is their principal diet; in harvest they diet at the farmers'.
Good potatoes very cheap; clothing generally good.	Ordinary diet potatoes and milk; no milk in winter; clothing of a poor description.	Diet potatoes and milk; clothing bad.	Potatoes and salt, and sometimes a salt herring; the most comfortable have a couple of sheep to give milk; goats are not allowed them; clothing, in a great measure, of their own making, and of the worst sort, and some corduroys.
8d. per day without diet; 5d. or 6d. with.	5d. with, and 8d. without.	8d. per day, without diet.	With diet 4d. or 5d.; without diet sometimes 8d.; but in summer the employment is not general.
Plenty of employment for such as wish to work at all periods.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April, and from the 24th of June to 1st of August.	Winter.	During the summer season.
Yes, 4d. to 6d. for women; 3d. for children under 10 years.	Both employed in the potato and corn harvest; women at 4d., children at 2d. per day.	I have not been long enough in this part of the country to become acquainted with the customs of the people.	In harvest alone they are mostly employed, some at 4d., and more at 3d., which is allowed by the farmer to pay for their sheep, or rent of potato garden.
No, they generally refuse it.	Not general.	No.	Not any to my knowledge, except stone-breaking on roads, for which they are paid by the load of 10 cwt.; I think it is 4d. a load.
From £10 to £10 10s., but they are so much addicted to waking, holidays, horse races, funerals, or any other inducement to idle, that the above is reduced in most cases.	About £8 or £9.	Cannot say.	No labourer can work more than 240 days in the year, deducting wet days, holidays, &c., cultivating his acre of potatoes, together with cutting and saving his turf; this, at 1s. a-day, amounts to £12, the half of which he does not earn: his other and only means of living is the sale of his pig.
About £16.	From 15s. to £1.	—	They all may earn about £10; but they generally work out the rent of a second acre of potatoes, and feed two or more pigs, in which they find their advantage: employment for them all is obtained only in harvest.
Between £2 and £3.	Allowing him meat twice a-week, and potatoes and milk, potatoes at 4d. per weight of 21 lbs., say 274 weights, £4 11s. 4d.; beef 104 lbs., at 2½d. £1 1s. 8d.; milk 1½d. per day, £2 5s. 7½d.; total £7 18s. 7½d.	—	Potatoes and milk, at 3s. a-week, will come to £7 16s. a-year; considered good food, as most farmers have not better.
—	They are mostly paid by money and provisions, and sometimes by the con acre system.	—	Money is only paid to the Kerry and Carbery labourers, who get employment here during the reaping and potato-digging season.
—	From £6 to £8 per cow, according to the goodness of the cows and ground.	—	There are only two dairymen in these parishes, whose custom is to pay 5d. a gallon in summer and 6d. in winter for the milk, which they sell in Cork after they make the butter from it: formerly it was the custom to pay from £7 to £9 a cow, but more when grains and wash were given.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Muskerry West.

Ballyvourney and Kilnamartry. Pop. 6,280.	Clondrohid . . Pop. 5,293.	Clondrohid . . Pop. 5,293.	Eveleary . . Pop. 5,785.
Rev. Jeremiah M'Grath.	Nicholas Walsh, Esq.	Rev. Robert Kirchoffer, J. P.	Rev. J. Holland, P. P.
In Ballyvourney there are 239; in Kilnamartry 230. Very few who are not employed in some manner; when not at work with the farmers, they usually collect manure for their potato gardens.	There are 590 labourers, 119 of whom are in constant, and 471 in occasional employment.	I cannot ascertain.	350; I suppose about 270 in constant, and 80 in occasional employment.
If they chance to have sufficient potatoes for summer they live on them; if not, the husband goes looking for work, the wife and children go begging.	When provisions fail they leave home, to provide elsewhere.	I believe from their own resources.	Upon the produce of their potato gardens.
Potatoes and sour milk in summer, potatoes only in winter: they are badly and insufficiently clothed.	For half the year potatoes and milk; the other half potatoes only: with respect to clothing, it is anything but comfortable.	Potatoes and milk three times a-day; their clothing, in general, is decent and comfortable.	Potatoes and milk in summer; they chiefly live on potatoes alone in winter: clothing rather indifferent.
They are allowed 4d. a-day, winter and summer, by the farmers, with diet; when employed without diet, which is rarely the case, they are paid 7d. or 8d. a-day, winter and summer.	From 4d. to 5d. with diet, and 7d. without diet, no distinction being made with regard to summer or winter.	8d. per day, without diet, winter and summer; and 4d. per day with diet.	Labourers generally get 7d. a-day without diet, and 4d. with diet, throughout the year; in some cases they only get 6d. a-day in winter.
In December and January, June and July.	December and January, June and July.	From about the 20th of May, when the potato and turf work is over, to about the 12th of August.	In winter.
They are not.	They are not employed. and picking potatoes; their wages 3d. a-day without diet; the only occupation the children have is gathering manure.	Women are occasionally employed in setting, weeding, wages 3d. a-day without diet; the only occupation the children have is gathering manure.	Women and children are generally employed in collecting manure for themselves; they are seldom hired by others, except in few instances, when they get 4d. a-day.
It is not.	It is not.	Little or no task-work; the only task-work I have known to be done in the parish was making ditches or fences.	It is not.
From £5 to £6. earn in a year £6 5s., the wages being the same throughout; and as to other advantages, <i>speaking in general</i> , he has none, except a pig, the price whereof, together with his year's earning, must be applied to the discharge of his rent.	A labourer, obtaining employment in day-work, might earn in a year £6 5s., the wages being the same throughout; and as to other advantages, <i>speaking in general</i> , he has none, except a pig, the price whereof, together with his year's earning, must be applied to the discharge of his rent.	I cannot tell; but of this I am certain, that not a single labourer will have worked 250 days from the 1st of December last to the 1st of December next: the number of holidays, the attending 12 anti-tithe meetings in this neighbourhood, wakes, funerals, match-making at Shrovetide, fairs, and markets, at which they have little or no business to do, cut up the greater part of their time.	I think about £8.
If there are two boys, one 14, the other 16, by being sent to service, they may earn about £2 10s. a-year, which sum would scarcely clothe them: the wife and two female children earn nothing.	The four children, being sent to service, at average wages, might earn in a year £4 8s.; with regard to the wife, there is no employment for her but to mind the domestic cares and necessities of her family.	I cannot tell.	I think about £17.
I should think that about £6 would afford him potatoes and milk.	From £6 to £7.	I cannot tell; but, I believe, a mere trifle.	About £4.
Paid usually by rent of cabin and potato garden; sometimes a trifle due is paid in money or provisions.	Seldom in money; always by provisions or by the con acre.	I cannot say generally; I pay money.	Wages are generally paid by con acres, grazing of sheep and goats, rent of cabins, provisions, and, in some cases, in money.
Boys from 8 to 12, and old men, get from 5s. to 7s. a quarter, with diet and lodging.	From 8s. to 15s. From 8s. to 15s. a quarter, with diet; those who have families sometimes get a cabin free, and the privilege of collecting manure on the farm where they herd the cattle, and the grazing of a few sheep and goats on the mountains, in lieu of their trouble.	I believe, upon the mountain farms, they are allowed so much a collop, as they call it; the mountain grazing time is from about the 12th of May to the 12th of November.	From 8s. to 15s. a quarter with diet; those who have families sometimes get a cabin free, and the privilege of collecting manure on the farm where they herd the cattle, and the grazing of a few sheep and goats on the mountains, in lieu of their trouble.

sheep and goats on the mountains, in lieu of their trouble.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Barony Muskerry West.

Kilnemartry . . Pop. 2,604.	Kilmichael and Macloneigh. Pop. 7,686.	Macroon . . Pop. 6,137.	Macroon . . Pop. 6,137.
Rev. J. Charles Mongan, A.M.	John Barter, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Walsh, P. P.	St. George Brown, Esq. J. P.
About 276, almost all of whom are in constant employment.	These parishes are populous, the lands well cultivated, and the labourers in constant employment.	About 514 labourers. One-half constantly employed by the farmers; the other half only occasionally employed.	Cannot ascertain.
—	Employment never slackens, except when provision is dear, then day and weekly labourers suffer very much.	The labourers employed by farmers live on the potatoes raised on the lands of their employers; the occasional labourers must contrive to live on the alms collected in potatoes by their wives or children.	I don't hear any complaint on this particular head.
Potatoes: tolerably comfortably clad.	They live on potatoes and milk, and are very badly clad.	The labourers employed by farmers are generally fed on potatoes and sour milk during the summer and harvest, but during the winter months their diet is scarcely better than dry potatoes; the other description of labourers can scarcely even allow themselves the luxury of sour milk: clothing excessively bad.	Potatoes and milk, and meal, bread, or strabont.
8d. without diet, and 5d. with diet; winter and summer alike.	Without diet, 8d.; with diet, 5d. in summer, and 4d. in winter, with an increase in harvest.	The farmer's labourer gets, with diet, 4d. a-day; those constantly employed, without diet, 7d.; those occasionally employed, in the hurried seasons, get 8d., seldom 10d. a-day; on other occasions their hire varies from 6d. to 7d.	From 6d. to 10d. per diem; it varies as to season; dearer in summer.
If any difference, it is in the winter, December and January.	In the short days in December and January.	December, January, February, and July.	Summer.
A few only employed, and those at 3d. and 4d. a-day.	Are never employed; when boys are 13 or 14 they get employed as herds.	They are not employed.	Not much in this country.
Not.	No.	It is not.	Not at all general, except on roads.
About £10 per annum.	A yearly-engaged labourer gets about 2s. 2d. a week, with diet, as much ground to plant potatoes in as his own dung can manure, and his house and grass of two sheep at £2 a-year; I estimate all at £9 a-year and his diet, on working days: holidays are unquestionably a great drawback, falling principally in summer, when provisions are scarce.	The farmer's labourer about £5, the occasional labourer about £3 10s.	£15 if a regular farming labourer, fixed with a farmer, if even paid only 6d. a-day.
Vide No. 6.	I allow nothing for the wife; she may assist him occasionally in tilling his own field: children from 12 to 16 can do little more than clothe themselves, being generally unemployed in winter and spring.	Persons of this description are usually employed collecting manure on the roads.	They seldom are employed here; the wives mostly are engaged in spinning and keeping their families in articles of clothing; the smallest children are generally employed in collecting manure, which is profitable, and causes their potatoes to be very cheap, as ground is mostly given gratis for manure.
4d. a-day.	Not more than £3.	I should think about £6 would afford him the bare necessities of life.	
Among working farmers they are paid by con acre ground, by rent of cabins, grazing of sheep and pigs, and liberty to collect manure on the pasture lands.	As the labourer pleases.	The wages of the labourer are mostly absorbed by the rent of the cabin and potato garden; should the wages of the labourer amount to more, such trifle is usually paid in provision.	Wages are generally paid in money; sometimes in value if required.
Diet, lodging, and small wages.	My herd gets 15s. per quarter, with bed and board; boys get no more than 8s.	If by the word "herd" be understood a keeper of cattle, boys or old men are hired for the purpose at from 8s. to 12s. a quarter.	Generally.

MUNSTER—County Cork—Baronies Orrery, Kilmore.

Rathgoggin, and Union of Ardnageehy . . Pop. —.	Canabee . . Pop. —.	Dunbolloge . . Pop. —.	Inchigulah . . Pop. —.
Rev. Thomas Croke, P. P.	Samuel Penrose, Esq. J. P.	Robert M ^c Carty, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Baldwin.
351; of these there may be from 15 to 20 in constant employment.	There are scarcely any labourers, except those engaged with the farmers.	—	350. I suppose about 270 in constant, 80 in occasional employment.
In the winter months, for instance from the middle of November to somewhere about the middle of February, such as have planted a quarter or half an acre of potatoes live on them, as their only subsistence, during that period: such as make no such provision must borrow from their friends, in order to have recourse to the market; others may obtain a barrel of potatoes from a farmer, on condition of paying the price in labour, while the wives of some beg for their maintenance, and are sometimes obliged to live on one meal in the 24 hours.	There seems to be no want of employment.	—	Upon the produce of their potato gardens.
Potatoes, with a little milk occasionally, a salt herring, and at times salt and water as <i>dip</i> ; clothing, though not comfortable, yet generally not very bad.	Diet potatoes and milk in summer; in winter potatoes and herrings, or sometimes oatmeal.	Potatoes, salt, and sometimes milk: wearing apparel generally good; household comfort, especially bedding, much wanting.	Potatoes and milk in summer; they chiefly live on potatoes alone in winter: clothing rather indifferent.
The rate of wages, summer and winter, is 8 <i>d.</i> a-day without diet, and 6 <i>d.</i> with diet.	That is not easily ascertained; the gentlemen pay 8 <i>d.</i> per day; the farmers feed their labourers, and scarcely, if ever, pay them money.	Winter 5 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> without diet; summer, 5 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> ; mowers, 1 <i>s.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Labourers generally get 7 <i>d.</i> a-day without diet, and 4 <i>d.</i> with diet, throughout the year; in some cases they only get 6 <i>d.</i> a-day in winter.
From the middle of November to the middle of February, and from June to the 1st of August.	There seems to be constant employment; if there is any exception, it is between the finishing of potato-planting and the harvest.	From the end of potato-digging to March.	In winter.
Some few women, and young people between 14 and 16 years old, are occasionally employed, at from 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per day, in planting potatoes in the season, and also at the harvest.	Women very generally; children scarcely ever.	Yes, from 3 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> except in a few instances,	Women and children are generally employed in collecting manure for themselves; they are seldom hired by others, when they get 4 <i>d.</i> a-day.
Not general.	Task-work is not general.	No.	It is not.
In my opinion between £6 and £7.	It is not easy to ascertain what a man can earn; very few, as I said in No. 4, get from the farmers any money they make agreements for a house, some ground to plant potatoes in, which generally keeps them employed the whole year.	About £8.	I think £8.
About £2.	In the harvest season the wife and children are employed, but scarcely ever get money; the farmer gives them some advantages for it; when the women and children are paid, it is about 3 <i>d.</i> per day.	About £3.	About £17.
I imagine £6.	I suppose about 2 <i>s.</i> per week.	About £4.	£4.
Usually paid in money: in some cases in provisions and con acres.	Mostly in what they call freedom, that is, the different things the farmer promises them.	Usually paid by house, grass of a collop, and potato garden.	Wages are generally paid by con acres, grazing of sheep and goats, rent of cabins, provisions, and, in some cases, money, wool, &c.
Herds receive what they call a <i>freedom</i> , which is supposed to be proportionate to the extent of their care: for instance, a house and acre of garden free of rent, the grass of a cow, the run of two pigs and a dozen geese, in lieu of which a herd in my parish cuts and saves 25 acres of meadowing fodders, and takes care of 60 head of cattle.	Generally so much a quarter, and live with the farmer: say £1.	5 <i>s.</i> a quarter, and to reside in the farmer's house. families sometimes get a cabin free, and the privilege of collecting manure on the farm where they herd the cattle, and the grazing of a few sheep and goats on the mountains, in lieu of their trouble.	From 8 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> a quarter, and diet; those who have

MUNSTER—Counties Cork, Kerry—Barony Clanmaurice.

Temple Bridget . Pop. 1,789.	Rathcoony . . Pop. —.	Ardfert and Kilmoily. Pop. 7,110.	Ardfert . . Pop. 3,585.
<i>W. H. M. Hodder, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. William L. Beaufort.</i>	<i>Rev. John Kerin.</i>	<i>H. Bowles, Esq. J. P.</i>
Not easy to ascertain, as almost all the labourers are to a certain degree farmers, they holding land, and, when employed, their families work the ground.	I have no knowledge on this subject.	There are a great number of labourers, and not many in constant employment.	The labourers are numerous, and occasionally employed.
From the produce of their potato garden.	Labourers in this country are most commonly, as part of their wages, or by their own industry, provided with a potato garden, which supplies food while unemployed.	Very badly, as they would consider themselves very well off if they had potatoes enough without any other food.	By dry potatoes when they have them.
Potatoes and milk, and fish, which is sometimes abundant; the clothing is tolerably good, and improving yearly.	Diet potatoes, with or without milk; and <i>in general</i> their clothing is very decent.	The diet in general is potatoes and salt: the clothing is of the very worst description.	Milk and potatoes: their clothing bad, and of all classes the most impoverished.
The rates of wages vary; the gentry pay from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> in summer, 8 <i>d.</i> in winter; the farmers make their own bargains, and pay in various ways.	I have no knowledge of the rates of wages.	6 <i>d.</i> per day with diet, and 8 <i>d.</i> without diet; the wages the same summer and winter.	6 <i>d.</i> a-day when fed by employer, and 8 <i>d.</i> when not fed by him.
In winter.	Nor am I competent to answer the following questions.	In winter.	June, July, December, January, and February.
Women from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> ; the farmers make their agreements as in No. 4.	—	No, except in harvest, and then at the rate of 4 <i>d.</i> per day.	Very seldom employed.
Not very general.	—	No.	Not general.
—	—	£5.	Being occasionally employed they will on an average gain about £7 per annum.
—	—	I do not exactly know, but their earnings must be very trifling, as the women are not employed out-doors except in harvest, and boys and girls under 16 are never employed except in assisting their parents in tilling their potatoes.	I cannot say, never having seen them generally employed.
Potatoes and milk, £7 12 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	—	£5 10 <i>s.</i> for potatoes and milk.	About £5 if fed on potatoes and milk.
By con acres and money; the larger part by con acres.	—	In general by con acres.	Seldom in money, but in provisions and con acres.
According to agreement.	—	On very moderate terms, as they receive only about £2 a-year, with their diet.	On an average of 15 <i>s.</i> a quarter.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Clannaurice, Corkaguiney.

Ballyheige . . . Pop. 3,166.	Kilcara . . . Pop. 1,109.	Kilgobbin . . . Pop. 3,122.	Killiney . . . Pop. 3,244.
Rev. J. P. Chute.	Rev. Robert Hickson.	Rev. Edward Day.	Rev. Richard Smidette, J. P.
It is matter of difficulty to ascertain the number of labourers accurately; they have employment occasionally.	About 160 labourers and their families. About 50 have constant employment, and the remainder occasional employment.	It would be difficult to say how many, as almost every man in this parish labours. Those who <i>exist on their daily labour</i> are seldom unemployed.	To this query I cannot give an accurate or perhaps satisfactory answer, as I have no means of ascertaining the number; but this I may safely affirm, that few, very few indeed, are so independent as not to accept of employment, should it be offered. There is no constant employment for any creature, however willing he may be to work, in this parish.
In general they live on the produce of their gardens when out of employment.	They have their own provisions in general.	They are seldom unemployed, and when they are there is no fund to maintain them.	Very poorly and indifferently; they must entirely depend for the support of themselves and family on the scanty produce of a little garden, which serves them until about Midsummer: the crop is oftentimes a precarious one, and raised with considerable pain and difficulty, as they are obliged (through sheer poverty) to manure it with sea-weed drawn from the strand in hampers on their backs: I have known an instance where the distance was a mile.
The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes and milk; few have a sufficiency of milk in winter: their clothing is frieze; however, it is very bad.	Dry potatoes during the winter months; in the summer milk, cheap: their clothing is miserable.	Potatoes and milk, with fish occasionally; sometimes dry potatoes: their clothing frieze, manufactured by their wives and daughters, and bandle linen, manufactured in the same way.	A dry potato; and, should a drop of milk or a salt herring be added, it is considered a feast: as to the clothing, it consists of a coarse frieze of their own manufacture, and worn for so long a period, for want of a substitute, that at length it assumes the appearance of a heap of rags.
It varies; with some 8d., and with others 6d. a-day.	The general rate of wages is 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet; and with diet 6d. during the year.	8d. per day without food, 6d. with diet; there is no difference made between summer and winter in this parish as to wages.	With diet 6d., without diet 8d.; winter and summer the same.
In winter.	During the winter months.	This parish being situated along the sea-shore, and abounding in tillage, all seasons of the year are equally busy and stirring.	In the summer season.
They are; 4d. per day for women, and 3d. for children.	Women, and children about 16 years of age, get 4d. a-day during the harvest season.	Any women who can absent themselves from their domestic concerns, and children from school, get employment at 4d. per day; they prefer, however, attending to their domestic affairs, as they have in general many young children, the country being very prolific.	Women are seldom hired for out-of-door work in this parish: should they be so employed, they get 4d. per day for gathering potatoes or binding wheat: such of them as are competent to spin flax or wool get 3d. per pound for the former, and 4d. per pound for the latter, with their victuals: children are not employed until they arrive at the age of 15 or 16, and then they may get wages of from 4s. to 5s. per quarter.
It is not.	No.	Scarcely ever an instance of it.	There is no task-work.
Not more, certainly, than £10 a-year.	From £7 10s. to £10; I think I may fairly compute it at the above ratio; at the same time I think £10 rather high.	It would be almost impossible to answer this question accurately, as the labourers of this parish are employed nearly half the year in cultivating their own gardens; I would say, including the profit they may have by their pigs, and other little advantages, about from £11 to £13 a-year; in some cases more.	Combining all these advantages, the labourer would earn from £6 to £7.
About £6 a-year.	Very few (if any) instances of the wife and four children getting employment, there being no manufactory.	From the women being generally employed in their domestic concerns, and the children at school, it is impossible to answer this question; hire as any labourer in the potato-digging and haymaking seasons, viz., 8d. without food, or 6d. with food, per day: boys from 11 to 15, if they were not kept at school, would get from 3d. to 4d. per day, with diet.	Should they obtain an average amount of employment, taking into consideration the youth of the four children, the eldest of whom would not draw more than 5s. per quarter, they would earn about 24 per annum.
About £8.	I think I may fairly estimate his food at from £2 16s. to £3, that is, potatoes and milk.	Potatoes being generally very cheap in this parish, and being the constant food of the people of this country, I would say £5 per year.	If this query refer to the employer, he could not feed the labourer at a less expense than 3d. per day, allowing 2d. for a stone of potatoes and 1d. for milk, which, on a calculation, amounts to £3 18s. 3d. per annum.
In money usually.	When quarter ground is not given, most generally potatoes and some milk are given for labour—in some cases money.	Never in provisions, sometimes in money, but oftener, I think, in score ground.	They are paid in each of the three ways mentioned in the query.
They are very badly paid and treated.	Boys are paid for herding about 12s. or 15s. for the summer half-year only.	The joint lessees in each farm generally take the herding of the entire farm year about, and are paid therefor by the grass of an additional cow or two, according to their trouble and extent of the farm; when they employ an extern, which sometimes occurs, they pay him in the same way, and each tenant on the farm feeds him week about, according to the rent he pays.	

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Corkaguiney, Dunkerron.

Minard . . Pop. 1,474.	Kilcrohan . . Pop. 9,481.	Kilcrohan . . Pop. 9,481.	Knockane . . Pop. 4,678.
Captain F. Eager, J. P.	Rev. Samuel Matthews.	Francis C. Bland, Esq. J. P.	Kean Mahony, Esq. J. P.
About 50. None in constant, and very few in occasional employment.	All the peasantry are labourers, except those who occupy large tracts of mountain pasture.	Cannot be answered satisfactorily; almost all work for themselves, or for each other.	There are about 150 labourers in this parish. There are about 30 labourers in constant employment, who are employed by the few resident gentry.
They go to work to other places, or employed at tillage to support their families at home.	The labourers, with very few exceptions, are all petty farmers.	None depend entirely on labour for support. Every man has his potato garden, perhaps a cow, and sheep one, two, or three, or a pig. The land is in general barren, but capable of producing potatoes by cultivation; its value almost nothing. He also, on the sea-coast, has, perhaps, a small share in a boat, by which he gets some fish. He pays some rent; but a man who for 10s. a year can get as much land as, with his own labour and that of his family, with the addition of about 65s. or 80s. more for sea-manure, can hardly starve. They marry very young, without any means (I speak of the very poorer classes) or any consideration of how they are to live: While their children are very young they struggle through great privations and want; but as their families grow up they get more and more above want. Their children become serviceable at a very early age indeed in gathering manure and drawing it, and in various other ways. Their heaviest tax is their priests' dues; their tithe almost nothing. A man who pays me £1 a-year for a lot of ground, rendered valuable by his own industry, and which he has now set to another for £7 a-year, reserving to himself a house and garden, tells me his composition tithe is 1s. 3d., whilst the various dues he pays his priest amount to 12s. The poorest of the poor pay 2s. or 3s. If they and their families get any work they are better off. Tradesmen never want; they have all potato gardens. Shoemakers, smiths, coopers, boat-builders, half-joiners, tailors, &c. are paid partly in money, partly in value, as work, fish, wool, &c.	They are maintained on the truck system, buying potatoes at a most usurious rate for time, and for which they generally pay by labour.
Mostly dry potatoes; sometimes what is called potatoes and dip, that is, a little salt mixed with water, to prevent a hickup; very seldom milk: clothing scanty and bad.	Potatoes and milk, and occasionally fish: some cannot afford milk or fish; their clothing is generally pretty good, comparatively speaking.	The general diet potatoes, some milk, some butter, some fish, and some meat, particularly in the mountains. In a country like this their clothing must be very bad, I mean of the poorer classes, particularly that of the children. The use of water as a lavement scarcely or imperfectly known; razors little used, combs never, except as ornaments in the married heads of bare-breeched and naked-legged females; on Sundays some display of coloured cottons, seldom washed.	Their diet is generally potatoes and salt, and occasionally milk in the summer season.
6d. per day, both summer and winter, with diet, and 8d. without diet.	Labourers' wages, without diet, 6d. a-day throughout the year; some few persons give 8d. per day.	When I first settled in this parish labour was but 5d. per day; it is now 6d.: I pay my labourers 6d., but they all have small lots of ground which give them potatoes, and the grass of a cow or two, for which they pay small rents. Almost every poor man has a share in a boat, which is employed in drawing sea-manure, sea-sand, or fishing: they generally have a trammel-net, which is put out at night and taken in in the morning, and does not much interfere with their other business. The fish taken may average six or seven a-week, sometimes a great deal more, for four or five months in the year. There are 150 boats more or less, in the parish: each boat takes from seven to eight nets. There are generally from four to six, and even eight partners to one boat: those who are not partners in the property of the boat send out nets, and get what is caught in them, paying a share to the boat. Here I cannot refrain from making an observation on the bad consequences of hasty legislation. The advantages of this mode of fishing are very great; yet there was a law made, in consequence of a general outcry or party prejudice, against it, and heavy penalties were attached to it. In the teeth of that law it is now become general, and is extremely advantageous to the poor. My labourers mostly come to me very poor. In the course of a few years they are able to portion off their daughters with the share of a boat, a cow, or something else, and become comparatively comfortable. They are paid the same hire summer and winter. In the summer they work more than their time, in the winter less. They are paid by cash either in the same way, for they are hardly ever employed but in the spring and harvest when the daylight is equal.	Their daily wages throughout the year, are 6d. with diet, or 8d. without.
From the middle of November to the middle of January, as the crops, particularly potatoes, are saved in November; and they begin to sow in January, also in May and June, after the potato crop is sown.	From the 1st of June to the 1st of September.	Their potato gardens are planted by the middle of June, and their corn and mowing cut and saved by the 1st of September, and their potatoes dug by the end of November: they can line fish in the interval between June and September, but it is in general the idlest time of the year; in the winter they have to look to their potato gardens, and prepare for them, make nets, and trammel for fish.	They are least employed in the winter season.
Very seldom, if at all; but if employed, they would be glad to get 3d. a-day and their diet.	Women are employed in labour as much as men, at 3d. per day; some persons give 4d. in summer.	Women work very hard, and so do children, for themselves: I pay women and grown girls from 3d. to 4d.; children in proportion, down to a 1d.; my son the same.	Women and children are scarcely ever employed, particularly the latter; the women only in the reaping season.
Not at all.	There is little or no task-work.	No.	Task-work is not general.
I don't think he would get more than 100 days in the year, and hardly that; I am not aware of any other advantages, except getting what we call score ground (called con acre in your query) cheaper than in other parts.	A labourer can get nothing but 6d. a-day; he has no other advantages or means of living.	From the peculiar situation of the parish this query cannot be satisfactorily answered; if he regularly earned and received 6d. per day, he would be able to live; but he invariably has other means.	About £5 10s.
They might earn a great deal if there were work for them.	Women's wages, as I have before stated, are 3d. a-day, and in some few instances 4d. in summer; their children, if they be able to work, will get the same.	Unanswerable: there are no persons subsisting entirely by labour, and no constant work for them; the labourers have but 6d. per day; they hold all of them lots of ground, for which they pay from £1 to £2, which supports them and their families.	About £9 5s.
It is calculated at 2d. per day, milk and potatoes for his food; the latter being very cheap, 1½d. per stone on an average these three years.	I should think about £6.	I cannot say; potatoes vary in price from 3s. to 6s. the peck of three cwt., and have been so high as 10s.; general price 3s. 6d.; he would eat nearly one cwt. per week.	About £6 1s. 10d., allowing him only potatoes and milk.
Mostly in money, as they have it as a fund, partly to pay their rents.	Labourers' wages are usually paid by the landed proprietor in houses and land; by other persons in money.	In money; but there is a general trafficking in fish, flax, butter, and various other articles, which renders their complaints very troublesome and intricate.	Generally in provisions.
There are no herds in this parish, as they herd their own cattle (usually from two to five cows), or get their children to do it.	A boy from 12 to 18 years of age will usually get from 8s. to 10s. a quarter in summer.	If by herds are meant shepherds, there are no professional shepherds in this parish. Some old men undertake the care of cattle, but the compensation is always by special agreement, and differs according to the trouble. The herding is generally performed by the children of the family; sometimes by the servant-boy or servant-girl. The general hire of an able-bodied lad or man, who is a servant of all work, is £1 a quarter, with clothes, if hired for the year: he is obliged to labour and do everything he can. If partially hired for a shorter time, in the busy time more, in the idle season less. A servant-maid from 6s. to 10s. per quarter.	They are paid about from 10s. to 15s. per quarter of a year.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Dunkerron, Glaperrought, Magonihy.

Templenoe . . Pop. 3,882.	Templenoe . . Pop. 3,882.	Kilgarvan and Killaha. Pop. 6,003.	Kilgarvan . . Pop. 3,436.
Rev. Denis Mahony, J. P.	T. Taylor, Esq. M. D., J. P.	Rev. Bastable Herbert, J. P.	Rev. Daniel Galvin, P. P.
There are no landlords of cabins or cottages without land attached.	Generally whose incomes exceed £100 per annum.	Generally the proprietors of the ground.	Of the class of farmers.
The rent depends on the quantity of land attached; cabins are always let with the land.	Rent of cabins, without land, varies with the proximity to villages and towns, from 2s. 6d. to £2 per annum; for very small portions of land, double the rates above stated may be expected.	The usual rent of a cabin is about £1 a-year; but they are mostly held with land, when the cabin is not valued.	A cabin is seldom taken without some land; with half an acre annexed, brings a rent of £2 10s. or £3, paid generally in labour, as in No. 4, Appendix D.
The farm-houses are of a better description than formerly, the tenants being allowed for building them in their rent: the labourers' houses are very miserable; the former are better furnished than the latter, but both badly and miserably furnished.	Mud, or stone with mud walls, roofs thatched. Bedsteads exist in far the greater number: comfort is relative; what would be bedding under which I could not sleep unless nature was exhausted, yields them most sound and refreshing sleep.	The farm-houses in these parishes are latterly very much improved at the expense of the landlords, who have built many comfortable houses with stone and lime-mortar; but the beds and bedding are <i>very bad</i> .—See Answer to Query 18.	Of the very worst description; their furniture consists generally of a pot, a chair or two, and a table. They know nothing of bedsteads; their bed straw, and seldom enough of it.
The labourers almost always work out their rent by labour. No duty-labour except to middle-men.	I am not aware of duty-labour <i>in addition to rent</i> , except by the lower orders of the Catholics upon beings still lower than themselves. I don't understand the terms duty-labour in lieu of rent.	Labourers generally pay for their cabins in work, and no money, at the rate of 6d. per day; they always have a potato garden with them.	Answer as above.
In no instance.	Comparatively very few, and then temporarily till a convenient time for procuring a distinct dwelling.	I cannot answer this, but I am sure not many.	In few instances only.
I think improved as respects better houses, and a much greater degree of industry in farming: indeed, nothing could exceed their laziness heretofore, by reason of their being generally graziers, the rent being made by butter, which relieved them from any personal exertion; but the price of butter having fallen to a very low state, they are obliged to turn their attention to agriculture.	Improved somewhat as to appearance of a little more comfort; but the shock of political agitation is beginning to be felt. Population increasing.	The general condition of the poor I do not think improved since the peace; from long experience I am enabled to state that the poorer classes do not increase their comforts with increase of substance, but <i>greatly increase</i> the quantity of whiskey they drink; and this I conceive to be owing to their not being allowed to read the scriptures, where they would see that St. Paul, in Gal. v. 21, classes the murderer and drunkard together.	It is considered to be generally worse; the number of poor having increased, wages and employment consequently decreased.
Very quiet.	Peaceable, though once or twice screwed up by subaltern agitators to resist the payment of tithes or church rates.	The parish has been peaceable.	Peaceable.
There are none in the parish.	None.	No savings' bank or benefit society in these parishes.	No savings' bank, &c.; in fact, there is no occasion for one, for it is almost impossible for the families here to have aught to spare, as they hold their lands at high rents, and from year to year.
None.	None.	Not one.	No pawnbrokers' shops.
One public house. There is no illicit distillation in the parish.	Three or four licensed houses, not more. Illicit distillation unknown.	There are but three licensed public houses, but there are a <i>great many</i> unlicensed houses where whiskey is sold. There is no illicit distillation whatever in this parish.	Two or three licensed; but spirits are retailed in a small way in many places in the parish. No illicit distillation.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Glanerought, Iraghticonnor.

Kenmare and Tuossist (including Kenmare Town). Pop. 11,171.	Kenmare and Tuossist (including Kenmare Town). Pop. 11,171.	Aghavalagh . . Pop. 5,698.	Aghavalagh and Killconly. Pop. 7,358.
<i>James Hickson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Godfrey.</i>	<i>William Hickie, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Fitzmaurice Sandes.</i>
It would be impossible for me to say the number of labourers in these parishes. I should suppose the number in constant employment is about 120, besides those kept by the farmers of the country.	I cannot ascertain the number of labourers. Those in constant employment are conjectured to exceed 100 men, exclusive of those kept by several farmers for their own work.	I cannot ascertain.	I cannot speak as to the particular number; they are very numerous, and wretched. Only occasionally employed, with few exceptions.
In fishing, and improving their holdings; the labourers generally have small tracts of land with their dwellings.	There are few but have small bits of land (comparatively); and numbers in the vicinity of the river are employed in fishing occasionally.	The labourers are always provided with a potato garden, at which they work, and support themselves with the produce.	Having no employment for nearly five months of the year, they are compelled to live on a dry potato earned during the summer.
Potatoes and milk, or potatoes and fish; some are so poor as to use potatoes and salt: the clothing is rather comfortable.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk, or salt fish, or shell-fish, when they can afford such, and, in default, potatoes and salt: the day-clothing may be said to be tolerably comfortable.	Potatoes and milk when employed and fed; when out of employment most generally potatoes alone: the clothing most generally indifferent.	Mostly a bad white potato; sometimes, indeed seldom, accompanied with milk or herring.
6d. a-day with diet, without diet 8d. a-day; I never knew more to be given in winter than in summer; sometimes an allowance of tobacco is given to persons occasionally employed.	Daily wages with diet 6d., without diet 8d.; and generally, except when in constant employment, an allowance of tobacco, say a pennyworth.	8d. per day without diet, 6d. per day with diet, both winter and summer.	6d. per day with diet, 8d. without.
From 1st December to 1st March.	They appear to me to be least employed from December to March, and from July to perhaps the middle of September.	Summer and winter.	From 1st November to 1st March, the season they most require the necessary comforts.
Women and children are used in spreading manure for the potato crop; the wages of women so employed are about 4d. a-day.	Women are employed in spreading manure for the potato crop, and gathering the crop; the rate of wages from 3d. to 4d. per diem.	Women and children seldom employed, except by gentlemen farmers, at the rate of from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Very seldom; 4d. per day, without diet, is the average rate at which they are paid when employed.
Very little in use except on the public roads, and in ditching.	Task-work, except in public works, and occasionally in ditching, does not seem to be much practised.	It is not.	No.
I should think about 1s. a-day.	I cannot undertake to answer this query.	About £10 a-year, by getting constant work.	About £7 per annum, his advantages and employment being confined to seven months of the year.
I cannot say.	Nor can I answer this.	His wife, and three children, if of sufficient age to earn wages, would, by constant employment, earn about £20 a-year.	If all employed, which is not the case, they would earn about £20 per annum.
I should say about £6 10s. a-year; but this is a mere conjecture.	Probably from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. (the customary diet) per week; this is but conjecture, however.	About £9, the food being potatoes and milk.	About £5 per year.
Wages are paid in cash, in provisions, and sometimes by farmers giving a piece of ground to the labourer to till.	Wages paid either in money or score ground, or provisions; that is, potatoes.	See Answer No. 16, Appendix E.	A few respectable landlords pay for labour in money; it is more generally paid for by con acre.
Sometimes at the rate of £4 a-year with provisions; sometimes by giving them a cabin and spot of ground, or a certain freedom of stock.	Usually about £4 yearly; or a suit of clothes, and a yearling heifer, in mountainous parts; or, a herd with a family, a cabin and spot of land.	By a house and garden, and other freedoms on the farm, such as the grass of a cow or cows, according to the extent of the farm in charge.	There are none in this country.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice.

Aghavalagh and Kilnaughten. Pop. 10,069.	Galey, Lisselton, Ballyconnerry, and Killahinny. Pop. about 8,888.	Killlury, Ratoo, and Bally- heige . Pop. —.	Kilnaughten . . Pop. 4,371.
Rev. Daniel M ^c Carthy, P. P.	C. Julian, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Eugene M ^c Carthy, P. P.	William Sandes, jun. Esq. J. P.
The greater part of the male population of these parishes may be truly called labourers. They have no constant employment, nor any other than what may be truly called occasional.	The four parishes have 1,238 labourers. 198 in constant employment, 1,040 in occasional employment.	There are not fewer than about 800 or 900 labourers in these three parishes.	The total number of labourers about 600 ; 200 of whom may be said to be in constant employment, 400 occasionally.
They live on the potatoes.	Labourers have generally a house and potato land, the produce of which they live on.	—	By the produce of their gardens ; in general con acres.
The ordinary diet is as last stated ; clothing of coarse frieze.	Diet, potatoes and milk ; clothing of one-half very bad.	The diet of all, even of the farmers, is of the very worst description ; there is a sort of potato, not food sufficient for the very brute ; yet, if they could grow enough, they would not complain.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, occasionally milk ; and the clothing, generally speaking, is very indifferent.
The daily wages 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet.	Wages 8d. per day without diet, 6d. per day with diet ; scarcely any variation for the seasons : in harvest they sometimes get 1s. to 10d., but not generally.	6d. when they are called on, and it is seldom ; not one among them can say he is employed continually.	6d. per diem in the winter season, and diet ; from 8d. to 10d. per diem in summer, and diet ; without diet, labourers are rarely employed in this parish ; and then the hire does not vary with the change of seasons, but is generally 8d. per diem throughout the year.
During the months of December, January, and February.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and 24th of June to the 20th of August.	Between November and March.	Least employed in the winter season.
Scarcely, except in the gathering of potatoes, and the binding of corn, at 4d. per day.	Women are employed parts of the year ; their general hire is 4d. per day ; no children employed.	I don't know of any, except the few that are employed by the resident gentlemen ; 3d. per diem is sometimes given them.	The general wages of women 4d. per diem, that of children 3d. per diem.
It is not.	No.	Task-work is scarcely ever spoken of.	Task-work is not general in this parish.
According to my observations, I calculate that the average amount of the production of his labour, through the year, might make £7 10s. sterling.	£10.	—	A labourer obtaining an average amount of employment, including the work at all seasons, may earn about £10 in the year ; as to any other advantages a labourer may have, they go to his support, and may be valued at about £4 in the year ; in all £14.
There is no such opportunity afforded in these parishes, except, as before stated, that during the harvest they may have some little demand for their labour at from 3d. to 4d. per day.	£25.	—	A labourer and family of five of the age as in query, and receiving an average amount of employment, may earn £25 per annum.
I consider that, allowing him nothing but potatoes and milk for his diet through the year, it would cost, at an average for the three last years, the sum of £5 sterling per year.	£4 13s. 9d., the cost of potatoes and milk.	If he were to be confined to good potatoes and milk, the former at 10s. a peck, and the latter at 4d. per pot, the amount may be guessed at.	From £4 to £5.
Wages for labour are paid in each way specified in query.	When strange labourers are hired they are always paid in money ; but the labourers of the parish are paid by house and garden, provisions, &c.	—	Wages are sometimes paid in money, but generally by the con acre.
Very few of this description in these parishes ; if any, from £1 to £1 10s., with his diet, for the year.	House and acre of ground ; and by the half-year or year ; in which case they live in the house of the employer.	—	Herds have generally a small portion of land given them for their services.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Baronies Iraghticonnor, Clanmaurice, Iveragh.

Kilnaughten . . Pop. 4,371.	Listowell, Dysart, and Finuge. Pop. 7,638.	Dromod . . Pop. 4,600.	Valentia . . Pop. 2,614.
<i>Daniel C. Harnett, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>John Hewson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>James Butler, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. G. J. Day.</i>
About 100, who support themselves by labour and the con acre system, and about 150 who have an acre or two and are occasionally employed as labourers.	Cannot ascertain. Few are in constant employment; I would say not 100 hired at home: several go out of the country in the harvest and potato-digging season in search of employment.	The average portion of the inhabitants are labourers. stant employment to 150 of these men and some boys: the number constantly employed for agricultural purposes does not amount to 20.	There are about 250 persons who labour for their hire, but most of them, being cottier landholders, are a good deal employed on their own farms. A slate quarry in the parish, worked by the proprietor (the Knight of Kerry), affords constant employment to 150 of these men and some boys: the number constantly employed for agricultural purposes does not amount to 20.
Very few that have not a potato garden, which is their chief support.	On the produce of their potato gardens.	Some have cows; but larger numbers live entirely on potatoes, with a little salt fish or milk.	On the savings of their wages and the produce of their ground.
Potatoes, and very seldom milk; clothing, in general, very indifferent.	Potatoes, with a little milk in summer and herrings in winter: a few are clothed in frieze of their own manufacture, but the great majority wear cast clothes of the worst description.	The diet, as I above observed, is chiefly potatoes: the clothing coarse frieze, of which few have a comfortable suit.	Potatoes with, in most cases, milk in summer, and salt fish in winter, constitute their diet; scarcely ever animal food: their clothing is, in general, comfortable.
8d. without diet all the year.	8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet.	6d. per day, sometimes, in summer, 8d., this is without diet.	8d. per day in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet.
During the winter months.	In winter.	Winter.	From the middle of November to the middle of February.
Women and children are employed in the spring and harvest at 4d. per day.	Women are occasionally employed at the average hire of 3½d. per day, without diet; children are seldom employed.	Women and children are little employed except at home; the hire of women 4d. per day.	Some are employed in the spring and harvest seasons at about 4d. per day.
Some contract, in the turf season, to cut and save 120 statute kishes for £1, by which means the wives and children get employment; mowers cut hay at 4s. per plantation acre.	It is not.	Work is sometimes done by task, but generally by daily hire; except in making and repairing roads, which is often done by task.	Task-work is not general except at the slate quarry and among tradesmen.
Day and task-work about £6; buys a pig, at this time of the year, for 8s. or 10s., feeds it on the refuse of his house for a year, then sells it for £2 or £3; sells eggs and rears fowl, £2; buys wool, makes frieze and flannel sufficient to clothe the family and some to sell; in all I think he would earn from £10 to £11, if his wife had any industry.	About £6 per year.	I would say not above £8 or £9.	I should think about £8.
If males, and 14 years of age, they will get men's hire; if under, or females, will only get employment in planting, digging, or ploughing out potatoes, hay making, or binding corn; the females have very little industry, instead of occupying their time at a spinning-wheel, they will go 10 or 12 miles to a wake, funeral, or fair; it is a constant practice for the wife or daughters to steal potatoes or corn from their husbands to buy shawls, ribands, or handkerchiefs; I think they would earn from £12 to £15, if they had any industry.	Married women seldom work out; four children, of the age mentioned in the query, might earn about £2 or £3 per year.	The wife and four children, if there was constant employment, may earn about £10 a-year. They are chiefly employed in working on their own ground.	The employment for women and children is so trifling and uncertain that I cannot say what they might earn; they are chiefly employed in working on their own ground.
Potatoes were very cheap the last three years, average 1½d. per stone; allowing one stone of potatoes and 1d. of milk per day, would be £3 16s.; potatoes are 3d. per stone now, from the great failure in the crop.	About £9 per year.	The food of a labourer in this district is not expensive, but I have no means of ascertaining what it would cost.	Not more than £4.
Wages for labour are paid in money, provisions, and by con acre.	Wages for labour are usually paid in cash, provisions, and con acres.	Wages for labour are paid in money by the gentry, by rent of the cabin and garden by the farmers.	Wages are usually paid in money.
Herds generally get a house and an acre of ground.	Boys and old men are hired as herdsmen at very low wages.	Sometimes by cash payments, and sometimes by a house, potato garden, and feeding of some cattle on the mountain.	Herds are not common in the parish; but when hired the usual wages are £1 10s., with diet, for the summer six months.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Barony Magonihy.

Aglish . . Pop. 1,901.	Kilcoleman . . Pop. 4,970.	Kilcummin . . Pop. 6,637.	Killarney (including Town). Pop. 11,133.
Rev. Thomas Heffernan.	Sir John Godfrey, Bart. J. P. Rev. R. Hewson.	Rev. Timothy Sheahan, P. P.	John Leahy, Esq. J. P.
There are few labourers in constant employment but those who are in service with farmers, their number may be about 30; the number of those having occasional employment may be about 40.	About 500 labourers in the parish. None in constant employment, all occasionally employed.	About 40, who, for the most part, are employed by those who give them a house and garden, and half that number who have only cabins and occasionally employed in the hurried seasons of the year; the parish is small, having only 300 houses; the population about 2,200.	This probably may be ascertained by the census lately taken.
They are maintained when out of employment by the produce of some ground rented from the farmers.	By their small potato gardens, and by rearing pigs and poultry.	It can be inferred from the foregoing answer that some live on the produce of their own garden, and the others partly supported by our charity fund.	They live by the savings they make in spring and harvest, and attending to trifling business of their own.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes and (during summer and harvest) milk; their clothing is tolerably good.	Potatoes and occasionally milk, and salt fish; clothing very bad, consisting of frieze, and coarse linen, manufactured in the neighbourhood.	When employed, potatoes and milk; with regard to clothing, not fit to appear in public with; hence arises their too frequent absence from public prayers on Sundays and holydays.	Potatoes, and milk after the cream is skimmed off, during summer; salt fish, principally herrings, and frequently dry potatoes and salt, in the winter and spring months; the clothing of the worst description, such as coarse linen or canvass, and frieze coats, and corduroy small-clothes.
The daily wages, throughout the year, with diet, are 6d.; without diet, 8d.	From 4d. to 6d. with diet, and from 6d. to 9d. without diet, in summer and winter.	The ordinary stipulated wages for those specified in Query 1 are 6d. a-day, with diet, of course; without it 8d., save only in the hurried seasons it may be advanced to 10d.: in winter they refuse to work for lower wages, though I publicly recommended to them to work for less rather than be idle, but they refused; however, they may be brought to by remonstrance.	From 4d. to 6d. per day with diet; 8d. per day for constant, and 10d. per day for occasional employment, without diet, winter and summer.
From 1st June to 1st August, and from 1st December to 1st February.	In the months of December and January, and June and July.	December, January, and February, and sometimes in June and July, when potatoes are dear.	They are least employed during the months of December, January, February, June, and July, in each year.
Women are employed, merely during harvest, at about 4d. per day; children are not employed except as herds.	Women are occasionally employed at binding corn and gathering potatoes, at from 3d. to 5d. per day; children scarcely ever employed.	Scarcely any.	There is scarcely any employment for women and children, and for the trifling employment given them in gardens, the women are paid 4d. per day, and children 2d.
Task-work is not general.	No.	None.	No: task-work is very seldom given.
About £3.	From £7 to £8.	There being neither task nor public work in this parish, this can be inferred from the foregoing answer.	About £8 a-year.
The wives of labourers are seldom employed outside doors: at home, in spinning and other domestic works, they may earn about £4 per annum; the children, when engaged in service, earn about £1 per annum each.	If they could obtain average employment, and accept it, they may earn about £10 a-year: the wife is generally employed about domestic concerns.	This as the foregoing.	About £20 a-year.
About £6.	About £4.	£8.	About £6 a-year.
Seldom in money, usually by provisions or con acres.	In each way.	It is always paid in money for any public work, or agricultural in the hurried seasons of the year; and sometimes for a stipulated quantity of potatoes, suppose two or more pecks of potatoes a-week, more or less according to the price of potatoes, and hurry of the times and scarcity of labourers.	Wages for labour in and about the town are paid in cash; in the interior of the parish by land, as tenants at will.
At from 4s. to 6s. per quarter.	Herds are generally old men or boys, who reside in the farmers' houses, at very trifling wages, from 10s. to £1 10s. a-year.	The farmers usually hire a small boy or old man for this purpose, who is paid about £1 10s. a-year, and half that sum for the half-year, with diet of course.	Herds in this parish are boys or old men, hired by the year, half year, and quarter, as servants, from £2 to £2 10s. a-year, with diet and lodging, and are obliged to do any other work that may be required.

MUNSTER—County Kerry—Barony Trughenackmy.

Ballymacelligot, Nohaville, and part of Currans. Pop. about 4,692.	Ballymacelligot, Ballyseedy, Nohaville, and O'Brennan. Pop. 6,399.	Castle Island, Ballincuslane, Killeenturnan, and Dysart. Pop. 14,372.	Annagh . . Pop. 2,512.
Rev. Edward Fitzgerald.	Rev. Michael O'Sullivan, P. P.	William Meredith, Esq. J. P.	Rev. A. B. Rowan.
About 560 labourers. 130 in constant, 430 in occasional employment.	670. 120 in constant, 550 in occasional employment. are the chief: the resident gentry and farmers have a certain number, which they employ the year round.	There is an abundance of labourers to be had in all the four parishes, if there was any employment for them; the public new roads lately laid out	It would be very difficult to give an exact answer to this question; as near as I can calculate, I should say about 350 labourers. Probably not more than 150 constantly employed.
They are generally supported by the produce of con acre, or score ground, when out of employment.	Maintained, when out of employment, by the produce of the con acre.	I cannot say.	Labourers generally till from a quarter to half an acre of potato ground for their own use, for which they pay most exorbitant rent to the farmer; it is called score or con acre.
The usual diet is potatoes and salt, washed down with water, occasionally with the luxury of milk.	Potatoes and salt, rarely milk; their clothing in most instances bad.	The usual diet is potatoes and milk; some meat by the higher farmers; clothing very bad; bedding and blanketting in general very scarce, and in great want of such.	Diet potatoes and milk, occasionally shell-fish; meat is scarcely ever used by the labouring classes: the Irish poor appear to have improved more perceptibly in respect of clothing than in any other way: in remote districts, where the home manufacture of frieze is carried on, you seldom see a peasant destitute of warm clothing; and nearer to towns the facility of
procuring and cheapness of English cloth produce the same results: I should add that, from my connexion with a savings' bank in Tralee, I know that a considerable import of second-hand clothes from England is carried on; I know one individual who alone imports more than a thousand pounds' worth annually.			
Daily wages average 7½d.	6d. with diet, and 8d. without diet; the same rate of wages given in winter and summer.	6d. per day to those who pay the year round, without diet; 8d. in some places where land and houses are not given: some feed them, particularly in harvest, and getting potatoes	Generally 8d. without diet, 6d. with diet; in harvest, and near the sea-port, where the lading and unloading of vessels goes on, 10d. is paid.
Least employed from November to March.	From the 1st of December to the 15th of March, and the month of July.	The winter months.	Very little general employment from April to August, or from November to February.
In harvest alone, at 3½d. per diem: many females, however, support themselves by spinning flax alternately for each other at each other's cabins.	Not usually employed; a few weeks in harvest, at 3d. a-day, with diet.	Women at 4d., children 3d., but few employed: in the entire four parishes there is not the least manufactory of any kind.	Women are employed pretty generally, at 3d. or 4d. per day.
Not general I believe.	Task-work not general.	It is only known on the making of new roads under the Government engineers.	Not very general.
From £7 to £7 10s.	From £6 to £7. racy; harvest times always bring higher wages, and the men and women so employed are generally dieted.	About from £6 to £9: it is impossible to state what task-work brings with any accuracy; harvest times always bring higher wages, and the men and women so employed are generally dieted.	Understanding the word in the query "might" to apply to what is actually earned, I should set down his actual earnings at £8 per annum; value of pig reared and sold, £1 10s.; and, in addition to this, his own labour on his own tillage ground, which is not easily calculated.
In a few cases 10s. or 12s.	Not worth mentioning, as they are seldom employed.	No instances in these parishes of an entire family being employed, but if such were the case, their earnings would be about £20 per annum. or £3 per annum, but the employment of females is not regular or permanent.	I should not say that children were very generally employed, except in the labourer's own con acre: a labourer's wife "might" earn about £2 10s.
About £5.	From £5 to £6.	From what information I can get, it would be from £5 to £7; all depends on the nature of the food.	I would calculate a man's food at one stone of potatoes and three pints of milk daily (he does not eat so much, but
cooking, waste, and the pig's share make up the difference); this I would set down at £5 5s., but in years of scarcity much more.			
Sometimes partly in con acre or score ground, but usually in money.	Usually paid in money.	Vary according to the local situation of the individual parties.	I believe labour is paid for in all these modes.
—	From £2 to £2 10s. yearly.	Hired by the year or quarter.	Our county is passing rapidly into a tillage district; herds are not commonly employed, except by gentlemen; farmers pay their in-door servants from £4 to £6 annually.

MUNSTER—Counties Kerry, Limerick—Baronies Trughenackmy, Clanwilliam.

Tralee (including Town). Pop. 11,021.	Tralee, and parts of Clogherbrien, Rathass, and Annagh. Pop. about 12,521.	Abington and Boher. Pop. about 9,000.	Ballybrood, Killeely, Aglishcormick, Rathjordan, and Isaintlaurence. Pop. —.
<i>Peter Thompson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John G. M'Enny, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. T. O. B. Costello, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. George Madder.</i>
About 1,300 labourers. About half the number in constant employment, the other half in occasional employment.	I think over 1,000. 250 nearly in constant employment; nearly 600 only occasionally employed.	I may call almost all my parishioners labourers, as they do their own work. Those who have only a cabin and garden, the most numerous class, have not employment one-half the year.	—
They generally plant sufficient potatoes for eight months of the year, on which they subsist when unemployed.	Sometimes by pawning their clothes, even their bed-clothes; by going in debt: the wives, children, and some of the men, occasionally apply for charity.	They live on the potatoes produced in their little garden, or on some con acre paid for by cash, labour, and the pig.	Labourers out of employment have no mode of subsistence but the scanty stock of potatoes which they have laid up in store.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk when employed, and the potato, mostly without milk, when unemployed, but salt in this case. Clothing generally second-hand from England, in this town, and frieze in the country parts; generally the clothing imported by cast-clothes' small merchants.	Clothing exceedingly bad: diet potatoes and salt, at best potatoes and milk, or salt fish of an inferior quality	Potatoes, not always enough. Three-fourths of my parishioners in Abington cannot appear at chapel for want of clothing. There are many in like circumstances in Boher.	Potatoes throughout the year, with a small supply of milk in summer, none in winter: their condition with respect to day and night covering in general wretched.
Daily wages, constant employment, in summer 8d. and in winter 6d., without diet; if taken in and fed, about 10s. to 20s. a quarter; but this mode would only answer a single man's convenience.	From 6d. to 9d., without diet; when employed by farmers they generally get their diet without any diminution of wages.	8d. a-day, without diet, when employed.	6d. per day with, and 8d. without diet.
In winter, after the potatoes are dug out, and before the spring business commences; and again after the spring business is finished, and before the harvest commences, that is, from beginning of December to 1st February, and from 1st June to 1st August.	From the middle of October until the middle of February; from the latter end of May until the middle of August.	From the middle of November to March.	From the month of October to the month of March, except in a few instances in threshing.
They are, at half man's rate, haymaking, corn-binding, flax, potato sticking and spreading.	Not much employed, except during the harvest months; from 3d. to 5d. per day.	Only in harvest, and then at 6d. a-day.	They are employed in spring and harvest work at 4d. per day.
Farming work would be greatly injured if tasked, therefore in almost all instances done by day-work; trenching and draining often tasked.	Not general. The poor people are, with scarcely a single exception, most anxious to get employment at any rate of wages. There has been some task-work in the new ship canal which is being made from the sea to Tralee, and a small portion on the public roads. Women and children have little employment since the extinction of the linen trade.	No, except a little in cutting turf.	Task-work not general:—from 8s. to 10s. per acre digging stable, and 8d. per barrel threshing corn.
Allowing for the advance of wages at hurried times, and the casual employment, about £8, exclusive of his pigs; they may profit £1 10s., and be renewed once, so as to return on the year £3, in all £11.	From £12 to £14 I consider a high average.	You will already perceive that a labourer, constantly employed, would earn about £12; but, circumstanced as they are, they may earn about £5 wages; their work for themselves may be valued at £3 or £4 more.	From £6 to £7 per annum, constant employment, which must vary according to circumstances.
The employment for women and children is not so constant outside, but including spinning, carding, reeling for the family, and for hire, they may fairly be rated equal to the man—that is, £8 more.	If the wife, and children under 16 years of age (considering the lack of employment which generally exists), were to earn £4 annually, it may be considered a high average.	The answer to this question may be deduced from the answers to Queries Nos. 4 and 6; but, as applicable to this country, the case is generally impracticable. The wife must, for many reasons, remain at home; the children to that age require education.	There is so little employment for women and children, except in the busy seasons of spring and harvest, that their earnings, in such a family, may be estimated at from £1 10s. to £2 yearly.—N.B. There being no resident gentry in this union, a source of employment in more favoured districts is stopped.
£4 11s. 3d., allowing him a stone of potatoes and three pints of sweet milk a-day; the refuse of the stone of potatoes to go to feed the pig.	From £3 10s. to £4.	This depends on the nature of the food. If solely potatoes and milk, the expense may be about £12; but at present, not having milk, nor enough of potatoes, it does not cost so much.	A labourer may be maintained on the general diet at 4d. per day.
In all these ways a labourer in constant employ gets money for part, provision for part, and con acre for part of his wages, unless he shall have ground of his own, when he will receive all in cash.	Generally in money.	The rent of the cabin and garden is sometimes paid by labour; but the con acre rent is rigidly required in money; nay, they are generally required to advance rent, say the one-half, before tillage.	Wages are paid here in several ways, but chiefly by con acre rent.
From £12 to £20 a-year; they get a house and garden, the run of a milch cow, a pig, a half-acre or acre, as the family may be; and then out of the wages, as above, the rent of these things is taken, or they get these things free, and abated wages, per agreement.	From 10s. to 15s. per three months.	There are very few herdsimen; the few that are have a house and acre of garden for their labour; perhaps a turf-bank.	By a house and certain quantity of land, according to the nature of their superintendence.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Clanwilliam, Kilteeny, Aglishcormick, Coshma.

Ballybrood, Rathjordan, &c. Pop. —.	Cahirconlish and Isaintlaurence. Pop. 4,963.	Dromkeen . . Pop. 528.	Fedamore and Tullybrackey. Pop. 5,019.
Rev. George Madder.	Rev. William Power, P.P.	Rev. Robert H. Burgh.	Col. O'Grady, M.P.
The majority of the population are labourers, except the middle-men and small farmers. Such as live with the latter are in constant employment, the others occasionally.	Labourers 600. There are only 10 men at constant work ; there may be 20 men employed early in spring, putting down early potatoes and cabbages, for a few days ; farmers do their own spring work with their servants and children, &c.	There are 65 labourers, of whom six are in constant, and 59 in occasional employment.	All the parishioners are labourers. Lord Guillamore employs above 100 men the year round.
Such are maintained solely by the stock of potatoes which they have laid up in store.	Unemployed labourers have no mode of maintenance, unless they save a little of the produce of the rented gardens while they are employed in the harvest season by the farmers.	They live upon the hire they obtained while in employment.	They maintain themselves.
The ordinary diet is potatoes, with a small portion of milk in the summer, but generally in the winter without either milk, butter, or any other addition but salt ; meat only on rare and special occasions.	The usual diet of labourers is, without exception, dry potatoes, and perhaps some salt ; the better portion of them might procure a herring, or a little milk mixed with salt and water : the clothing is of the worst description, and is composed mostly of pieces and patches of various colours and form, ingeniously put together.	Potatoes, with a drink of cold water, sometimes sour milk : they are miserably off for clothing, except when gratuitously bestowed upon them, which, however, has been extensively done during the last three years, principally from funds supplied by congregational collections in the parish church.	Potatoes and milk : clothing good.
The daily wages are 10d. without, and 6d. with diet, through the year : none but the middle farmers diet their labourers, who share the same fare with themselves.	The wages of labourers are 10d. per day, when employed, with diet ; there is no winter work.	In summer 8d. per diem with diet, and in winter 6d. per diem with diet ; they are seldom employed without diet.	8d. summer, 6d. winter.
Employment generally ceases from November, after the potatoes are dug, until March, except what is done in threshing corn.	There is no employment for labourers from the 20th of November to the 10th of April, nor from the 1st of July to the 10th of August.	During the whole of the winter quarter, and the beginning of the summer quarter, till about the end of July.	From November to March.
Women and children get employment in spring and autumn, at 4d. per day.	Healthy young women and stout boys are employed for two months in the harvest time, at 6d. per day ; I allow 100 boys and girls.	They are occasionally employed, at from 5d. to 6d. per diem.	Women get 4d. a day when employed ; children are not employed.
Task-work is generally in use only in digging lay ground for the potato crop.	No task-work for the poor, &c. ; the farmers plough their stubbles with their own horses, children, and servants.	It is not.	None, except in making drains.
The average yearly amount might be estimated from £8 to £10.	A stout labourer might get, on an average, employment for six months at 10d. per day, with diet, without any other advantage ; he must provide his supper at his own expense, and fire and candle.	I should think about £5.	About 8d. a-day.
Labourers' wives seldom offer themselves for outside work ; they are generally employed in preparing the meals for their husbands and sons, and in taking care of the young brood ; the children that can work in any such family, cannot earn more than £2 or £3, on an average, throughout the year ; the tillage farmers generally employ their own children.	A labourer's wife and children are not employed but as stated before.	I should think about £4 10s.	Impossible to answer in these parishes.
A labourer might be maintained on the usual diet for about £6 or £8.	An able-bodied labourer, kept at hard work, will require £20 per year, by giving him meat thrice a-week, with plenty of milk or beer during the day at three meals, and when provisions rate high he will require more in proportion.	About £4 without sour milk, and £5 with it.	About £7 16s., potatoes at 10s. a barrel.
In these parishes the labourers are paid in money generally.	—	It is very usual to pay them both by money and con acre.	Gentlemen pay in money and labour, farmers in kind.
These persons occupy a cabin and small garden from their employer.	Herds are paid in proportion to the number of acres committed to their care ; a herd	There are no herds in this parish.	There are none.

charged with 100 to 150 acres will get 1 acre 2 roods *freedom*, and must cut down and save probably 30 acres of meadowing, and give out the produce to cattle in winter ; he also gets the grass of a few pigs and a flock of geese ; 20 full-grown geese will starve if confined to an acre, which may support a large bullock : there exists a second class of herds, if so called, namely, dairymen (I call them farmers), who are very prosperous.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Pubblebrien, Clanwilliam, Coonagh.

Fedamore, Ballycahane, and Kilpeacon . . Pop. 5,219.	Grean . . Pop. 5,132.	Grean . . Pop. 5,132.	Grean and Templebreden. Pop. 6,638.
<i>John Blennerhassett, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Scott.</i>	<i>Darby O'Grady, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Mahony, P. P.</i>
A great many labourers in the different parishes. A moderate proportion in constant employment by the resident gentry; others occasionally by farmers during the harvest season.	Labourers are numerous. Few comparatively in constant employment; the adult male population, occasionally.	I cannot define this word "labourers;" farmers holding 40 acres, and their children, are constant labourers, but I believe there are 600 ready for employment every day in the week, for whom there is not constant employment; farmers, their children, and in-door quarter servants, are those only who can be classed as constant labourers.	About 300. Very few have constant employment.
Generally by their own exertion.	Subsist upon the produce of the con acre potato crop, or quarter ground.	They subsist upon the con acre crop, I mean those who have no land attached to their houses.	They till potatoes in the farmers' land, and maintain themselves with those when unemployed.
Potatoes, sometimes with, and sometimes without milk; their clothing wretched when wool is dear.	Potatoes and sour milk in summer; dry potatoes, or with salt herring; in winter; their clothing of the worst description.	The ordinary diet for the con acre labourer is dry potatoes, and sometimes salt; clothing wretched in the extreme, sometimes frieze, but chiefly old clothing imported from London, and sold in Limerick.	When unemployed the diet consists generally of dry potatoes; clothing of the worst description, and in many cases not deserving that name.
The daily wages of labourers in spring and summer without diet 10d. a-day, in harvest 1s., and in the winter 6d. and diet.	8d. per day without diet, taken in by farmers at from £2 to £4 per annum with diet, according to age and capability.	8d. per day for six months, and 6d. for six months without diet; winter and summer divide the year; from men to boys, and from girls to women, the rate varies from £1 10s. to £5 for men, and from £1 to £2 per year for women and girls, where they are dieted and lodged, as in-door quarterly servants.	Having no resident gentry, the farmers are the only persons to employ labourers, and pay them 8d. per day and diet during spring and harvest, and 6d. in winter when employed.
December and January.	From 1st December to 1st March, and again from 1st June to 20th August.	From 1st December to 14th March, and from 1st June to 1st August; very little, if any, employment.	From the 1st of October to the 1st of April.
Women constantly employed at 6d. a-day; children not employed, from their idle habits; their wages, when got to work, 4d.	Women are not much employed, a few occasionally at 5d.; children not at all employed.	When the men are idle, it can hardly be expected that women and children can get employment: I have myself employed both, and paid from 4d. to 5d. per day as weeders.	They are not.
Task-work is general when making fences for plantations.	Task-work seldom or never; labourers refuse it.	Not at all.	No.
According to my calculation, a labourer in constant employment, and taking into consideration his advantages, and other means of living, ought to obtain on an average about £20 a-year.	An average labourer, at average employment, about £5, besides attending to his own concerns; his chief wealth consists in two pigs, with the price of which he pays for potato garden.	A good average labourer, with attention, will earn, after tilling his potatoes and cutting his turf, about £5 5s. per year; his profit in feeding two pigs £4, say £9 5s.: it is very hard to reply with accuracy to this question; there may be small ways and means which may increase his income, of which I am not at present aware.	The employment being so uncertain, I can't say what a labourer may earn in a year; as to his other means, I see none he has, unless what he may gain from the sale of his pig (should he have one), and which will vary according to its quality and the price of pork.
In like manner his wife and four children ought to obtain, on an average, from £10 to £12 a-year.	The wife and children earn nothing comparatively: no public institution; little or no in-door work.	Little or nothing; in addition to the above, there are some cases, however, where children contribute to their father's means, but not worth calculating upon; no improvement of land, or any thing else, on the part of the absentee, and that is the great evil to be removed—want of employment.	There is no employment for such.
The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer would amount to £6 or £7; potatoes 2d. a stone, and milk 1d. a quart.	I consider 3d. per day; about £4 15s. per year.	About 15 barrels per year, of 48 stone each barrel, would feed an able labourer for a year, allowing the refuse to feed two pigs: I cannot give a correct reply as to the average price of potatoes: I paid myself, the last three years, at an average of 5s. per barrel, but I paid cash: I suppose a poor labourer, having only work to return, would be charged 10s. by farmers, who take advantage of his necessities, as he cannot go to market without money.	According to the diet they generally get, I think from £8 to £9 per year.
Wages for labour are generally paid now in money, but in former times had been paid in provisions, &c.	Wages by gentlemen generally in money; by farmers by the con acre, sour milk, &c.	Wages by resident gentlemen are paid in cash, but this is not worth mentioning; there are so few residents, I take it that labour is paid for generally by the con acre, and by horses to draw home their turf.	The labourer is usually paid in money.
Herds are hired for the year; their wages depend upon the number of stock they have to attend to.	Paid generally by grass of a cow, winter and summer; and potato garden proportioned to the quantity of ground under their herding.	There is no herd here that I know of except that of Mr. Scott, our parish clergyman; every farmer herds his own cattle, &c.	There are none of this description.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Clanwilliam, Conello Lower.

Stradbally and Kilnagariff (including Castleconnel Town). Pop. 7,977.	Stradbally and Kilnagariff (including Castleconnel Town). Pop. 7,977.	Stradbally and Kilnagariff (including Castleconnel Town). Pop. 7,977.	Askeaton, Lismakeary, Iverus, Tomdeely, and Morgans. Pop. about 9,000.
Rev. Josiah Crampton.	Rev. James Malone, P. P.	Joseph Wallplate, Esq. J. P.	C. Naish, Esq. J. P.
I cannot state the number of labourers; almost every man of that class is a small farmer, and often neglects your business for his own. The number in constant employment is few, I should think under 100; six or eight in the employment of Mr. Bourne, mending the mail-coach road and attending his horses; about as many employed in Mr. Rogers's bleach-green; and from three to six keeping each gentleman's place clean, except Lord Clare's, who employs from 30 to 30 living on his own ground and in his houses; (in summer that number is increased to 100;) and about 400 are employed by Mr. Brown, distiller, cutting and saving turf: and the winter establishment is about doubled by each gentleman.	I cannot state with accuracy the number of labourers. There is a great number of small cottier farmers who occasionally labour for hire; those only have constant employment who have a house and an acre or half-acre from their employers: there have been, upon an average for the last three years, 400 persons a-day, for about six months of the year, employed in cutting and saving turf for the great distillery in Limerick; and about 100 persons a-day, for the same period, employed in Mount Shannon: those labourers are principally from the neighbouring parishes.	The most of all the small farmers in the parish are labourers, and have constant employment for about nine months in the year; the greater number of those labourers, for the remaining three months of the year, can barely exist for the want of food and raiment.	I cannot state accurately, but think there are in the five parishes at least 300, all of whom I believe to be employed at most seasons of the year, particularly the hurried seasons.
Almost every man tills from a quarter to half an acre of potato ground, which he pays for by his summer work, and, if a good crop, by selling some, and lives during winter and idle time on the residue.	When out of employment they subsist principally by cutting and selling the turf of the common alluded to in No. 24, Appendix F.	—	Labourers always till potato gardens, the produce of which they so husband as to supply them the entire or greater part of the year; the rearing of pigs is also a very general industry amongst the labourers of those parishes, and assists them very much when the prices are remunerative; by those means, I would say, they maintain themselves when unemployed.
The diet is potatoes and sour milk in summer; in Lent a salt herring or two are stewed, in which they dip the potato, to season it, and call it kitchen: the clothing has much improved of late years, from second-hand cloth coats (imported from England) to good home-made frieze.	In the summer and harvest potatoes and thick milk, and in the winter potatoes alone, or with herrings; they are all half-naked, except those few who get permanent employment by contract, and have some land.	The diet in summer potatoes and a little milk, and in winter, at best, potatoes and salt herrings; and scarcely any clothes to wear.	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and milk, the latter of which many are obliged to deny themselves at certain seasons of the year: their clothing frieze and corduroy; and their condition with respect to this part of their dress is reasonable enough; but many are badly supplied with linen.
The daily wages in summer are 10d., in winter 8d., without diet, which is seldom given except in turf-cutting and potato-digging, to save time, and only amounts to one meal of potatoes, generally boiled on the ground, with sometimes a can of milk added.	10d. in the distillery bog for men in the summer; from 3d. to 6d. for boys and women, without diet; 10d. for strange labourers in the summer, and 8d. for the constant labourer, without diet; in the winter generally 8d.	Each labourer gets on an average about 9d. a-day while in employment.	The daily wages of a labourer in constant employment, both summer and winter, are 8d. without diet; farmers can procure them at 6d. and their diet; in the hurried season of reaping men generally receive 10d. and their diet.
There is little or no employment, except about the resident gentlemen's places, from the digging out of the potatoes in November till the March following.	In winter.	The winter quarter entirely.	The months of December and January.
Women are employed (only a few) in putting down potatoes in May, in footing turf in summer, assisting in haymaking, binding corn in harvest, and picking the potatoes as dug in November; if for three months out of the twelve they are lucky; the wages from 5d. to 6d. per day; no employment for children.	In summer and harvest, at from 3d. to 6d.; and in the spring at the distillery bog.	They are employed in the summer and harvest months at from 3d. to 6d. per day, according to age.	Women are occasionally employed at 5d. a-day and their diet; children under 14 years seldom, except at home assisting their parents.
There is no task-work except quarrying stones and breaking them for the mail-coach road, and cutting meadows by the acre.	I am not acquainted with it.	Task-work is not generally the practice in this parish.	Task-work is scarcely known in this neighbourhood.
No labourers, except those who are fortunate to get into a gentleman's employment, can obtain average employment, and they can earn about £10 in the year.	£11 by constant employment, making allowance for broken days and holidays, with employment in mowing, a mower commonly receiving 1s. 6d. per day.	About £12 a-year.	I would say that £10 is the most a labourer would earn in the year, which allows him 300 days' work, at 8d.; not that I conceive any man works so many days in a year, but the increased wages in the harvest season, and other advantages, might, if he had an average amount of employment, make up for any number of days less than the 300 calculated upon above.
The wife might earn about £3, and perhaps the child of 16, if a boy, £3 or £4, about a gentleman's place, weeding, and guiding a horse, and going of messages, &c., if she had a girl old enough to boil the potatoes at home; if not she could not go out to work.	As diet is seldom given, the wife will be employed in preparing and taking the breakfast and dinner to the husband and children, and consequently does not earn anything; the children will earn, in the given ratio, from 3d. to 4d., and 6d. a-day; in all, according to the average of their employment, £8; for here there is no employment for children for more than four months.	The wife is generally employed in housekeeping; and the husband and four children, by getting constant employment, would earn at least £30 a-year in this parish.	The wife would earn at the rate of 5d. a-day; however, it is to be remarked that the occasion for women's labour in this neighbourhood is not so frequent as for men's; and a woman, even willing to work, and able to absent herself from home, would not, I conceive, be likely to procure, in any one year, more than 100 days' employment, which would amount only to £2 1s. 8d.; as to children, I cannot say what their earnings might be, they being (as I before stated in No. 6.) so seldom employed.
About £4 10s., allowing one stone of potatoes and a quart of milk; potatoes averaged 2d. to 2½d. the stone, milk ¾d. a quart.	The answer depends on the description of food; potatoes and milk £6 10s., at lowest calculation.	The common food of potatoes and milk, at least £10 a-year each man.	A sum of £5 10s., or thereabouts, would purchase potatoes and milk for one man; in this sum fuel is not taken into consideration, at least £1 5s. more; nor the indulgence of meat on festival days; allowing for those, I would set down the entire at £7.
The wages of the farmers' labourers are paid by the house and potato crop; the others are paid in money, but do not wish, when sure of receiving it, to take it weekly, or trust themselves with it till the potato rent is secure, and then all care is over.	The market labourer is always paid in money, and the constant labourer commonly in the same way, after the payment of his rent; in provisions.	Always the labourer's hire paid in money in this parish, with some few exceptions.	Seldom in money; in most cases wages are paid by the rents of cabins and land; when the employer has not those to give, or that the wages exceed the rent, he pays in money; sometimes wool, potatoes, or the like, are acceptable in payment: a common custom prevails, between farmers and labourers, of giving a certain number of days' work in exchange for the farmer's horse to draw turf, plough their gardens, or do any other description of horse-work.
None in my parish, except employed by a gentleman, and then the same wages as the other labourers.	Some get 8d. a-day permanently, with a house free of rent.	Herds generally get a house, turbary, and from 8d. to 10d. per day; others more, according to the number of acres	There are few herds, being mostly all tillage; those that are get a freedom, such as a house, acre of garden, and grass of a cow, pigs, &c.; if not this the ordinary hire of 8d. per day.

they have to take charge of: herds in general, in this parish, are very comfortable; I wish all the other classes were as well off.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello (Lower).

Clounshire . . Pop. 542.	Croagh . . Pop. 3,394.	Kilscannell . . Pop. 1,031.	Rathkeale (Town). Pop. 8,800.
Lieut.-Col. John Dickson, J. P.	Rev. William Ashe.	Rev. Charles Coghlan.	G. M. Maunsell, Esq. J. P.
Including farmers, who work with their labourers, there are 140 in the parish, occupying 77 farms. About 20 of that number are but occasionally employed, the others permanently.	All men here have constant labour, either for themselves or for others, the quantity of tillage requiring it.	It would be a difficult matter to ascertain the precise number; there are a great many, and the majority of them have only occasional employment.	A great many, several residing in the town of Rathkeale—about 800. Almost all get occasional employment.
The mere labourers live entirely on potatoes, with occasionally a little milk or salt, and generally cultivate a sufficiency for themselves and families; the rent of their potato ground and house is paid in labour: their clothing of frieze is generally bad, and insufficient to protect them in bad weather.	They are scarcely ever out of employment; every man almost has a garden of potatoes, the tillage of which, and the saving of turf, take up a good part of his time, and the great demand of his landlord for work the remainder. The ordinary diet of the labourer consists in potatoes and milk, and sometimes a salt herring or butter: clothing good.	Some take one quarter or half an acre of ground for potatoes, the rent of which is either worked out or met by the sale of a pig; the produce of this con acre ground is often their only support during the winter half-year, and many have not even this to look to. Potatoes <i>alone</i> are the ordinary diet, and few of the working poor are sufficiently supplied with even these: they are lamentably destitute of both wearing apparel and night clothing.	Some have small portions of land with their houses if living in the country; almost all get land free, or paying from 10s. to £1 per quarter, giving manure themselves. Potatoes the diet: tolerably well clad; frieze coats.
The daily wages of labourers are 8d. without diet, winter and summer, and the same, <i>with diet</i> , in harvest.	Wages with diet <i>only sixpence</i> , without diet <i>eightpence</i> ; this is the full amount both summer and winter: the least the wages should be is 1s. in summer and 10d. in winter, daily.	In summer 8d., and diet is given to extra labourers; to regularly-employed labourers 8d. without diet is given, and in winter 6d. a-day without diet.	In summer 8d., at times with diet, when a press of work; at other times 8d. without diet: in winter from 8d. to 6d., according to the demand; sometimes, as in harvest, from 10d. to 1s.
Between the 14th of December and 14th of April, and the 14th of June and 1st of August.	Only perhaps a few days in winter, wet days, and funerals, and <i>unnecessary</i> holidays.	Winter and spring.	In summer, from 10th of June to 10th of August; in winter, from 10th of November to 10th of March.
Women are occasionally (not often) employed at 6d. a-day; children <i>never</i> , except by their parents.	Yes, at 4d. a-day, or at most 5d.	Children scarcely ever; women only in harvest, for about one month, at 6d. per day.	Yes, in planting potatoes, binding corn, making hay; women's wages from 4d. to 6d. with and without diet, according to the hurry; children, very few employed; wages from 2d. to 4d., sometimes employed breaking stones on roads.
Task-work is not general.	No, except at the high roads, breaking stones, and at this work <i>lame</i> men and others not able to dig <i>may be</i> , and I believe are employed; at this work labourers may be employed in winter under shed, and by measurement, <i>so much a bushel</i> ; gentlemen who burn lime should be attentive to keep this work for wet days and short days in winter.	Not usual.	No; sometimes it occurs.
Supposing a labourer to work 200 days for hire, he will earn £6 13s. 4d., the remaining 111 working days he generally expends in tilling and digging his potatoes, cutting his turf, or perhaps in idleness, occasioned by broken weather and holidays.	If you exclude his own work at his potato garden and saving turf (for which turf he is obliged to work out £1 for liberty of taking mould to form 30 kishes of turf), and wet days, and holidays, and funerals, the remaining working days will be about 120; his work, deducting his work on his own account, will amount to about £5, that is, all the days he will have to give for labour; this will bring him in about £5, at 1s. a-day.	From £5 to £8.	About £9.
There is very little employment (scarcely any) in this neighbourhood for women and children, except in their own domestic occupations.	His wife and children, if three or four in number, and under 12 years of age, might be calculated at £5 a-year more; all their employment at the potato crops.	The children nothing; the wife £1 5s. or £1 10s. in harvest.	About £24.
The daily consumption of potatoes by a labouring man, without the addition of meat, butter, or milk, is estimated at 14 lbs., but with any of those accessions at considerably less, and should average the annual subsistence of a labouring man at about £4; according to the <i>now</i> live, with meat, butter, milk, or salt <i>herings</i> occasionally.	£5 12s., potatoes being at the average price of 2d. a stone; 4½ stone of potatoes are usually allowed for a day for three men, consequently 1½ stone for one man; there will remain <i>refuse</i> for the pig: 7 lbs. of potatoes each meal will be found sufficient, manner in which such persons <i>herings</i> occasionally.	Allowing him one stone of potatoes per day, 1½d. worth of milk, £6 1s. 8d.; but no labouring man can afford himself this diet as labour is remunerated here. milk occasionally,	A labourer would consume about a stone of potatoes for himself, which, averaging the price of potatoes for the last three years, which has been low, about 2d. a stone, and would be from 3d. to 4d. per day.
Wages are paid by the rent of cabins and land; <i>never</i> in money, except by very few gentlemen in this parish, and by myself.	Paid always in money or in potatoes, at generally a value one-third higher than the market price; and if time for the payment is given, the charge for a barrel of potatoes will be increased more than <i>double</i> , from 10s. a barrel to £1, and I have known £1 10s. charged.	By labour, provisions, and con acres; seldom in this parish by <i>cash</i> , except by two or three gentlemen landholders.	Usually in money, though sometimes in all three ways.
There are not any employed in this parish except one employed by me, to whom I pay 5s. per week.	£4 a-year, and diet.	6d. per day.	The land in the parish being chiefly in tillage, there are few herds.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Conello, Upper and Lower.

Rathronan . . Pop. 3,102.*	Stonehall and Cappa. Pop. 8,523.	Abbeyfeale . . Pop. 4,242.
Rev. W. S. Ashe.	Rev. J. Foley, P. P.	Rev. G. Studdert.
The number of labourers in the parish amounts to 310, by including all; but the number of labourers' cabins is 221: none of those are in constant employment.	About 800 labourers occasionally employed; I suppose 12 by Mr. Waller, of Castle-town; 10 by Mr. Royse, of Nantman; 8 by Mr. Peppard, of Cappa; 10 by Mr. Royse, of Ballinverick.	800 labourers, all of which are in occasional employment; about 30 in constant.
The labourer not obtaining constant employment, and finding the occasional hire he receives too little to support himself and family, generally takes from a quarter to half an acre of con acre ground, which he manages to have tilled before the farmer's harrow comes on; the rest of this he pays by whatever hire he is able to earn after he has paid for his cabin and adjoining lot, together with the sale of his pig; or, frequently, by the sale of the greater part of the produce; and himself and family subsist on the remainder, which is generally the inferior part. In many instances, particularly in the mountain districts, where the con acre is a bad crop, without the assistance of lime or manure, the wife and younger children leave their home, and go to a distance where they are not known, and subsist by begging.	They have nothing to live on but the produce of their quarter or half acre of potatoes, except salt.	Those who are only employed occasionally will most likely have some small portion of land, the produce of which, in a degree, maintains them when out of employment; those who live entirely by work must beg when out of work.
The diet of the labouring classes, for the greater part of the year, is dry potatoes; in the summer months they now and again may procure milk for money; and not even then always, as the farmers prefer sending their milk to the next market town, though a distance of five miles, Irish, to selling it to the labourer, who cannot be a constant ready-money customer. This conduct of the farmers has, at the times that any disturbance existed in the country, caused threatening Whiteboy notices to be served on the dairymen, and Whiteboy visits to their houses. The most common way that the labourer is enabled to get milk is by his wife assisting at a churning, or doing some job or another for the farmer's wife, for which she is remunerated with buttermilk or sour milk, or sometimes with cream or lard, to dress cabbage with. As for meat, it is a luxury which serves to commemorate the festivals of Christmas and Easter, and even then frequently procured by the sale of their potatoes, which they may afterwards stand in need of, or the going without some article of clothing that they were, perhaps, much in want of. As to clothing, many of the labourers themselves are tolerably dressed, I suppose, to stand out the weather, and earn their hire, while their wives and families are not so well off; but I know many instances where an indifferent great coat serves to cover the tattered rags, and perhaps shirtless body, of the unfortunate man; and the wife and family miserably clad, and without shoes, but too truly denote the wretchedness of the entire.	Their diet, in general, is as above; as to clothing, they have no such thing, except the worst description, either by day or night.	Potatoes and sour milk, but very generally dry potatoes; scarcely any clothing, and that of the worst description.
A labourer's wages are from 5d. to 6d., without diet, in winter, and in summer, without diet, from 7d. to 10d.; but the general way is 6d. through winter and summer, with diet, to pay for their cabins. The farmer takes good care that this work must be given in the long days; and, in most cases, the agreement is to give three days a-week until the rent is paid, which, by commencing at March, is generally cleared off before November.	The daily wages are from 6½d. to 8d. per day; 8d. for the summer season, and 6½d. for the winter, without diet.	In summer 8d. without meat or drink; in winter 6d.; in summer, with diet, 6d.; in winter 4d.
Women and children are seldom employed; but, should they be, they are scarcely ever paid hire; the usual way is to give them a few potatoes or a drop of sour milk for their families, as stated in answer to Query 3. In some few instances, at the time of saving hay, boys and women have earned 4d. a-day, and women binding corn 6d. a-day; but then it was only for a few days.	Winter season, and most part of the summer.	Winter.
It is not; but I know that task-work, or the working by measurement (which was the mode of payment on the Government roads making in this neighbourhood a few years since), was highly satisfactory to the labourers; and it was pleasing to see them when they found they were paid, not according to the time worked, but to the work done, exerting all their strength to earn as much as possible. I have known many earn from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. a-day.	No such thing in my parishes.	No employment for which either women or children receive any wages.
I have stated that no labourer is in constant employment; I have also stated that task-work is not the custom; and, with regard to harvest-work, the manner the labourer is tied down to pay for his cabin and garden at three days in the week, as stated in No. 5, prevents him leaving home to seek employment; so that, allowing him work 150 days, or even 200, after tilling his own garden, his whole earning will be scarce £5 a-year: recollect that the labourers are, without exception, out of employment in the winter.	No such work in my parishes.	No.
Such never being employed, I can make no estimate. One of the shifts resorted to by the labourers' wives, and other poor people residing near the bogs, and sometimes by the labourer himself, in endeavouring to subsist, is the carrying turf on their backs to the neighbouring towns to sell, a distance of from three to six Irish miles; and it is not uncommon to meet from 30 to 30 barefooted women, men, and children, in the worst weather, loaded with large hampers of turf, on their way to Newcastle and other towns; these they sell for from 1½d. to 3d. each. This evidence on the part of the women and children a desire, at least, to contribute to the support of their families.	In my opinion, about £5.	£10 per annum.
The diet of an able-bodied labourer, in potatoes and milk, if he was obliged to buy them at the average price of those articles for the last three years, would be from £4 to £4 12s. a-year.	No such thing in my parishes.	No.
Never hardly in money. I have before stated, in my answers to Queries 4, 5, and 16, how the farmer and labourer stand as to agreement. The rent of the cabin, and little lot going with it, is paid in work; but for the con acre garden the labourer has generally to pay in money, except when the farmer who gives out the con acre field is the labourer's landlord for house, &c.; in such a case the farmer, if hurried, and if the rent of his little holding is cleared, employs the labourer to assist him, and the amount of this work is allowed out of his con acre garden; at other times the farmers, family take some provisions from the farmer who keeps them employed, paying for them in work during the remainder of the year. (to such labourers as are disengaged from the persons they hold their cabins from); this balance is settled in money.	In my opinion about 3s. per week, which amounts to £7 16s. yearly.	About £8.
Herdsmen are always agreed with to attend and mind the cattle, fodder them, and fence all bounds, for which they get a certain freedom, that is, a suitable garden, grass of pigs and geese, and stand of a stripper in the winter: these situations are often bettered by the grass of a cow, or two or three goats, &c. This employment is eagerly sought after, particularly the herding of a gentleman's land; and the reason of it is, they pay no rent, and are in a way to make manure for their potato garden, and also are able to attend to its culture at the proper season, not being bound to work for their landlord. Some of their bargains are very hard, particularly where they have to cut and save the hay of a large farm.	Very little in money in the summer season, when the labourer and family take some provisions from the farmer who keeps them employed, paying for them in work during the remainder of the year.	Sometimes in money, never in provisions, but generally in a small portion of con acre land; and, if the rent of the land should exceed the wages, then the balance is settled in money.
	No such person to be employed in my parishes.	At the rate of 10s. per quarter of a year.

* The parish of Rathronan is over 10 miles, Irish, in length; and its greatest breadth may be stated at more than three Irish miles. There is a small village situated on the river Gale, which takes its rise in this parish. The soil diversifies from the best tillage and pasture land down to the most inferior description of mountain and bog. In this extensive tract there are several valuable culm-pits; and, what is of still more consequence, and much more valuable in such a parish, there are some limestone, gravel, and sand pits, a small quantity of which, laid on the most healthy and worst description of land, reclaims it, and renders it excellent tillage and pasture land. Some of these sand pits are nearly in the middle of the parish, and rise like eminences, surrounded on all sides by land of very little value. These lands, with a small outlay of capital, could be reclaimed, and would become valuable to the proprietor, who would, in a very short time, be repaid the money expended in giving employment to the poor, and would have his land improved to the good; or, if parcelled out to industrious poor people at long leases, would soon wear a different aspect from its present. There has been a considerable quantity of land limed in the parish within these few years; this, in a great measure, accounts for the cheapness of provisions, these lands being brought to bear good crops, which, prior to their being limed, were good for nothing. This has been particularly the case with respect to those districts near the New Government Road, made a few years since through an adjoining parish; and where we, a few years since, saw the horse tilling up the hilly road with his load of potatoes, we can now view numbers of horses conveying over the level road limestone; and also loads of potatoes, wheat, and oats, from those mountainous tracts to the market and export towns. The parish of Rathronan presents a fair level for such a line of road, and which, even as a public convenience, would be of infinite service.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello Upper.

Abbeyfeale . . Pop. 4,242.	Adare . . Pop. 4,913.	Adare . . Pop. 4,913.	Ballingarry . . Pop. 8,651.
Rev. Daniel Lyddy, P. P.	Earl of Dunraven.	Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart. J. P.	George Massy, Esq. J. P.
300. 250 in constant employment, 50 in occasional employment.	I cannot say, but few are ever unemployed.	—	I can form no opinion.
They generally till with potatoes a small portion of land, upon the produce of which they live when out of employment.	The Irish labourer almost always raises his own potatoes, (his chief food,) and does not buy retail, like the English; this is an important advantage to the Irish, which should never be overlooked in calculating their relative situation.	—	Various sorts of industry, attending their own tillage grounds, cutting and saving turf, &c.
The ordinary diet potatoes and milk, clothing pretty good.	Potatoes and milk; diet and clothing better than in most other parishes.	Potatoes and milk; occasionally meat, but seldom; clothing of good quality, but slovenly: on Sundays the appearance of the people is very respectable. coats, thickset breeches, and various sorts of vesting, according to the taste and independence of the parties.	The ordinary diet I believe to be potatoes, and milk in the milk season; herrings, eggs, meat, &c., occasionally in the scarce season for milk: the ordinary clothing is frieze
6d. a-day with diet, summer and winter; 8d. without diet.	Winter and summer alike; the best men 10d., others about 8d.; where there is constant work, farmers who have short jobs pay higher, and feed the men.	From 6d. to 10d., according to season of the year; at harvest 1s. and diet are frequently obtained; carpenters and masons get from 9s. to 15s. a-week, according to skill or duration of employment.	Generally between 6d. and 8d. per day except at hurried seasons; then at times they get 10d. per day: the farmers frequently feed their labourers, but the gentry seldom, very seldom.
From the 1st of November to about the 1st of March.	—	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April.	Winter.
Seldom; their wages then 4d. per day, with food.	Yes; at 6d., some 5d.	They are generally employed at the hay or corn harvest, and for weeding; a stout woman at 6d., boys from 6d. down.	Women are usually employed in spring to cut sets of potatoes, and till them, and in harvest to bind corn after reapers, at about 6d. per day; children are seldom employed
		under 14 or 15 years old by the day, but hire out by the year to farmers at from £2 to £3, to guide horses, &c.	at from £2 to £3, to guide horses, &c.
Very little task-work.	No, except mason-work and mowing.	Not general; labourers are reluctant to take tasks, except for such kind of work as they are most accustomed to, as mowing, reaping, &c.	Task-work is not at all general in this neighbourhood.
He might earn about £15.	—	I find that a labourer residing near my place works for about 150 days; his wife, and say three children, 40 days each; the wages for so much will come to £9 or £10; if he has a horse he will earn (at 3s. a-day) £6 or £7 more.	If I answer this query according to my own expenditure, I employ on an average 30 labourers per day, to whom I pay 8d. per diem through the year, which would amount to about £12 to each; men
		who are not retained by the year would in spring and harvest get greater hire at those hurried seasons.	
They might earn about £10.	—	—	Women's work is in great demand at the season of cutting down the potato crops in spring, and collecting and binding corn in autumn; at other seasons women are employed spinning, &c.; but I am not prepared to say to what yearly amount, or what the children may earn.
About 4d. per day, allowing him nothing but potatoes and milk. them all, as they never eat the skins; but, as I have observed, most families raise their own food.	It is computed that a man consumes about a stone of potatoes a-day: he does not eat	Say for an able labourer five barrels (320 stone) of potatoes, at 10s. 6d., £2 12s. 6d.; 365 quarts of milk at 1½d., £2 5s. 7d.; 52 lbs. of pork or mutton at 3d., 13s.; eggs, onions, &c., 9s. 11d.: total, £6. —N.B. Cottages have generally small cabbage gardens.	I am not sufficiently informed to reply to this.
Sometimes in money; sometimes, but seldom, in provisions; and rarely by con acre.	In money. gentlemen dislike this mode of treating land; it is an object to the poor man only: the females of labourers' families have frequently petitioned for half-yearly settlements and payments, to avoid the waste and intemperance committed by the men when in receipt of small sums payable weekly.	This rent is often accepted in work, which favours the tenant: work, which favours the tenant: it is an object to the poor man only: the females of labourers' families have frequently petitioned for half-yearly settlements and payments, to avoid the waste and intemperance committed by the men when in receipt of small sums payable weekly.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid by con acres, or cottage and land, and at times by money or provisions.
Herds, or persons to attend cattle, receive from 4s. to 8s. a quarter.	This parish is chiefly under the plough.	From £10 to £20 without diet, according to skill or extent of charge.	Herds are usually paid by freedom, say a cottage, land for gardens, grass of a milch cow, &c., according to their trouble.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello Upper.

Ballingarry . . Pop. 8,651.	Ballingarry . . Pop. 8,651.	Ballingarry, Castletown, and Kilmeedy. Pop. about 24,000.	Bruree . . Pop. 4,364.
Rev. C. J. M'Carthy, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Gibbings.	John S. Dwyer, Esq.	Rev. Thomas Westropp, jun.
I estimate them at 800, and I consider that, with the exception of two or three resident gentlemen's labourers, the rest are all only in occasional employment.	By the Population Returns I find 884 labourers, and 400 tradesmen; many of the latter (being chiefly weavers, with little employment) work as labourers. I cannot say how many, but very few are constantly employed.	—	I cannot say.
The wives and children are begging, or drawing turf on their backs from a bog four or five miles, for a small profit.	The small potato gardens they have scarcely maintain them; and I know of no certain means on which they can depend.	They subsist chiefly on the produce of their potato land or con acre, and are often without even salt; and the price of their pig clothes them: some sell tobacco, snuff, and small groceries, and thus support themselves.	They, for the most part, have cabins and potato gardens, where and on which they contrive to subsist.
Potatoes, with an occasional drop of milk, a grain of salt, or a herring: clothing equally wretched.	Very indifferent as to both. They generally eat potatoes, with which they seldom have milk, or meal porridge, except in summer.	Their diet is, almost without exception, potatoes three times a-day; those best off have milk part of the year: with respect to clothing they vary in every degree, from extreme want to comparative comfort.	Potatoes alone the greater part of the year, or, more correctly, during winter and spring, when milk is scarce; and that esculent, and milk and butter, occasionally during the other months: the clothing, in many instances, is bad, scanty, deficient, and ragged.
8d. per day without, and 6d. with diet: there may be some distinction made between winter and summer by the farmer (if opulent) with his workmen; but the rest mostly unemployed in the winter months.	6d. in winter, 8d. in summer: they seldom get diet except when farmers are hurried; the diet is then given as a sort of gratuity.	Men get 10d. a-day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet, and £4 a-year with diet and lodging; a ploughman gets £5 a-year, or even £7, if a particularly good one,	With diet, as I can learn, in summer 10d. per diem; without it 1s.; in winter there are but few employed, and I believe 8d. are the usual wages; I do not think any are dieted in winter.
In winter.	From November to March, and from June to the latter end of August.	From the middle of December to the middle of February; in summer they are fully employed, cutting and saving turf.	During the winter and summer months.
In spring and autumn women and grown boys and girls obtain a spurt of employment.	Yes, at half the price of men generally.	Both are employed, the women binding corn, and potato picking and setting; the children potato picking and setting too: women are paid 5d. per day, children 4d., and those smaller 3d.	These are not much employed, and when they are I rather think it is for their own purposes, or to assist one another in emergencies.
Not general, rather very partial.	Not very general.	It is just creeping into use slowly; I wish it were more general.	Not very much so; I have not heard that it is.
In my opinion it does not exceed £5 a-year.	I should think about £10, unless he were a mower or good ploughman; if so, he might earn £2 or £3 more.	If fully employed about £12, but the greater number do not get work during more than four months of the year; his greatest advantage is in feeding and rearing pigs.	I really cannot determine with sufficient accuracy to be satisfactory.
In this case, the woman at 5d. per day, and each of the four at 4d., and considering, in general, the short period of employment, I think they will hardly clear £3 10s.	Regular employment is rarely given to women and children; at seed-time and harvest they get employment, but I think, altogether, they would not earn £5.	They might earn about the same amount as the man, but are only employed during the same period.	I have before stated that the women and children are but little employed outside door and for wages; I cannot therefore give any satisfactory answer to this query.
This may be estimated at the rate of maintenance fixed by the farmer to his support of such labourer, and equivalent to £8 per annum.	About £5 a-year, I suppose. Generally speaking they could not afford so much.	If fed on potatoes only, about £3 a-year, at 2d. for 14 lbs. of potatoes each day. I would suggest 1 lb. of bread, and 7 lbs. of potatoes, which would	This I cannot determine.
Occasionally in my neighbourhood in each of these ways.	Most generally paid in the rent of a potato garden.	Generally as stated in answer to No. 16, Appendix B, which system is submitted to by the labourers for two reasons: first, to procure employment even I am certain that nothing really beneficial can be done for this country until wages are paid, in a great measure, in money (at least half), and the con acre system completely destroyed. This would effect two most desirable objects: getting the people to live partly on other food than potatoes, in the first; and, secondly, inducing farmers to cultivate turnips, mangel-wurzel, and other green crops, which are not so exhausting to the soil, and which will pay better in the end.	I think they are paid in each of the specified ways; the gentry usually employ their poorer tenantry, who work out the rent of their houses and grounds.
Don't know of any.	Herds are generally paid by what is termed "their freedom;" viz., a house, potato garden, and liberty to keep a cow, pigs, or geese.	Herds get a con acre, and what is called a freedom of pasture, or a run for so much stock, and a cabin; in all worth about £12 a-year.	I have not heard.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Conello Upper.

Cloncagh, Clonelt, and Grange. Pop. —.	Kilfenny . . Pop. 1,136.	Mahoonagh and Feohonough. Pop. 3,846.	Mahoonagh and Feohonough. Pop. 3,846.
Rev. John Quinlan, P. P.	Rev. M. Hogan, P. P.	Rev. M. Sheahan, P. P.	Godfrey Massy, Esq. J. P.
—	96.	400 labourers. All employed occasionally.	400 labourers. All employed occasionally.
Milk very seldom, as kitchen with potatoes; salt most frequently; sometimes boiled cabbage, seasoned with salt.	Miserably, on a scanty portion of potatoes raised on the con acre system.	By feeding on dry potatoes, without any nourishment, exclusively.	They are maintained by subsisting on dry potatoes, which is all they can lay up after paying by their labour for their cabins and gardens, at extraordinary high prices.
Specified in No. 2; clothing very shabby: the want of covering keeps them and their barefoot children and wives from divine service on Sundays frequently.	A bad white sort of potato, and salt, their ordinary diet; and ragged old frieze their clothing.	Potatoes: their clothing very scanty, and of the most horrible description.	Potatoes only; and as to clothing, it can scarcely be described but by name; the little they have is of the coarsest quality: in summer they are very careless in dress.
8d. per day without diet, 6d. per day with diet, winter and summer.	8d. per day without diet, and 4d. per day with diet, both winter and summer.	With diet they get 10d. per day, for about three weeks in harvest, and 8d. per day with diet during a very short portion of summer; and for the short time they are occasionally employed in winter they get 6d., with diet.	With diet they get 10d. per day for about three weeks in harvest; in summer they are for the most part idle, but the short time a few may be employed, with diet, they get 8d.; for a small portion of winter they get 6d. only, and diet.
From November till February.	In the summer and winter.	In winter, and during the most part of summer.	During a great part of summer, and the entire of winter, until the beginning of spring.
Women are employed in harvest at 6d. per day, and at 4d., saving hay, per day.	A few women are employed, at 5d. per day, without diet, and very few children are employed in harvest, at 2d. or 3d. a-day, without diet.	Very seldom employed; but perchance if a woman be employed she gets 6d.; no employment for children.	In harvest and haymaking season, women, in few instances, may be employed, at 6d. or 5d. per day, and diet; children are not employed.
Very seldom.	It is not.	It is not.	It is not general; farmers in almost all cases do their own business with their horses and servants.
On an average, by day-work, a labourer will earn £6 15s. with diet, by getting constant employment.	From £6 to £7.	£5 sterling.	About £5 is all a labourer would be able to earn, obtaining an average amount of employment in day-work and harvest-work; as to any other advantages or means of living, he has none.
His wife and four children, if constantly employed, would earn £3; it is considered the two youngest children would not get employment in the country, unless they herded cattle for subsistence.	From £4 to £5.	This query cannot be answered, as women are seldom employed; and as to children, they get no employment.	They will earn nothing, because they are not employed. The establishments and institutions so common in other countries, giving employment to thousands, and rendering them happy, are denied this country.
About £20 yearly, by getting flesh meat every day in the week except Friday.	£27; 1s. 6d. being his due per day.	About £6 yearly, the diet being potatoes and milk.	About £6 10s. yearly, potatoes and milk only; and if he were to get meat once a-day, three times a-week, he would be charged £12 a-year.
Wages are usually paid by provisions and con acre rent.	Wages for labour are seldom paid any other way than in money; they may be paid by wool, or horse-work, in some instances.	In some instances in money, and very seldom by con acres.	Most usually paid in money, sometimes by con acres.
The freedom of a cabin, and one acre of ground attached thereto, is given to a herdsman where the farm is very large.	For what is called a little freedom, as a cabin, a portion of ground to set potatoes in, or the grass of a cow, or the grass of a few sheep, and such like. |	They get a freedom of a house and garden.	In remuneration they get a house and from half an acre to one acre of garden; very few in my parishes get the grass of a milch cow: the herd, besides herding, must give his employer a great deal of work.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Coshma, Costlea, Kenry.

Bruff (Town) . . Pop. 2,932.	Bruff (Town), Tullabracca, Grange, Glenogra, and Parts of Dromin, Manister, and Uregare. Pop. about 6,000.	Kilfinane, Darra, Kilflyn, Particles, Ballinvana. Pop. —.	Ardcanny . . Pop. 1,318.
Rev. Godfrey Massy.	Rev. P. M'Namara, P. P. R. C. DEAN.	George W. Bennett, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Samuel Jones.
About 300. 50 in constant, 250 in occasional employment.	The labourers are very numerous if I include in their number all who are able and willing to work. <i>None</i> are constantly employed, except those few who work on the public roads or are employed in the gardens and field-works of the few resident gentry in the district.	I cannot form an opinion.	About 200 pretty constantly employed.
None but the produce of the quarter or half acre of land each endeavours to procure by his labour in the other part of the year; and this grows their only food, the potato.	They are maintained in the meanest and poorest manner, chiefly on potatoes of an inferior description, seldom or never tasting animal food; milk only rarely, and during a few of the summer months, and scarcely <i>ever</i> using butter.	I cannot say particularly, but several by begging.	As when employed.
Generally dry potatoes; sometimes milk and herrings in addition: some very poorly clad.	The diet as above, which is procured from the small store of potatoes which they cultivate in con acres, or, when that is exhausted, by begging: the clothing can (generally speaking) be scarcely worse, but there are some exceptions.	Potatoes and milk, and in many instances potatoes only: clothing in general very scanty and bad.	Potatoes: not well clothed.
From November to March 8d. per diem, March to November 10d.; in hurried times diet included. 8d. a-day, during winter and part of spring 6d. a-day, both without diet: the highest wages given at any time of the year are 10d. with diet during a fortnight, or at furthest three weeks, in the harvest season.	Labourers called <i>score-men</i> , or those who have general, though not constant employment, receive during the summer and harvest time 8d. a-day, during winter and part of spring 6d. a-day, both without diet: the highest wages given at any time of the year are 10d. with diet during a fortnight, or at furthest three weeks, in the harvest season.	8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet, when regular employment is given; but when it is not the rates vary considerably, say from 4d. to 1s., sometimes with diet.	9d. per day, without diet; no difference.
November to March, and part of July.	From the digging of the potato crop in October to the sowing of the same in April and May: all other seed-sowing is conducted by the farmer and his family, sons or servants, as it may be.	In the winter.	Winter.
They are; the women 5d. to 6d., 4d. and 5d. to boys.	Very seldom, and at the rate of from 3d. to 6d. a-day; 6d. when the demand for labour is high, as in spring and harvest.	Women are occasionally employed at 6d. a-day.	In spring and harvest, at 6d. per day.
It is; in digging stubbles, bawn, ditch-making.	It is not general; I may say it hardly exists in these parishes, particularly in the agricultural department.	It is not.	No.
From £9 to £10 per annum.	Supposing him to have employment such as described above, his earnings could not exceed £8, and would seldom average that sum; as it is, not one in 100 earns so much: I know no other advantages which he has, unless the pig which he feeds on the same food with himself, and the price of which, in almost all instances, goes to pay the rent of his cabin.	I cannot take upon myself to say.	£8 sterling.
About £10 8s. sterling.	Though situated in the most fertile part of the county Limerick, with a population of more than 6,000 souls in the district over which my spiritual care extends, I grieve to say I have not a <i>single</i> instance of a family so employed; I therefore cannot answer this query.	I cannot say.	About £14.
About £8, with their own industry, supplies potatoes (three quarters of an acre of ground, manured and tilled by themselves); £1 10s. for turf in this parish.	If by <i>food</i> is meant that which he actually uses, it cannot exceed £5 at the average rate of potatoes during the last three years; but, if the food which he <i>ought</i> to use be understood, it would require three times that sum to give him milk constantly, and flesh-meat, butter, eggs, &c., occasionally.	I cannot say.	About £6.
In money and in con acres.	Usually in money and con acres; very seldom in provisions.	Mostly in money or by the con acre.	In all, as it may be convenient to the parties.
None, or very few; generally by what is called freedom; house rent-free, grass for a cow and pigs, &c.	They are very few in number, say two or three, who get grass for a cow, and a garden to cultivate.	Generally for a house and garden.	By freedom; better off than labourers.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Barony Kenry.

Ardcanny . . Pop. 1,319.	Chapel Russel . . Pop. 1,204.	Kildimo . . Pop. 3,357.	Kildimo, Ardcanny, and Chapel Russel . . Pop. 5,879.
Bolton Waller, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Waller.	Rev. George Franklin.	Rev. Edmond Connery, P. P.
No means of telling.	About 60 labourers in my parish. About 40 constantly employed; the remainder employed at least nine months of the year.	As nearly as I can ascertain there are very few labourers, over 100; the lands are so subdivided that the landholders endeavour to execute their own work by their own, their children's, and horses' assistance, except in the hurry, in the harvest, they may call in a few labourers for a few days: theirs is, for the most part, the drill husbandry. I should think 50 are constantly and 50 occasionally employed.	The actual number cannot, at present, be ascertained; but there are a great many labourers in these parishes, and but few constantly employed.
—	On the produce of quarter ground, which they till for themselves.	They are maintained on the potatoes, which they pay for by their earnings and the profit of their pigs.	By the potatoes which they raise on con acre land.
Potatoes and milk in summer are the ordinary food, and I think the labourers well clothed.	Potatoes and milk, herrings, or salt: generally well clad upon Sundays.	Bad enough, God knows! potatoes and milk during three months; potatoes with herring-dip, say three months more; and dry potatoes during the other six months: their clothing is better than their diet, generally speaking.	Potatoes and milk a few months of the year, and potatoes and salt the rest: clothing very wretched.
8d. without diet is the general hire.	8d. per day, except for a short time in harvest, when 1s. a-day is obtained, with diet.	The daily wages are 6d. per day, with diet; they are all fed; there is no difference made between winter and summer: the labourers of two persons receive of the one 10d. per day, of the other 8d., without diet, through the year.	8d. a-day, without diet generally, and 6d. with diet.
June and July.	From the end of June to the beginning of August.	In December and January.	During the winter months.
Women are occasionally employed at 5d. a-day, and children from 3d. to 5d.	Yes, women at 5d., children from 2d. to 3d. <small>this is not to be had by reason of the very small subdivisions of the lands: women's hire is 6d. per day, with diet.</small>	Women scarcely work in this parish, except binding corn and gathering potatoes; they would work if they could get employment, but	Only a short time during the harvest, at about 4d. or 5d. a-day, and only a small proportion of them.
No task-work.	Not usual.	There is no such thing as task-work in this parish.	Not general.
Cannot tell.	From £10 to £12, including all advantages; this I think a low average.	I think £5 is the average of a labourer's earnings <i>in cash</i> ; his wife's earnings, and the profit of his pig, may be £5 more, so that I may call the sum-total of his income £10.	About £8.
—	Perhaps as much more. that the wives and children of those small farmers endeavour to do all their own labour, which leaves very little or no employment for the wives and children of the labourers: the children of labourers, both male and female, as soon as they attain the age of 12 years, are sent out to service; the average hire of boys, from 12 to 16 years, 12s. 6d. per quarter of a year, that of the girls 7s. 6d. per quarter of a year.	The lands are so subdivided	About £12, but there is no such thing as an average employment for such persons in these parishes.
—	About £8; the diet being 1½ stone of potatoes in three meals, together with either milk or herrings: since writing the above, from information received, I am inclined to think that one stone of potatoes is sufficient to afford three good meals.	I think a stone weight of potatoes, costing 2d., and two quarts and a pint of milk, costing 1½d. per day, would be an average sufficiency, so that the total expense of a labourer's food per annum would amount to £5 6s. 2d.	About from £7 to £8.
I believe very little labour is paid for by money.	Sometimes in money, occasionally in provisions, but generally in quarter ground.	Wages are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by manured potato ground.	Very generally by con acre, horses' work, and provision, and but very rarely in money.
—	No herds, the whole being tillage.	Herds are usually hired (they are very few) by giving a house and half-acre of ground, the grass of a pig, and, where the employer has it, sufficient bog, for their care.	They generally get a house, an acre of ground, and grass for a cow and pig by the year, so that their condition is generally preferable to that of labourers.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Kenry, Kilmallock Liberties.

Tremp, or Beagh . Pop. —.	Kenry Barony (15,000 acres). Pop. 13,076.	St. Peter and St. Paul. Pop. 2,833.	Kilmallock . . Pop. 2,833.
<i>Thomas E. Davenport, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>John Waller, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Eyre Evans, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Joseph Gabbett.</i>
About 100 labourers in constant, and 200 in occasional employment.	—	270. 70 in constant, and 200 in occasional employment.	270. 70 in constant, 200 in occasional employment.
They generally take quarter ground or con acre ground, and set potatoes, which support them when out of employment.	—	By the bounty of the resident gentry and householders.	By the contributions of the gentlemen, clergy, farmers, &c.
The ordinary diet is potatoes. Clothing pretty good.	Potatoes and milk. The clothing on Sundays excellent; bad on working days.	Potatoes, and sometimes milk. Clothing generally bad, of home-made frieze.	Potatoes and milk. Their clothing frieze, with corduroy breeches. The women are dressed in blue.
With diet 6d., without diet 8d., both winter and summer.	8d., and in harvest 10d. and 1s., without food.	Constant employment with diet 6d., without diet 8d., per diem.	8d. without, and 6d. with food in winter; from 1s. to 1s. 3d. in summer.
From 1st of December to 1st of March; and from the 1st of June to the 1st of August.	From the end of May to beginning of July.	Depth of winter, and months of June and July.	From November to March.
Women are generally employed, but not children, at the rate of 5d. per day.	Women have some employment during corn harvest, and setting potatoes, at 3d. and 5d.	In hurried seasons, such as spring and harvest, for a few days only, at 4d. to 6d. per day.	Not usually, except for about two months—one in spring, the other in harvest.
No.	Unusual.	Not very general.	It is not.
From £7 to £9.	—	About £8 10s.	About £8 10s.
From £12 to £16.	—	Such a family seldom obtain employment altogether, except as answered in Query 6, which might amount in the whole to from £6 to £7.	£6.
About £4.	—	In consequence of the cheapness of provisions in this parish, for the last three years, about £5.	£5.
Wages of labour are usually paid by con acre.	For the most part paid by rent of small lots, and potato crops, held at high prices.	Usually in money; seldom in any other way.	Generally in money or by con acre.
Get house and land, &c.	—	Such as reside in the farmer's house from £1 10s. to £2, with clothing; such as do not have a house and a rood of land free, and, if able to work, get casual employment; such as live with the resident gentry get a house rent-free, and from £10 to £12 per annum.	When residing in farmers' houses, and clothed, from £1 10s. to £2 per annum.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Ownney Beg, Pubblebrien.

Cappamore . . Pop. 3,613.	Kilkeedy . . Pop. 4,160.	Killoneohan, Crecora, and Kilkeedy . . Pop. 6,658.	Mungret . . Pop. 3,475.
Rev. John Ryan, P. P.	Rev. Richard Dickson.	John Waller O'Grady, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James Moore, P. P.
About 1,000; hardly any of them in constant employment except those usually denominated servant-boys, who are hired by farmers at so much a year, and reside constantly in their houses; the number of them may amount to 100.	Uncertain.	It would be impossible to tell in the several parishes how many of each sort of labourers, but in general there is work enough for them except in a very few instances.	About 400. About 100; about 300.
They must endeavour to live on what they earn when in employment; but they live in misery and starvation.	Having generally a small lot of ground adjoining their cabin, they are occasionally employed there. in harvest, and what they they do to some extent in many instances.	They take land (I mean the few who do not get constant employment), and plant potatoes, which they generally free make by feeding pigs, which	By potatoes, which they all more or less cultivate; the price of a pig, which each family rear; the produce of their occasional labour; and the industry of their wives and female children in spinning.
Their ordinary diet is of the worst possible description; potatoes and salt, sometimes potatoes and milk, but rarely: their condition with respect to clothing is as bad, or still worse, if possible, generally being clothed in the most filthy and squalid rags; no person, except those who have the misfortune of being among them, can form an adequate notion of their wretchedness in point of diet and clothing.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk for the greater part of the year; when this fails salt herrings are substituted; meat rarely to be had, but this and bread are becoming more in use.	The diet is in general potatoes and milk, or herrings: with respect to clothing, on Sundays they are almost all well clad, but on week days some of them very indifferently.	Potatoes and salt herrings, with a little sour milk occasionally, in the summer season; their daily clothing is of a very wretched description.
The daily wages of labourers in summer, and without diet, are from 6d. to 8d.; with diet they vary from 6d. to 1s., according to the hurry of the season; in winter there is scarcely any employment for labourers without diet, and when employed with diet, which is rarely, they may get 4d. or 5d. a-day.	Labourers are paid 10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. per day with diet.	As far as I can learn the average of wages, both in winter and summer, is 8d. per day without diet, and 6d. with diet; but they mostly have other privileges, such as potato ground, &c., at reduced rent, from those for whom they work.	With diet 6d., without 8d.
In the winter season, having scarcely any thing to do from the 1st of December to the 17th of March.	Between November and April.	During the wet seasons, such as December, and part of November and January.	In the winter and summer months.
Women are seldom employed except in the harvest season, when they may get for a short time 4d. a-day; and in the seasons of setting and digging the potatoes they may also get a limited share of employment, at the same hire.	Women are much employed in autumn at 6d., and sometimes 8d., per day.	Women and children are constantly employed; women's wages from 5d. to 6d., and children's, according to age, from 3d. to 5d.	Women are occasionally employed at 6d. per day during harvest; the younger children very seldom at 3d.
Task-work is not general in my neighbourhood.	It is not usual.	It is used in some few instances, but not very generally.	No.
A labourer getting average employment might earn about £4 10s. in a year; by his other advantages and means of living I suppose are meant his industry or economy in feeding, for example, hogs or fowl, which might in some instances bring £2 or £3 a-year, and in many instances nothing at all, the labourers being often so poor as not to be able to purchase or feed them; on an average these advantages might bring £1 in a year, making, in all, an average of £5 10s.	About £10.	A labourer could earn £10 in the year if he stuck to his work, but it is hard to keep them at work sometimes, as they are occupied for themselves in tilling potatoes, cutting turf, going to the priest, and wakes and funerals, and holidays, which in this country cut a great proportion off a poor man's hire; the other advantages entirely depend on the wife, and cannot well be ascertained, but I suppose he might make about £5 or £3 a-year more by pigs, wool, flax, &c.; but I must say some of the women are very indolent, idle, and wasteful.	About £6.
I make little or no allowance for the wife and four children; the wife has enough to do to take care of the house and of the four children; and the boy of 16 will scarcely get any employment if he do not go to service, and then he leaves his father's house, and might perhaps get £1 10s. a-year, which is, I think, the ordinary wages given to a boy of that age.	Perhaps £2.	A man's wife and children might earn about £12, but the wife can give little of her time out, as she, if she is a proper woman, can do more good at home.	From £10 to £12.
About £4 12s., allowing him potatoes and sour milk as his constant diet; but sour milk is a luxury they seldom enjoy.	About £4 10s. for potatoes only; with milk added £6. about £5 6s. 6d. a-year; but they diet themselves cheaper, as they till the potatoes, and do not buy them.	At the rate of potatoes and milk for the last three years a man's food would come to	If fed with potatoes and milk only, three times a-day, his support would cost from £9 to £10.
Wages for labour are generally paid in money, often by con acres, and sometimes by provisions.	Wages are paid sometimes in money, oftener by potato ground, charged at a rent, against which their labour is set off.	In all these.	Usually in money or con acres.
Herds are not numerous in my parish; those that are generally paid by getting a certain quantity of garden, from half an acre to an acre and a half, with the grass of a cow, or two or three, as the circumstances may be.	Herds are generally paid by what is called a freedom, or house and portion of land, equal in value to about £10.	In general they get house and potato land, and turf, rent free, and in some cases the grass of a cow.	None employed.

MUNSTER—County Limerick—Baronies Small County, Conello Lower, Conello East.

Cahercorney . . Pop. 1,217.	Cahirelly . . Pop. —.	Corcomahide . . Pop. —.	Corcomahide . . Pop. —.
Rev. Patrick Fitzgerald.	M. Furnell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Fielding Morrison.	Capt. John W. Shelton.
About 100 labourers, of whom about 20 only are in constant employment.	I suppose about 50 are employed for eight months, about 15 all the year round, and during a <i>short run</i> at harvest and potato-digging a much larger number, some of whom are itinerant Kerry men who come at those periods; but all cottagers would work if employed.	There are, I should think, about 3,000 labouring men in the parish: it is impossible to calculate as to the employment, which varies so much.	The average number of labourers is in constant employment, principally upon their own small plots of land; in the winter season there are sometimes men unemployed.
They live for the most part on potatoes, without meat, fish, milk, or butter.	They generally have cottages and gardens, or some con acre ground.	They live on the potato crop, of which each family generally has a little.	Many of them exist on the earnings of their summer work in the bogs, which is constant, and at a fair rate of hire.
In general they are badly clad.	The poorest entirely on potatoes, with a little thick milk, or herrings; their clothing very bad, yet generally better on Sundays and festivals, mostly all wearing shoes and stockings.	<i>Dry potatoes</i> are the ordinary diet; the clothing is of home-made frieze, very scantily supplied; very few individuals are able to afford themselves shoes and stockings.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, in summer with milk, in winter without milk, and the potatoes are eaten dry or alone.
They get 8d. with diet during the summer months; in winter they are seldom employed.	8d. per day without diet, employed regularly through the year; but for the <i>short runs</i> of harvest, &c., 10d. or 1s., and perhaps diet.	When diet (dry potatoes in winter, and potatoes with milk in summer) is given, the usual daily wages are 6d. at all seasons when employed: from 8d to 10d. is given without diet; but the system of dieting is much more general.	8d. per day is given all through the year, without diet, by the gentlemen and resident proprietors; but in summer 1s. per diem is paid in harvest, and only 6d. in winter; 8d. is the sum for <i>constant</i> employ.
—	Scarcely at all from 1st December to 1st March.	From the middle of November to the middle of March.	In winter.
The women are sometimes employed binding corn and picking potatoes, when they get 6d. a-day.	Scarcely at all, except the <i>short run</i> of harvest, &c.; 6d. hire of women and boys.	Women are employed to bind corn, make hay, and to pick potatoes, at 4d. per day with diet, or 6d. without it; children are scarcely ever hired.	Women are employed occasionally, at 4d. per day, and boys of 12 years old at the same rate; the occupation is not constant throughout the year.
No.	None.	Task-work is not at all general.	Not very general.
About £9 sterling.	About £9, allowing him time to till his own garden, and Sundays, holidays, &c.	Calculating the average amount of employment at eight months, I think an average labourer may earn about £10 or £11, including his diet.	This is a difficult query to answer; the majority of the labourers have small plots of land from their employers, generally at a reduced rate, and work out the rent by daily labour; a labouring man may, by his work and other advantages, make out about £18 a-year, but not everywhere; some are not so well off.
His wife and four children, if constantly employed, might earn about £16; but this never happens.	I know not a case in this parish corresponding with this query.	Children under 16 years of age are so seldom hired that no calculation of their earnings in support of a family can be made; they may assist in managing the spot of ground held by their friends; a woman's earnings, including what she might gain by spinning, would probably amount to about £4.	The wife and children, unless the latter are over 12 years of age, rarely afford any assistance; in summer they occasionally assist in the bogs, but no certain sum could be stated.
About £3 for potatoes and milk.	About £3, viz., 182½ stone potatoes, at 2½d. is £1 18s.; and meat on festivals, 7s.	The price of potatoes has not risen much for the last three years, and I think, at the present prices, the expense of living for a year, on the usual diet, would be about £7 or £8, which may be taken as the rate for each of the last three years.	In the manner the poor labourer is fed (on potatoes alone), the expense of his living is very small, perhaps about £9 a-year, as potatoes have rated for the last three years.
—	In each of those ways.	Generally by con acres.	Wages for labour are principally paid, as described in Query 8, by the rent of the labourer's plot of land and cabin, and sometimes the grazing of a cow.
Herds generally get a cabin and a quarter of ground as a freedom.	As labourers, being few herds, for it is chiefly a dairy district, and the dairymen do that business themselves.	I do not know of any particular terms for herds as such; in general the children or some of the family of the farmers look after their cattle, if they have any to be minded.	Herds are generally paid in the same manner as labourers.

MUNSTER—Counties Limerick, Tipperary—Barony Clanwilliam.

Union of Aney (seven Parishes). Pop. —.	Lattin . . Pop. 1,430.	Union of Lattin (including part of the Town of Tipperary). Pop. about 6,000.	Shronehill . . Pop. 1,006.
<i>De Courcey O'Grady, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Maurice C. Moore, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. P. Vaughan.</i>	<i>Rev. Martin Clarke.</i>
Can't tell; think the greater proportion of the inhabitants labourers. The greater number in occasional employment, a few constantly.	No regular labourers employed but in Mr. Morre's work, who may keep about 30 in regular employment.	The holders of from one to two acres are generally labourers when they can procure work. The employment is at certain seasons, and very fluctuating; a good many at roads.	From 100 to 150. Very few in constant employment.
On what they earn whilst in employment.	Very miserably; chiefly on con acre.	On potatoes produced off their small holdings.	By what they have saved from earnings when in employment.
Potatoes; clothing tolerable.	Potatoes and milk; very badly clothed.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk or butter, occasionally some eggs: the clothing is generally home-made frieze.	Potatoes; clothing very bad.
10d. summer, 8d. winter, without diet.	8d. a-day without diet, summer and winter, to those regularly employed.	In summer from 10d. to 1s., in harvest with diet; in winter 6d., 8d., and 10d., without diet.	10d. a-day during the summer, and 8d. during the winter.
Winter.	In winter.	In winter.	From November to March.
Yes; women at 5d., some children at 3d.	Very few, except in haymaking.	Sometimes, at turf, hay, and binding corn, at 5d., 6d., and 8d., as the time may require haste.	Only in the harvest.
Not very general.	The parish being small, and no resident but Mr. Morre, very little, if any, work done but by him, who occasionally sets task-work.	Not in general; chiefly day-work.	No.
Can earn from £7 to £8 a-year at labour.	About £10 a-year, at 8d. a-day.	About from £10 to £12.	About £9 a-year.
Cannot tell.	Very little, being seldom employed, as there are no manufactories.	From £3 to £5.	About £5 a-year.
2½d. per day.	About £5 a-year.	A stone of potatoes per day, at 2d., for which they can be got at one period of the year, price £3 0s. 10d.; buttermilk or butter about £1; in all about £4.	I suppose about £12 a-year.
In money and con acres.	Mr. Morre pays in money; but the occasional work done elsewhere is paid by con acre and money.	In money, in provisions, and in con acres.	In money and con acres.
In money, grass of a cow, and potato garden.	—	A cabin, one or two acres of land, and grass of a cow.	Generally they are supplied with food and lodging, and small wages; in other cases grass for a cow and pigs.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Clanwilliam.

Templenira . . Pop. 2,961.	Tipperary (including part of Town) . . Pop. 7,996.	Union of Tipperary (including part of Town) . Pop. 11,767.	Union of Tipperary (including part of Town) . Pop. 11,767.
Rev. B. H. Banner.	Rev. Patrick Meagher, P. P.	Rev. Garrett Wall, Rev. Richard Carey.	James Roe, Esq. M. P.
There may be about 400 or 500 labourers; not more than 50 in constant employment.	From about 600 to 800 poor labourers, and about 200 of these in constant employment, and the remainder occasionally employed in the harvest and hurried months.	Impossible to reply accurately; perhaps from 600 to 800 poor labourers; about 200 in constant employment, and the remainder occasionally at harvest and the hurried months of the year.	About 800, 300 of whom are employed as farmers' servants; the remaining 500 are but occasionally employed.
From what they have saved of their wages when in employment; and most of them hold half an acre or an acre of land.	In a very precarious and miserable way; some by the bounty of their neighbours, others by charity.	Very doubtful indeed; some by the kindness of neighbours, some by charity, and some (we fear) by theft.	In general misery; and low fevers prevalent in the autumn.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and herrings; their clothing but indifferent.	Potatoes, often without milk; sometimes herrings and water with potatoes, sometimes milk and potatoes.	Potatoes and sour milk for the summer months; potatoes and water and a herring for the winter and spring; bad clothes, particularly when wool is high.	Potatoes, often without milk; clothing of frieze, the cost of which is not very high, their fate depending on a good or bad crop of potatoes entirely.
The daily wages in summer, without diet, are 9d. or 10d.; in winter, from 6d. to 8d.; with diet, about 1d. less per day.	8d. a-day without diet; in harvest 1s. a-day, with diet; many weeks no work, particularly in winter and spring.	8d. a-day without diet in spring; 1s. a-day in harvest, sometimes with and sometimes without diet; in winter sometimes 6d. a-day, without diet; and frequently in winter they can get no work.	8d. if yearly workmen, 1s. if casually hired for the harvest days, without diet.
From November to March.	From November to 1st of March, and from 1st of May to 1st of August.	From November to the 20th of February; from 1st of May to 1st of August.	From 1st of April to 1st of July, and from November to February, being six months.
They are not usually employed, excepting for haymaking and harvest in binding corn; the rate of wages about from 2d. to 4d. less than the men per day; on the average 6d. a-day.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, when they get from 5d. to 6d. a-day; children seldom employed.	Seldom employed, except for about a month in the time of harvest, at from 5d. to 6d. a-day; children not at all.	Women are employed in harvest at 6d. a-day, but at that time vast flocks of Kerry men arrive, and glut the work-market.
No, excepting in few instances.	Task-work not general in this neighbourhood.	It is not, except in digging grass-land for potatoes, or occasionally in threshing corn.	It is not general, except carpenters and masons.
An average labourer might earn from £10 to £12 a-year; this, with the produce of the small portion of land he may rent, is the whole means of his living.	A labourer, if employed through the year, might earn from £8 to £9 a-year.	By constant employment, omitting holidays and wet days, a labourer will (if his health admits) earn from £6 to £7 in the year.	Certainly £8 a-year; the regular yearly wages for a farmer's boy is £4 without clothes, but feeding him.
His wife and four children may earn within the year about £13, provided they obtain an average amount of employment.	If employed they might earn the same average price of from £8 to £9 a-year; as they are employed but rarely, the amount cannot be ascertained.	Reference to the sixth Query will answer this.	Such a family might earn £12 more; but the fact of any doing so is unknown.
The yearly expense of food for a labourer, during the last three years, would be about £12 or £13.	Calculating on 4d. a-day for potatoes and milk, it would amount to £6 a-year.	This would entirely depend on the description of food used; if potatoes alone, one stone a-day, which we calculate at the average price of 2d.	14 lbs. of potatoes 3d., sour milk 1d.; total 4d. a-day, would make £6 2s. a-year.
Wages are usually paid in money and by con acres; those labourers who live on the lands of their employers are those whose wages are principally paid by con acres.	Wages for labourers sometimes given in provision, and sometimes in money.	They are usually paid in money; sometimes in provisions, sometimes by con acres.	Except in harvest, day-work is paid by rent.
They are usually paid by house and garden, and grass and hay for their cow, according to agreement.	Herds are hired by the year, getting a freedom from one to two acres of land, and the grass of a cow or two free of charge, varying according to employment and agreement.	By the year; getting from one to two acres of land for tillage, and the grass of one or two cows, free of rent; varying according to the extent of employment.	Mostly as farmers' boys, at £4 a-year.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Clanwilliam, Eliogarty.

Union of Tipperary (including part of Town) . Pop. 11,767.	Borris Leigh . . Pop. 3,244.	Union of Borris Leigh. Pop. —.	Union of Templemore. Pop. 4,583.
<i>Joseph Cooke, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>John Russell, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. Richard F. Laurence.</i>	<i>Rev. William N. Faulkner.</i>
I do not know.	Have no means of ascertaining.	Unable to say.	I have no means of stating the number, but it is a large one. But few of them have constant employment all the year round; they are generally little employed from November to middle of March.
Labourers must be divided into two classes—the cottier and the mere cabin-holder; the former generally holds from two to seven acres of land, and is often a leaseholder; how the cabin-holder exists depends upon feeding two or three pigs for sale.	They sometimes have potatoes provided for such occasions, but if not they purchase them on time, at a great increase of price, generally double. I cannot tell, but his chief	Generally by potatoes grown on land obtained as a free crop in return for their manure, and by quarter-ground or con acre, for which they pay rent for the crop.	I cannot say: by their ingenuity, which seldom fails an Irishman.
Potatoes, with milk in summer, and salt herrings and water in winter. There is an evident improvement in the dress of both sexes of late years, and they are more cleanly and neat in their persons than formerly.	The ordinary food is potatoes and salt; the clothing is very bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; the clothing indifferent.	Potatoes and milk; some are tolerably clad, others very badly.
8d. is about the average; it varies, according to the season, from 5d. to 1s.	During summer, 8d. per diem without diet, 6d. with diet; winter, 4d. with diet, 6d. without diet.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter. Diet is only given by the farmers, who also give the same wages, but who get more work from them.	Labourers generally get 10d. to 1s. per day in summer, and 8d. to 10d. in winter; diet is given or not according to the hurry of business and the demand for labourers.
From December to April.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April.	In the middle of winter only, as at other periods, when in other parishes there may be a dearth of employment, the cutting and saving of turf afford occupation in this parish.	From November to middle of March.
They are not.	Women are employed at certain periods of the year, at 5d. per diem; children are seldom employed.	At harvest, at the planting and digging of potatoes, and in the turf season, at the rate of from 3d. to 6d.	They are; at 6d. to 8d. per day.
It is not want of confidence in the labourer that is the cause.	No.	No.	Not very general; the principal task-work I have observed is digging stubbles in winter, when employment is slack.
About 200 days' work, at 8d. per day—£6 13s. 4d.	About £8 wages. As to the latter part of the question, I can give no answer.	About £9.	I conjecture £10 to £12, but have no means of forming an accurate opinion; only surmise near 8d. per day.
They are very seldom employed, but they till their own potato field, and attend to their pigs.	About £14.	About £6.	This question I am still less able to answer, but guess the wife and four children, such as stated in query, might earn about the same, £10 or £12.
For potatoes, not including the requisite fuel, milk, &c., £3.	About £4.	The average price of potatoes has been about 2d. per stone during the last three years; allowing three meals per diem of a quarter of a	This question I can only make a guess at, say £8 to £9.
stone each, at this average, would cost 1½d. per diem; and allowing ½d. per diem for salt, and occasionally herrings, milk or other kitchen, the whole would amount to £3 0s. 10d. per annum; this quantity of potatoes, however, would furnish refuse available for the feeding of pigs, poultry, &c.			
By money, or in lieu of rent or con acre rent.	Wages are paid by money and con acres; also by house-work.	Paid in every way.	Labour is mostly paid for in money.
They have a house, a potato field, and liberty to keep a cow upon the land.	They usually get a cabin, and acre or two of ground, and grass for a cow.	There are no grazing farmers in Borris Leigh, and of Bualick I am unable to speak.	I cannot say.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Eliogarty.

Holy Cross . . Pop. 2,224.	Union of Kilfithmone. Pop. 3,120.	Moyne and Kilclough. Pop. —.	Thurles (including Town). Pop. 10,459.
Rev. George Peacocke.	Rev. Robert Forsayeth.	Rev. Samuel Ferguson.	Rev. Henry Armstrong.
After making the best inquiry, I cannot form any idea of the number of labourers in this parish. With very few exceptions the labour is but occasional.	About 300. Generally in constant employment, either at their own or their employer's work.	I cannot ascertain the number.	I cannot answer this.
Principally by traffic in pigs.	All generally in employment.	By the produce of their gardens.	By their wives begging for them, and frequently by what they have saved from their hire.
The ordinary diet consists of potatoes, to which may occasionally be added some milk; there are, however, some who may be able at times to add a little meat, while others again can seldom afford anything beyond the potatoes. Clothing in general poor, though varying much in the same proportion as the food, according to the circumstances of the individuals. Some labourers hold ground from one quarter of an acre to three or four acres; others have nothing but the cabin in which they live: some of the former are able to keep a cow, to fatten two, three, or more pigs, and, when they have a grown-up family able to work, may make a good deal of their labour; the condition of the latter, especially when there is a family, and not sufficiently grown to labour, is generally very wretched. I mention these instances to explain what I mean by difference of circumstances.	Potatoes and milk; clothing good, but only indifferent in the lowest class of labourers.	Potatoes, and sometimes milk; the clothing is in general tolerably good.	Potatoes; clothing very wretched.
Average 8d. without diet; I have heard of 6d. in winter, and also of 2s. or 2s. 6d., with diet, in harvest.	10d. without diet; little or no variation in winter or summer.	8d. in winter without diet, and 6d. with it; 10d. in summer without diet, and 8d. with it.	8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter; sometimes dieted, sometimes not.
From the middle of November to the middle of April.	End of December, January, and February.	A month before harvest, and in the middle of winter.	Winter.
Potato-sowing, haymaking, harvest, and potato-digging, women are generally, children occasionally; the former at 6d., the latter, according to age, from 4d. down to 2d. a-day.	Not generally employed, they labour for themselves when employed; wages are 6d. a-day.	They are, at 6d. a-day.	Women sometimes at 6d. a-day, children not employed.
Pretty general.	Not at all general.	Not very general.	No.
I should say about £9 for the year; his other advantages and means of living must vary so much, according to the circumstances in which he may be placed (<i>see Answer to Query 3</i>), that I cannot venture to strike an average.	The lowest about £15, not as nett proceeds, but incident to all his wants and charges.	£12.	About £8 if constantly employed.
About £6 for the year.	The lowest about £15 a-year; but persons under the age of 15 are seldom employed in agricultural labour.	£18.	If employed, about £12.
About £6 for the year.	About £3 5s., according to the diet generally used and specified in No. 3.	£5 or £6.	At least £6.
Generally by con acres and provisions; sometimes in money.	Generally paid by labour.	Wages are paid in money or provisions, or by con acre, or in lieu of rent; I cannot say which is the commonest practice.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes by con acre.
Grass of a cow, wet and dry; and one acre of potato ground with a house rent-free.	Generally for an acre of ground, and the grass of a cow.	According to the extent of the farm; a house, with grass of a cow, and one or more acres.	A house and acre of garden, and grass for a cow.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa and Offa East.

Carrick-on-Suir (Town). Pop. 9,226.	Clonmel (Town). Pop. 15,134.	Donoughmore and Killigan. Pop. —.	Innislonoughty and Monksland. Pop. 5,295.
Rev. William Sandys.	David Malcomson.	Rev. Robert Carey.	Rev. R. Mannsell.
About 500 labourers. Half in constant, the other half occasionally employed.	I suppose there are in the town and suburbs from 1,500 to 2,000 labourers, but I have no means of ascertaining correctly, of whom about two-thirds have constant employment in flour-mills, corn-stores, bacon-yards, breweries, &c. &c.; the remainder at outside work, who in the short and wet days are in want of employment.	About 100 labourers, of whom 50 are in constant employment, in the service of the upper class of landholders.	I cannot possibly say; the most part of the work is done by strangers.
By their wives and children begging.	Half of them may have gardens and a stock of potatoes by them, and the other half in general (many of whom in the lanes and streets) live in great filth and poverty.	They derive a miserable subsistence from the produce of a potato garden, either rented for the year, or permanently, at an exorbitant rent, unless held under the head landlord.	I cannot say.
Diet potatoes, with milk or herrings, and frequently with only salt; clothing chiefly of cast clothes, flannel and calico.	Those in constant employment, who with their families are sober and industrious, may live comfortably; their food is pretty much confined to potatoes and milk, and their clothes pretty fair; labourers who are but occasionally employed suffer much for want of the necessaries of life; but it is melancholy to know how much their want of food and raiment is increased by the use of ardent spirits and dealing with pawnbrokers.	As to diet, their condition is truly pitiable; the adult males are tolerably well clad, the women and children very insufficiently.	I cannot say.
Wages, without diet, from 8d. to 1s.; with diet, from 4d. to 8d.; highest in summer.	Those employed constantly in the mills, stores, warehouses, &c. &c., are regularly paid 1s. per day all the year round; those occasionally employed outside 10d.; no difference made between winter and summer, but much is done in the winter within doors by gas and candle-light; it is not the custom to diet the workmen in this parish.	With the exception of about three weeks in harvest, and as many more in autumn (when the potato crop is being dug out), the labourer's wages do not exceed 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, <i>without diet</i> .	I pay 10d., and sometimes 1s.; I cannot say what they get when dieted.
From the beginning of December to April.	The seasons in which there is least employment are the summer months, and the short winter days for outside work.	—	I would say in spring.
Seldom employed; women's wages 6d. per day without diet.	There are very few women or children employed in this town, except at a hand-weaving establishment, where there are 176 looms, which employ about 200 females in weaving calico.	Very rarely, except for a few weeks in harvest, and in the autumn, when the potatoes are being dug out.	Women, when employed, usually get 6d. a-day.
No.	With the exception of weaving, as above, there is little or no task-work in this parish.	It is not by any means general.	I cannot say, but I think not.
From £10 to £15.	See No. 4.	I should suppose from £8 to £10.	I cannot say.
From £8 to £10.	The earnings of the women and children in this parish are trifling, being very generally unemployed.	See Answer to Query 6.	I cannot say.
About £7 for potatoes and milk.	I feel much difficulty in answering this question; I think about 3s. per week would find him in potatoes and milk, and clothing.	The food of the labourer who is not in service, and who has a family, consists of potatoes, and occasionally milk of an extremely bad description; the yearly expense for food is therefore as variable as is the price of that vegetable; when the crop is abundant, it perhaps might be £3.	I cannot say.
Usually in money.	All wages that I know of are regularly paid in money.	More commonly by con- acres than by money or provisions.	In money.
No herds.	We have little or no occasion for herds in this parish.	Their wages (exclusive of diet) average about £2.	I cannot say.

MUNSTER—Counties Tipperary, Waterford—Baronies Iffa, Offa East.

Killaloan, Kilcash, Killebrant, and Templeary. Pop. about 5,000.	Kilsheelan and Killaloan. Pop. 2,520.	Newchapel and Abbey. Pop. 6,356.	Newchapel . . Pop. 2,085.
Rev. Charles H. Archdall.	J. R. Smith, Esq. J. P.	Stephen Moore, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Alexander Hoops.
Do not know, as I lately got this cure.	The labourers can generally find employment.	Impossible to answer this ; I employ regularly about 30 men per day.	Impossible to calculate.
They reside with their friends.	—	I do not know any out of employment that have not some ground of their own.	The majority of them have land of their own.
Their diet chiefly potatoes and salt : their clothes of the very worst description.	Potatoes and milk : the clothing better than in most parts of Ireland.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk : clothing good and comfortable.	Ordinary diet potatoes and milk : clothing in general comfortable.
6d. per day with diet, and 8d. without diet, for all the year.	8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer, without diet ; with diet 6d. per day.	Winter, from 6d. up to 8d. with diet ; without, from 8d. to 10d. : summer, from 10d. to 1s. and upwards, as far as 2s.	With diet, from 6d. to 1s. ; without diet, from 8d. to 2s., in harvest ; average hire 8d. to 10d.
From Christmas until April.	From December to 1st April.	There seems plenty of employment the whole year ; December and January are the periods when the farmers require the least labour.	In the months of December and January.
They are not, unless at harvest ; and they get 6d. a-day, with diet, during harvest.	Women are employed at from 5d. to 6d. per day, and children at 4d., without diet.	At certain periods, particularly in spring and harvest, from 6d. to 8d., and sometimes higher.	Women and children are employed in spring and autumn, from 4d. to 10d.
It is not.	No.	Not very general.	Not general.
About £10 a-year with diet, £15 without diet, including everything.	About £12 per year.	I could not average, as it depends a good deal on their own industry ; there is a great deal of time lost in holidays, which they invariably keep.	Cannot say.
I cannot exactly say, as it depends greatly on circumstances.	It would not be easy to find employment for the whole of the children ; £18 a-year would be a fair average.	A boy of 16 can earn as much as his father ; the rest getting employment only at certain periods of the year, I cannot average ; it depends on the industry of the mother, who might earn a good deal in many ways.	Cannot say.
If he was used properly, £10.	£4.	At the average price of the last three years, a labourer could live as he is accustomed on 2½d. per day.	About 4d. per day would be sufficient to provide potatoes and milk.
Generally paid by con acre, but sometimes by money.	In money in most cases ; the labourers would prefer the potato ground.	Wages are paid in general in money ; some may pay for their con acres by labour, but the wages are not reduced by so doing ; of this I am aware from cases which have come before me on the Bench as a magistrate : I pay my labourers every Saturday night.	Generally in money.
No such thing in my parishes.	At about £20 per year.	Herds are generally paid by ground and grazing ; for instance, my herd has a large slated house, containing four rooms, besides lofts, cow-house for six cows, barn, stable, piggery, and fowl-house ; six acres of land, and grass for six cows, a horse, and allowed to rear two or three calves.	I cannot say.

MUNSTER—Counties Tipperary, Waterford—Baronies Iffa, Offa East.

Newtown . . Pop. 1,642.	Powerstown, Lisronagh, and Donoughmore . . Pop. 2,564.	Rathronan . . Pop. 1,010.	St. Mary's (including Clonmel Town) . . Pop. 17,331.
Thomas E. Lalor, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Maurice Wall.	Rev. Walter Giles.	Rev. James Orr.
I believe I am the only person in the parish who employs a regular set of labourers: the farmers have their work done by themselves, their family, and servant boys and girls: in the hurry of harvest they employ men and women at the neighbouring town (Carrick-on-Suir): they do the same when digging their potatoes, at which period they pay much higher for labour than they could obtain it at other times of the year, say from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d., according to the demand for men.	In fact the inhabitants are all labourers, with the exception of the few resident gentry: the other holders of land in those parishes are also generally employed in the management of their respective farms.	I cannot ascertain the exact number of labourers in this parish, as they vary according to the season of the year.	To this question I cannot return a definite answer: of agricultural labourers there are but few; the farms are generally small, and the farmers, with the assistance of their families, are able to labour them, for the most part, themselves.
—	By their friends, such as have no cabins of their own.	They live on the produce of their farms, having from two acres to half an acre each.	There is no general or public method of maintaining unemployed labourers: they live the best way they can, and often are indeed victims of wretchedness, being compelled, by dire necessity, to restrict themselves to two, and not unfrequently, I understand, even to one meal of potatoes and salt, or sour milk, during the 24 hours.
The diet, I believe, nearly entirely consists of potatoes and milk: I think their clothing in this country, generally speaking, good.	Potatoes and salt, and occasionally potatoes and milk: their clothing very wretched, particularly men of families.	Potatoes: clothing by no means bad.	Ordinary diet is potatoes and sour milk or herrings: clothing is coarse and homely enough, but, in general, tolerably comfortable.
I pay my labourers 9d. in summer, 7½d. in winter, without diet.	The average daily wages of those constantly employed are about 4d. in winter and 6d. in summer and autumn, with diet; and about 8d. in winter and 10d. in summer and autumn, without diet.	From 6d. to 1s.	Daily wages, with diet, are 5d. or 6d.; without, from 10d. to 1s.: some, at particular seasons, obtain from 1s. to 1s. 4d.
—	In the months of June, July, December, January, and February.	In winter and early in spring.	Agricultural labourers are least employed from November till March: those connected with stores or yards in the town are perhaps most employed during that season.
I pay the women 6d. through the year; the children are generally employed about their own farms: most of the labourers in this parish have some land of their own.	Able-bodied women are in the months of May, August, September, October, and November; their wages are from 4d. to 6d. per day, with diet.	Women are, during the harvest, from 6d. to 1s.	Women are employed at particular seasons, especially when setting and raising the potatoes, and during harvest: they receive from 6d. to 10d. per day, without diet; children, according to their age, from 3d. to 6d.
Task-work is not general.	No.	No.	Task-work, as far as I understand, is not general.
I could not give a satisfactory answer to this query; I do not feel myself competent.	About £6. or yards in the town, as he would obtain more constant employment, might, perhaps, earn from £15 to £16; but an agricultural labourer, as he is liable to be thrown idle a part of the year, could not earn more than from £10 to £12; as to his other advantages, besides the fruits of his daily labour, these are, in general, very inconsiderable.	Cannot form the least idea.	An average labourer connected with any of the stores
The same answer.	The children alluded to by querist ought to be at school at so early an age, which, in most instances, is the case; but in the rare instances where the case is otherwise the children cannot get employment; and as to the mother, she has sufficient employment in the domestic charge of her cabin.	Cannot form the least idea.	A poor man's wife is valuable to him rather in taking care of what is earned, and applying it to the most useful purposes, than in really earning aught herself: but if the question refer to out-door labour, such as the setting and raising of potatoes, in the latter of which only children are employed, I think £3 would generally be the full amount that these five could obtain.
The same.	—	—	The expense of food for such a labourer, to feed him moderately enough, would be, at least, £9, though many must live on much less.
—	Generally in money, and frequently by con acre land.	In money and provisions.	Wages are, I believe, usually paid in money; if otherwise, it is generally at the desire of the labourer.
—	Many herds, at an advanced age and unfit for heavy labour, are hired by the farmers for low wages; others, but the fewer in number, are hired by the gentry with a freedom, consisting of a house and some lands.	—	Herds are usually hired as other labourers, though probably they may get milk, food occasionally, and other little comforts.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa, Offa East.

St. Nicholas and Newtown (including Carrick-on-Suir Town) . . Pop. 9,097.	Cahir . . Pop. 8,594.	Cahir and Mortlestown. Pop. 9,170.	Derrygrath . . Pop. 1,286.
Rev. Garrett Conolly, P. P.	The Hon. & Rev. T. Cavendish.	Rev. Michael Tobin, P. P.	Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke.
3,000. About 50 in constant employment; the residue in occasional employment.	This query I cannot answer, as to numbers; but the labourers are pretty constantly employed: in the winter months some are unemployed, about a third at times.	About 650; 150 of whom are in constant employment, and the remainder in occasional employment	—
By begging.	Ground is given out by the farmers, rent free, to people who have manure; the labourers generally take some and sow potatoes, and on these they live, and feed pigs, and in this way they make manure for the succeeding year.	In general they endeavour to sow a few ridges of potatoes, but they very frequently fall short of their expectation.	—
The most wretched, scarcely sufficient to sustain nature: their clothing frightful.	Potatoes and milk, or dip, and eggs and herrings: their clothing is better than it used to be.	Bad potatoes and salt is the diet of the majority; a few, when employed, endeavour to provide a little sour milk; their clothing in general is coarse and shabby; numbers are obliged to remain within doors on Sunday, for the want of covering.	Potatoes and salt, or milk; the clothing in general is good.
3s. a-week, with diet, and 6s. a-week without diet, for two months in the year.	In winter, without diet, 8d.; in harvest, and the potato-digging, 1s. 4d. or 1s. 2d., according to the demand, sometimes 1s. 6d.; with diet, in winter, 6d.; in summer 1s. and 1s. 2d.	From 2s. to 3s. per week, with diet, in winter; in summer, and particularly in harvest, from 3s. to 5s. with diet, and from 5s. to 6s. without diet.	Where they do not receive diet they get 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, that is, when in constant employment; in some instances, when they are not in constant employment, they get 1s.
During the summer least employment.	January, February, March, June, and July.	In the months of December, January, February, June, and July.	They are least employed from the beginning of December to the end of February; and in the summer, from the commencement of May till the end of July.
The women and children beg for the men.	Women, in summer, from 8d. to 10d.; in winter, from 5d. to 6d.; children from 3d. to 4d.	They are occasionally employed at from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Not usually; but when employed, the women receive 6d. per diem, and the children from 3d. to 4d.
No.	No, except in mowing.	No.	No.
About £7, without diet; the employment is very rarely constant.	Men employed throughout the year receive from 8d. to 10d. a-day; from £8 to £9.	A good labourer may realize from £6 to £8 in money and value.	About £15.
No employment, as mentioned in answer to No. 6.	About £12	Women and children find no employment, but in harvest, the weeding season, in spring, and particularly at the digging of potatoes.	About £25, supposing that they are all constantly employed.
Potatoes and milk are the ordinary diet, when at full work, which would amount to about 2s. a-week.	£4 10s. would be sufficient for potatoes, milk, eggs, and herrings: the last three years potatoes have been very cheap.	About £5 17s. 5d. would procure for him potatoes and milk.	About £5.
Generally in money.	In money usually, but also by con acre.	Wages for labour are paid either in money or by the potato ground.	Generally paid in money.
Scarcely any in the parish.	There are very few herds employed, and those that are, are by gentlemen, so I do not know what is paid, or how, but suppose they have no more than day labourers.	They are few, and are usually paid by a lot of ground for potatoes, and perhaps the grass of a cow.	A house, and two or three acres of ground, with usually from £3 to £4 a-year.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa, Offa West.

Union of Derrygrath. Pop. 7,642.	Templetenny . . Pop. 5,786.	Templetenny . . Pop. 5,786.	Tubrid . . Pop. 4,590.
<i>William Perry, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Michael Bourke, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Montgomery.</i>	<i>W. J. Fennell, Esq. J. P.</i>
I cannot say exactly how many labourers are in these parishes. Most of them have constant employment.	About 4,000 labourers. About 100 in constant employment, and about 200 occasionally.	Not certain as to the number. About six months in each year in actual employment.	This query cannot easily be answered, as many persons are partly labourers and partly farmers; those who hold a few acres of land, in some seasons, seek for labouring work after their ground is cultivated.
By resources of their own; they generally have small holdings of land attached to their houses, which they cultivate.	Maintain themselves on dry potatoes.	By casual charities, and their own ways and means.	When out of employment they generally seek to obtain labour for their feeding.
Potatoes and milk constitute the ordinary diet of the lower class; they sometimes use oatmeal when potatoes are dear: their clothing is made of frieze or flannel.	Diet dry potatoes: very badly off as to clothing, a great many being half-naked.	Potatoes, and milk in the plentiful season; the clothing very bad in general, chiefly frieze.	The diet is entirely, it may be said, potatoes: the clothing bad, but not very wretched.
The wages of labourers employed throughout the year go as low as 8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter, without diet: those only occasionally employed get 1s. per day without diet; with diet the wages vary according to the demand for labour, at from 4s. to 2s. per week.	8d. without diet; 6d. with potatoes and milk; winter and summer.	8d. per day.	Wages, with diet, about 5d. per diem: without, about 8d.
There is least employment from November to March.	In winter.	From the time the potato crop is tilled in June to the harvest, and from about the 1st of December to the commencement of spring.	During the months of June, July, and the commencement of August.
Boys and girls are much employed at from 4d. to 3d. per day, without diet.	Not usually employed.	Seldom; the rate of wages 5d. per day.	Women are only employed in the binding of corn and setting of potatoes, speaking generally.
Task-work is performed, but not very generally.	It is not.	No.	Task-work is not general; however it is practised, though limitedly.
I think an industrious labourer ought to earn £15 a-year by labour.	About £7.	A man, if constantly employed, could earn about £10 per annum.	The labourers in my employment receive 9d. per diem all the year round, and consider it a favour to be engaged at that rate.
I think the four children might earn from £20 to £25 a-year; the women in this part of the country do not labour, except on their own farms, in general.	I can't say.	Generally employed about three months in the year, at 5d. per day.	There is so little employment for women and children that no amount of earning worth mentioning is obtained.
A labourer could feed himself for about £6 a-year, according to the price of potatoes for the last three years, which have been very cheap.	About £9 a-year for potatoes and milk, which is the general diet given.	The allowance for an able-bodied man is 10 lbs. of potatoes each day; the average price of potatoes about 5d. per weight of 21 lbs. to the weight.	The food is entirely potatoes; one half acre of good potato-ground, the rent being about £4 10s., I have known in many instances to maintain a man, his wife, and three or four children.
Wages are generally paid in money.	In con acre, and in money.	By money, provisions, con acres, and, in fact, in every way the poor people can.	Wages are paid in money, and con acre generally; not generally in provision.
Herds generally get a house and one or two acres of land, and grazing for two or three cows.	By the year, at from £2 10s. to £3.	From £2 to £3 per annum.	Herds are usually paid in money a certain sum, with the grass of a cow and ground for potatoes.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Iffa, Offa West, Ikerrin.

Tubrid, Whitechurch, and Ballybacon. Pop. 8,778.	Corbally . . Pop. 2,948.	Moyne and Templetoohy. Pop. —.	Roscrea (including Town). Pop. 9,199.
Rev. Henry Palmer.	James S. Birch, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Patrick Ryan, P. P.	John Talbot.
A very large proportion of the lower order of farmers, which body are numerous. Employment, save in harvest and seed-sowing times, is very precarious.	—	There are about 500; 200 of whom are in constant employment, and the rest are only occasionally employed.	It is difficult to know; perhaps there are 800 labourers within the parish, two-thirds of whom may be constantly employed, and the remainder occasionally.
Most have one or two acres of ground; and many live much on charity.	They usually pawn every thing that they can possibly dispense with, and when what is raised in this way is expended, I really cannot imagine how they exist at all.	When out of employment they live chiefly on potatoes, and obtain this wretched food, generally by their occasional employment, very often by promising double the value at a future time, and frequently through the bounty of a friend or neighbour.	Some by living on potatoes, which they have in their gardens, or in con acre land; many others are obliged to part with articles of clothing, &c., to the pawnbrokers, and no doubt suffer much. I lately asked a sober, well-conducted labourer, how he lived when not employed? His answer was in these words: "Famishing—perishing;" adding, "how can I do, when I and my family have been two days and one night living on one meal of potatoes without anything with them, for myself, wife, and five children."
Potatoes and salt; milk is reckoned a luxury: the clothing of the labouring poor is far from being comfortable.	Potatoes, and milk or water as they can afford it, is the principal diet: I think the clothing of the labouring classes, is generally pretty good.	The ordinary is diet potatoes and milk during summer, and during winter potatoes and salt: their clothing consists chiefly of coarse woollen cloth or flannel, and I may add, in many instances, of rags.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk sometimes, which is scarce in winter; they also use salt herrings: their clothing is generally of a very poor description.
8d. is the general wages, without diet; 6d. in winter; a few pay 10d. per day, in summer.	From 6d. to 10d., without diet; but I should say generally 7d. or 8d. in winter, and 9d. or 10d. in summer; by some 10d. is paid the year round.	8d. a-day, without diet, throughout the year, and with diet 6d.; but these are only obtained by labourers in constant employment; the wages of those who are only employed occasionally vary from 4d. to 1s. a-day.	Wages are generally, without diet, in the town 10d. per day, in the country from 7d. to 9d. winter and summer; during harvest diet is sometimes given.
In winter, and previous to harvest.	From November to March or April.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	Winter and summer they are least employed.
They are, and receive from 3d. to 4d. per day, wages.	They are occasionally, at from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women employed in harvest, and for about a month in spring; children scarcely ever employed; the wages of women do not exceed 6d. a-day.	Sometimes women are employed at 5d. or 6d. per day; children are less frequently employed, at from 2d. to 4d. per day.
It is not.	There is a good deal of work done by task.	No.	I don't think task-work is very general in this neighbourhood.
£15.	This is a difficult query to answer. I think, generally speaking, the labourer in constant employment has seldom much task-work, and for the most part it is only the occasional labourer who works by task, or earns additional hire at harvest work. Supposing a labourer to be paid 9d. a-day, I think he would lose on an average one day in the week by illness, or weather, which would leave his yearly earnings work £9 15s. The task-labourers usually for the time earn more; but I should think the gross amount of his labour would be much less.	About £6 sterling a-year.	The average amount of a labourer's work is described in this query (after deducting two weeks for holidays, so called) may be 4s. per week, or £10 per year.
£10.	I could not answer this with any degree of accuracy.	The wives of labourers can seldom absent themselves from their dwellings; as to children, they are not employed.	It is difficult to tell; perhaps they might earn as much as £8 in the year.
£8.	I can only answer this question by saying, that when the head of a family is in constant or nearly constant employment, he is just able to support them, but, generally speaking, never saves a shilling.	About £5, according to the mode in which they feed themselves.	This query is also difficult to answer. I think that an able bodied labourer, at full work, would require near 10d. per day for his support, or £15 per year.
The wages for labour are mostly returned by rent for land held.	Wages usually paid in money.	Generally in money, and by con acres; seldom in provisions.	Wages in the town are generally paid in money; in the country by money, provisions, con acre, and rent.
At the rate of daily labourers.	Herds usually have the keep of a cow, or some perquisite more than the common labourer.	By a house and garden, seldom more than one acre, and the grass of a cow.	Herds are usually hired by the year.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Ikerrin, Kilaemanagh.

Templetucky and Loughmore. Pop. —	Clogher . . Pop. 2,221.	Clonoulty . . Pop. 3,600.	Clonoulty and Clogher. Pop. 5,821.
Rev. Edmund Knox.	Rev. Robert Armstrong.	Rev. Robert Armstrong..	Rev. P. Molony, P. P.
In the union about 1,350 labourers, and about 20 in constant employment.	I cannot say the number; very few in constant employment; mostly all have occasional employment.	I should say about 500 in occasional employment; scarcely any have permanent employment.	About 600: I include all beyond 18, who are able to labour, and have no other resource: I consider that about 260 are constantly employed, including all men servants.
Any way they can, but generally dry potatoes.	They live on a scanty supply of potatoes they till in spring.	When out of employment they live on the potatoes they are able to till for themselves, which scarcely supplies them.	By their earnings when in employment, by the potatoes which they grow on con acre land, and by the sale of the pig which they feed on these potatoes.
Potatoes and herrings, and milk and dry potatoes; the clothing very tolerable.	Dry potatoes in winter; in summer they get a little milk.	The ordinary diet dry potatoes in winter; in summer they generally endeavour to procure milk: in general very badly clad.	The ordinary diet in winter is the potato and salt; in the summer time they occasionally procure milk: their condition, with respect to clothing, is in general very wretched.
10d. in summer, except in harvest, when they get 1s.; in winter 8d. and sometimes 6d.	8d. a-day in summer, 6d. in winter.	8d. a-day the year round, without food; if labour is wanted they get 10d. in summer, but there are plenty for 6d. a-day in winter.	Labourers in constant employment are paid 8d. per day, winter and summer, without diet; those employed occasionally are paid from 10d. to 1s. for about six weeks in the 12 months, with diet: whenever they can procure employment at other times their average daily wages are 6d. with diet.
In winter.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	Least employed from the 20th of November to 20th March.	They are least employed from November to March.
Women 6d.; no very small children; when old enough for work, same as women.	Women and children are sometimes employed in harvest, and would be glad to get work the year round at a moderate remuneration.	Women and children are often employed; they get according to their age from 3d. to 6d. a-day, in summer only.	They are not usually employed: the rate of wages is generally 6d. for women, and 4d. for children from 11 to 15 years, when employment can be procured.
Sometimes by task.	No task-work except by chance.	No; though sometimes, but rarely, work is done by task.	Not general.
£8 per annum.	This depends entirely on the quantity of labour he gets, which I cannot ascertain.	About £9 a-year. harvest and task-work, and the value of all his other advantages, which principally consist in the pig which he feeds, and must always sell, I estimate his earnings and other advantages at £10 the year.	Taking average employment, as I find it to be, including
There is very little employment for women, except at home, and at harvest time; no children under 16 get any hire.	Same answer as the last. an instance in the parish of a man and wife with four children, having any chance of work for the entire.	It is impossible to answer this question with any degree of accuracy, as there is scarcely of average employment as it actually exists: persons of their age are not equal to general hard work; nothing else can do anything.	The supposition, I am sorry to say, is purely speculative; the wife having a husband and four children to provide for, I may say in every thing, could not work; the two younger children would get no employment; the two elder, if boys, might earn, between them, £3, speaking
About £6 at least.	That depends entirely on the food given to him.	This depends entirely on the kind of food he gets. the average price of potatoes, for the last three years, was not more than 2d. per stone in this district.	It is easily estimated in the present state of things; potatoes and salt for one half the year; potatoes and milk, occasionally, for the other:
Usually paid in money, sometimes in both.	Labour is paid for both in money and con acre, and sometimes by provisions.	Wages for labour are paid both by money and con acre.	Sometimes in money, but much more generally by con acres.
They generally get land.	A herd over 100 acres generally gets an acre of garden and the grass of a cow free.	A herd over 50 acres, or from 50 to 100, generally gets an acre of potato land, and the grass of a cow, free of all expense. They are, however, exceedingly anxious to procure such situations.	They generally have a house, an acre of land, and grass for one cow, and, sometimes, turhary; but, in such cases, the situation requires their undivided attention from the beginning to the end of the year.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Middlethird.

Ardmoyle . . Pop. 1,914.	Ballysheehan . . Pop. 2,869.	Cloueen and Drangan. Pop. 3,900.	Fethard (including Town). Pop. 4,050.
Rev. John G. Phillips.	Matt. Penefather, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, P. P.	Rev. Robert Ferris, P. M.
Cannot say.	There are very few labourers in this parish; the farmer of 10 and 20 acres of land keeps a servant-boy or two, by whom, with himself and family, the work of the farm is generally executed; in hurried times they hire the travelling labourers, to be had at those seasons at the neighbouring market towns in great numbers.	I don't know. Unless servants, they are only occasionally employed in times of tillage, harvest, road-making, &c.	About 300. One-third in constant employment, and <i>all</i> are employed at particular seasons.
They seldom are out of employment.	The few labourers I know of are remarkably good workmen, and seldom out of employment as mowers and thatchers; they get good hire; they generally have land taken for potatoes by the con acre, and, by the produce of it and their labour, together with the profit derived from fattening a pig or two, are well able to support themselves when unemployed.	They live, or strive to live, on their occasional earnings.	In general they plant potatoes, the rent of which they pay either in money or work, and upon which they subsist when out of employment.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and their condition as to clothing tolerably good.	Potatoes are the general food: clothing of the labouring classes very inferior, scarcely sufficient to protect the body from the inclemency of the weather.	Diet potatoes alone, and sometimes potatoes and milk: clothing, a cheap cloth from the shop or market.	Potatoes and milk; clothing of a very poor description.
Daily wages, on the average, are 8d. with diet in summer, and 6d. with diet in winter.	The average of wages paid to labourers in this parish throughout the year may be estimated at about 8d. per day without food.	It varies according to the pressure of the business of the season; score-men, or constant labourers, are employed at 8d. a-day without diet, sometimes less.	In winter 8d., and in summer 10d. per day, without diet, except in busy seasons, when they get a few pence advance.
They are least employed in winter.	They are generally least employed in the winter season, say from the middle of December to the 1st of March.	Principally in summer, and a shorter time in winter.	From the middle of November till the middle of March.
Women are employed at 6d. per day. for a few weeks in spring in cutting and planting potatoes, and in the harvest in binding corn; the usual hire is 6d. per day.	Women and children are not much employed as hired labourers; they are employed	Women, and young people of from 16 and upwards, are employed in spring and autumn for a short time; I know not the wages.	Their employment is uncertain, except in harvest and at the potatoe season, when women usually receive 6d., and children 3d. per day.
Task-work is not general.	Task-work cannot be said to be general; there is some of it undertaken during the winter months.	—	No.
About £9.	I know of very few persons in this parish depending entirely on their labour for their support; they generally have one or two acres of ground attached to their cabins: some of their time is spent in the cultivation of their land; they also cut turf for sale as well as for their own use: I do not think that men so situated work for their employers more than 200 days in the year, which, at 8d. per day, is £6 13s. 4d. per annum.	I don't know.	About £10.
About £12.	A married woman, with four children under 16 years of age, can add but little by her's and children's labour to the income of her husband; she must remain at home to get his meals prepared; the house must be attended to and the pig must be fed; she may, however, get employment for a month in spring and a month in autumn; she may earn, at the utmost, say £1, and that a child may earn by driving a plough; weeding potatoes, picking stones, assisting in cutting turf, and saving, &c., about 10s. more; this, in my opinion, is as much as a family so situated can expect to earn.	I don't know.	About £3 10s.
About £4.	As the labourer in this parish subsists chiefly on potatoes the expense, of his food must be little; the general allowance to an able-bodied labourer at daily work is at the rate of one stone (of 14 lbs.) to three men, or one stone to serve one man for three meals; I have averaged his food as such, allowing him a stone per day, although few labourers get more than two meals per day in this parish; he may eat meat twice or thrice a year, and occasionally a little bread at certain festivals in the year, which is, in my opinion, as often as most of them can obtain anything beyond potatoes: potatoes, one stone per day, for 365 days, at 2d. per day, £3 0s. 10d.; milk, 1d. per day, £1 10s. 5d.; meat and bread, 8s. 9d.; the average cost for one year's food £5. The labourer obtains potatoes cheap by growing them himself, as also milk by having a cow, which most of them have; the average is rather high, especially for the last two years, as potatoes were cheap; however, this present year, they bear a much higher price in consequence of a failure in the crop.	I don't know.	About £6 10s. or £7.
On large farms they are paid about half the hire in money, and the other half by con acre.	Wages for labour are paid either in money, rent of con acre, or rent of land; I do not know of any payment in provisions being made for labour.	Sometimes by money, sometimes by provisions, and sometimes by both.	In money.
Herds are employed generally by grass for a cow or cows, together with a house and garden.	There are but two herds in the parish; they are hired during good behaviour, and are paid by certain quantities of ground, say two acres, given rent free, and by grass and hay for one or two cows; they also get grass for pigs, geese, &c.; their payment depends very much on the quantity of land and stock they have to take care of.	They generally get a portion of the lands for their trouble, amounting in proportion to the duty they have to perform.	They get a house, and from one to two acres of land.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Middlethird.

Gale . . Pop. 1,533.	Gale and Ballysheehan. Pop. 4,402.	Knockgraffon and Dogstown. Pop. —.	Knockgraffon . Pop. 4,100.
<i>Samuel G. Phillips, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Curate of the Parish of Cashel.</i>	<i>Rev. N. Herbert.</i>	<i>Oliver Mills, Esq.</i>
Informant cannot possibly state the number of labourers in the parish: the general population are holders of small farms, or tenants-at-will under cottier farmers; but the majority hold land themselves.	Cannot answer how many: the labourers in this country have seldom constant employment, except they be in the neighbourhood of a gentleman.	From 40 to 50 in constant employment, weather permitting.	There are no labourers absolutely dependent on their daily labour for support; the farmers generally have hired servants who do their work: the tenants of single houses or small portions of land have two or three pigs in the year to sell, and the prices of them, when sold, support their families when out of employment.
They have no means of livelihood but the produce of their gardens or small farms.	They have usually a supply of potatoes, unless the season prove unproductive.	When unemployed, in consequence of weather, or in observance of the Popish holidays, live on potatoes tilled by themselves.	
The common diet of the poorer classes is potatoes, with little else in winter; in summer they procure milk and other matters; they do not seem to look farther than having a sufficiency of potatoes; many who have other means prefer spending any money they have in <i>drink</i> : they are indifferently clothed.	Diet potatoes and milk; the latter is seldom to be procured by the lower classes in winter: clothing ordinarily indifferent.	Sometimes potatoes and milk, sometimes potatoes and salt, and generally dry potatoes; occasionally potatoes and herrings, and potatoes and dip: * clothing of a common coarse description.	Potatoes, with a small portion of milk or salt fish, but seldom in the year do they eat meat, the occupiers of houses and small portions of land have but scanty clothing, and rarely a change.
The general wages in my parish are 8 <i>d.</i> a-day through the year, without diet; the cottier farmers in general have labouring servants living with them, to whom they pay from £4 to £5 a-year.	8 <i>d.</i> per diem without food, 6 <i>d.</i> with diet; little difference, I believe, is made between winter and summer.	Without diet, 8 <i>d.</i> per day winter and summer; with diet, from 3 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per day.	In winter 8 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet; in summer 10 <i>d.</i> ; in hurry time of harvest 1 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> or 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; a reduction of 3 <i>d.</i> or 4 <i>d.</i> per day with diet.
In the harvest, potato planting and digging seasons, there is a difficulty of procuring labourers, because there are few in the parish who have not their own work to do for themselves; at other seasons they are easily had, but at the busy ones there is a vast influx of labourers from Kerry and other quarters.	In winter.	Winter.	In winter and the middle of summer.
Women and girls are constantly employed at about 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> , and in harvest 8 <i>d.</i> a-day, without diet; children are seldom employed but to pick stones off of new laid-down land, and to pick weeds; in spring, in this parish, informant believes, by himself only.	Not usually, except in hay-season and harvest, and turf-cutting, women 6 <i>d.</i> children 4 <i>d.</i>	Yes; women from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> , children 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i>	The women generally bind corn and gather potatoes at about 6 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet; the children, unfortunately, are never brought up to work.
—	No.	Not very general.	Task-work is not general in my neighbourhood.
Informant supposes from £8 to £10 a-year; if he has a garden and place for pigs he makes something of them, according to his means and consumption.	I cannot answer with accuracy, say from £8 to £10 per annum.	About £10.	From £6 to £7 per year, being dieted.
Informant cannot say; in a general way women and children earn very little, except in spring and harvest, but do a good deal for their own families in the way of knitting, and	Say from £24 to £30. spinning for frieze and flannel.	About £18.	About £8 or £9 per year, the junior members of the family rarely, if ever, going to work, though they might get employment in gathering weeds, and other light work.
Informant cannot say, never having fed labourers.	About £8.	About £5 for potatoes, and about £3 for milk, herrings, salt, dips, &c., average £8.	About £16 per year; animal food once a-day.
Paid in various ways; by money, and often by con acres, and small holders work out their rents.	Wages usually paid by con acres or provisions.	Usually in money.	Sometimes in money, generally in con acre.
A herdsman generally gets a house and two acres of land, grass and hay for two cows.	Cannot answer.	Freedoms, viz., the grass of a cow, &c. &c.; sometimes a spot of ground.	The parish is nearly all in tillage, but small portions in grass.

* Dip is a description of pottage composed of flour and water, onions, salt, and pepper, boiled together, in which all at table dip their potatoes, it being put in a dish placed in the centre of the table; in the absence of dip, with very poor persons, it is usual to have potatoes and *point*, which is occasioned by placing the largest potato in the centre of the table, at which they point and gratify their fancy.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Middlethird, Ormond Lower.

Moycarkey . . Pop. —.	Rathcoole . . Pop. 1,501.	St. Patrick's Rock, including City of Cashel. Pop. 12,582.	Ballingarry and Uskane. Pop. 3,226.
Rev. George Peacocke.	Matthew Sankey, Esq.	Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq. Resident Magistrate of Police.	Rev. James Saunderson.
Cannot tell. Very few in constant employment.	I cannot state the exact number of labourers in the parish, but they are almost all in constant employment.	It would be impossible, with any accuracy, to answer these questions: with the exception of the few resident gentry, the shopkeepers of the town, and the farmers holding a few acres of land, all the rest of the population are either labourers or beggars.	Can't say.
By traffic in pigs, and stock of potatoes.	If any are out of regular employment, they are generally employed in digging stubbles for potatoes in the ensuing year, which they get on reasonable terms.	When out of employment it has puzzled me to know how they subsist, but I believe it is principally by scraping together heaps of manure from the streets and roads; and, when the season comes, procuring what they call a free crop for potatoes; on this free crop they subsist for three-fourths of the year: some of them subsist solely on potatoes,	Can't tell.
Dry potatoes generally; the poorer classes very badly clad.	I believe the ordinary diet is generally potatoes and milk, and meat occasionally.		Poor enough.
but others, when they get employment, are enabled to purchase sour milk; meat is rarely used, for (though cheap) it is beyond their reach: their clothing is bad, but is much better than it was 20 years ago: the greatest distress prevails among the pauper population of the towns, which is chiefly composed of the dispossessed cottiers of the surrounding country, who flock into the towns for refuge, and in the hope of picking up occasional employment.			
Those employed by gentlemen get 8d. a-day through the year, without diet; those employed by farmers get from 5d. to 6d. a-day, with diet, when they have occasion for them, and frequently 1s. a-day in the hurry of harvest.	In summer time, daily wages of labourers, without diet, vary from 10d. to 1s., in winter about 8d.; when labourers are dieted, they are generally hired for 3, 6, or 12 months. for a time of necessity, the money finds its way, without delay, to the whiskey shop; these wretched people are proverbial for their improvidence: such as are able keep a pig, which is fed about the roads and streets, and to the price of which they look for the payment of the rent of their cabin, and the purchase of fuel and clothes.	In winter the daily wages, without diet, are 6d., in summer 8d. to 10d.; in harvest, occasionally, they rise to 1s. or 1s. 2d., but these occurrences are rare; and I fear that, in place of laying by such extra wages	From 6d. to 1s.; that is, 1s. in harvest work.
In winter.	In the months of January and February.	During the winter months.	In winter.
In tilling and taking out the potatoes, and in getting in the harvest; women and children are generally employed at from 3d. to 6d. a-day, and sometimes more in the hurry of harvest.	Women are not very generally employed in agricultural labour, but those who are, obtain from 6d. to 8d. in summer; children not much employed.	In harvest, and during the potato-digging season; women and children are occasionally employed at 4d., 6d., and 8d. per diem.	Yes; at harvest and potato-digging, from 4d. to 6d. per day.
Not general.	According to the description of work to be done; labourers prefer task-work, and it is of frequent occurrence.	No.	Not very general.
About £9 a-year.	I cannot give an exact answer to this query, but I should suppose from £10 to £15 a-year, according to the work and disposition of the labourer.	I cannot tell what the average employment might be, but supposing him in constant work for 26 weeks in winter, at 6d. per diem, 20 weeks in summer at 10d. per diem, and six weeks in harvest at 1s. per diem, it would amount to £10 14s. per annum; to which I would add the sale of his pig, which he purchases in at 15s., and sells out at £3, making altogether the sum of £12 19s. per annum.	Can't possibly say.
About £6 a-year.	I do not know an instance of a labourer's wife and four children getting an average amount of employment in the year; nor do I think a labourer's wife with a family, in this parish, could be got to work in agricultural pursuits on any terms.	I believe very little could be set down for the earnings of a family of this description, there being no profitable employment for them: if they hold no land, the wife does little else than attend to the infant children, and the domestic duties of the family; the elder children are at school during the day; their mornings and evenings are employed in idling about the roads, or gathering (stealing) brushwood for fuel from the neighbouring hedges: there is little or no in-door employment for the females; they knit a few stockings, but spinning seems to be going out of fashion altogether.	Can't tell.
About £6.	From the low price of provisions, for the last three years, I should say from £5 to £6.	Allowing him 10lbs. of potatoes daily, they would cost about 2d., and he would consume about one pennyworth of milk or other substitute, which would make a yearly expense for food of £4 11s. 5d., at the average prices for the last three years.	Can't tell.
By con acres and provisions chiefly.	Wages are always paid in money, except in some cases, where the labourer prefers taking a quarter or half acre of land for potatoes, in part payment.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money: of course there are instances where they are paid by allowing them in the rent.	Sometimes by con acre.
By giving a house with an acre of ground, and the grass of a cow, wet and dry.	Herds are generally hired by getting from two to four acres of land, and grass for two cows, free.	The herd is generally allowed a house, a patch of garden, grass for a cow, and a certain proportion of wages in addition.	Generally by a house, acre of ground, and grass for a cow, and a rateable proportion for his daily labour.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Barony Ormond Lower.

Cloghprior . . Pop. 1,452.	Kilbarron, Terryglass, and Finoe . Pop. 6,543.	Loughkeen . Pop. 2,691.	Lorah and Durrow. Pop. 7,382.
<i>George Atkinson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Ambrose Bowles, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Francis Synge.</i>	<i>J. W. Walsh, Esq. J. P.</i>
I cannot state the number of labourers in this parish, but there is constant employment for all who choose to work, from the age of 10 years old, both boys and girls.	About 100. Employed by gentlemen constantly; the others are, as in every other part of Ireland, working for themselves and farmers occasionally.	Cannot say. Generally in constant employment.	Cannot give an accurate return of the labourers in these parishes, but I am well assured that almost all of them are employed through the year, with the exception of a few old men.
If any will not work they are maintained by their family.	Themselves, getting some potatoes at a very dear rate.	Labourers in this country seldom go to market, but grow potatoes enough for their use for the year.	In general they have a sufficiency of potatoes and milk, which the poor people of these parishes entirely subsist upon.
Potatoes, milk, eggs, and butter, not often meat: with respect to clothing they are considerably improved.	Some potatoes of the worst description, commonly called Connaught lumpers, seasoned with a grain of salt or bit of herring.	Potatoes and milk, and eggs and butter; often a scanty portion of the three latter articles.	Potatoes and milk are the common diet used; and I must say that the clothing used by the labourers in these parishes is strong and warm, principally frieze and flannel.
In winter from 6d. to 8d.; summer from 8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet.	8d. per diem in summer, 6d. in winter, without diet; cottiers work for 5d. per diem throughout the year.	In the summer season, or half-year, 8d. per day; and throughout the other half-year 6d. per day: the landholders or farmers give no diet
to workpeople, unless to several boys, whom they hire by the quarter or year.			
Never unemployed in this parish, unless it is their own wish.	From Christmas to Candlemas day.	Winter.	The month of December is the only month that labourers are unemployed in these parishes.
Women and girls can get almost constant employment in this parish, at from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Very seldom, unless at the setting of potatoes; and in harvest picking potatoes and binding corn.	Frequently rate 4d. per day.	Women or young girls, from the age of 16 years, and are paid at the rate of 4d. per day.
Task-work is usual in this parish, and the labourer likes it.	In very few instances.	No.	No.
An average labourer can earn about £10 if employed at task-work; it may be considerably more: it is impossible to calculate the amount of his other advantages, such as the value of the produce of his garden, pigs, and poultry, &c., as they must vary with the price of agricultural produce.	Considering the few days at mowing and broken weather, between £6 and £7.	From £6 to £9 per annum.	In day-work, task-work, and harvest-work, on an average a labourer will earn £10.
The answer to this can be calculated from the other questions.	They do not get employment in these parishes unless in harvest; they get 4d. a-day at that season; they work for themselves at the other seasons, if they have it: a woman may sometimes get 6d. binding corn, digging potatoes, picking or planting them.	The employment of the women and children is so variable and uncertain, it is not easy to answer: if the five were constantly employed the family would be comparatively affluent.	The married women of these parishes are employed within their dwellings: a boy of the age of 16 years will earn, as in the preceding case, £10, and the other three children, to 12 years, on an average at 10d. for the three children for each day for 300 days, the other remaining allowed for Sundays and holidays, being £13 10s. earned by the three children.
About £5 or £5 5s.	It would be very difficult for me to specify this on account of the variation in the price of potatoes, as, when the price rises, they are obliged, from taking them on time, to pay more than otherwise they would.	An Irish labourer grows as many potatoes as he guesses will support his family; a single man could live well on the average hire.	Potatoes and milk being the ordinary diet used by labourers in these parishes, I should think 3d. per day, or £4 11s. 3d. a-year, will support each labourer.
Wages for labour are paid by all those inodes.	By meadow land or on acres; very little money is given them.	Wages are seldom paid in money; more frequently the wages are balanced by rent, grazing, and potato ground.	Generally paid in money.
Herds are paid by freedom of house, land, and cattle.	They get an acre of garden, grass of a cow, and cabin.	Herds are as cottiers; very few in number.	Paid by tillage and pasture land, house, and turbary.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Ormond Upper and Lower.

Modereny . . Pop. 4,506.	Mounatsea . . Pop. 2,209.	Mountsea . . Pop. 2,209.	Ballinaclough, Kilkeary, and Dromineer . . Pop. —.
Rev. William Homan.	R. W. Gason, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Jackson Wray.	The Very Rev. John Head, Dean of Killaloe.
Cannot say how many labourers there are in the parish, but they all get constant employment, except in very few instances.	I cannot exactly answer this question, but they are all in constant employment.	Made inquiry; could not ascertain.	There are in the three above-mentioned parishes 146 labourers. I may say they are in constant employment.
If they happen to be unemployed it is in June or July, and they then cut their own turf.	Answered by the foregoing reply.	Very poorly.	By their past earnings.
Potatoes and milk, potatoes and salt herrings, oatmeal, and in some instances wheaten bread among the wealthier of them, but in very small quantities; clothing indifferent.	Potatoes and milk; their clothing is comfortable.	Potatoes, milk, sometimes herrings, milk being very scarce, owing to the small quantity of pasture land in the parish.	The ordinary diet potatoes; their clothing, in general, good.
Daily wages without diet, in summer 8d., and winter 6d. according to the period they are engaged for, or the pressure of work, this varies considerably in the course of the year.	In general the rate paid for labour is 8d. per day, without diet; the farmers maintain their labourers and pay them	8d. per day in summer and 6d. in winter, without diet; the contract entered into by the farmer who diets the labourer varies very much, averaging about £5 per annum.	7d. in winter without diet, and from 8d. to 9d. in summer without diet.
From June to August.	In winter.	In the winter season.	Winter.
Not much, except in planting and digging out the potatoes, haymaking, and binding corn; women get from 4d. to 6d., and children from 2d. to 3d. per day.	Women and children are employed in harvest time, and when potatoes are planting and taking out of the ground; their wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.	During harvest, women and children usually obtain employment at from 4d. to 6d. per day.	They are not.
No.	Not in this parish.	No.	It is not.
£10 to £11.	See Answer to Query No. 4.	The average amount of daily wages has been already stated, see Answer to Query No. 4: during the hurried period of harvest the labourer may earn from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day.	Between £8 or £9.
£15 to £16.	See Answer to Query No. 6.	Women and children get no employment except during harvest, and what they can then gain has been answered. See Answer to Query No. 6.	About £19.
£4 10s. to £5.	About £8.	From about £6 to £8.	About £5.
Wages usually paid in money.	Wages are paid by the three several ways.	In each of the several ways.	Their wages are usually paid in money.
A house, and a few acres of ground.	None in this parish.	There are none.	A freedom.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Upper Ormond, Clanwilliam, Owey, Arra.

Clonbeg and Killinaffe. Pop. 5,798.	Kilmore, Lisboney, and Killinaffe . . Pop. 8,295.	Lattena . . Pop. 995.	Ballinahinch and Killoscully. Pop. —.
Rev. John Galway.	Very Rev. G. Holmes, Dean of Ardfer.	Rev. J. Studdert.	Rev. William Flanagan, P. P.
I cannot say. Employment rare, except at stated periods.	It is difficult to say the number of labourers, as many of those who are employed come occasionally for the potato-planting and digging; in a population of 10,000, of which these parishes consist, I suppose there may be 2,000 labourers.	—	About 100. Less than half have permanent employment, the rest occasionally.
Living on the produce of whatever ground they may have, or money earned.	When not employed by the farmers, they generally are working for themselves.	—	They maintain themselves by the product of half an acre of potatoes.
Potatoes; clothing tolerable, with exception of the very poorest class.	Their ordinary diet potatoes; the clothing of the poorer classes of labourers very indifferent.	Potatoes, some with, more without milk.	Potatoes and salt; the very worst description of clothing.
8d. in winter, 10d. in summer, without diet; those who are dieted, are employed by farmers, and paid, in proportion, small.	The general average of wages of those employed by the year is 8d. the year round; those who are only employed in the busy times, get from 8d. to 1s. daily, and food.	6d. daily with dinner, winter and summer.	With diet 6d., without diet 9d., and sometimes less.
Winter.	They are least employed between December and March.	Winter.	During the winter quarter.
Seldom, except in harvest; 6d. hire.	Women and girls are occasionally employed at 4d. per day.	No employment for women and children.	In hurried times; wages from 3d. to 5d.
Not to my knowledge.	Task-work is pretty general.	No.	No.
I would say £12.	I think from £8 to £10 a-year.	Between £5 and £6.	From £8 to £9.
Never was opportunity afforded of forming an idea.	The women and girls being but little employed, unless during the <i>harvests</i> , it would be difficult to answer this query; perhaps not more than £2 each within the year.	Nothing in this parish; their only employment is pulling heath for themselves for manure.	From £5 to £6.
I would say £5.	Perhaps about £3.	About 3d. per day.	From £4 to £5.
In money, except by farmers, who accept part, at least, in labour.	Wages for labour, unless where <i>cottiers</i> are concerned, are generally paid in money.	Provisions and by con acre.	Generally in provisions and con acres, and sometimes in money.
Of this we have little, and then they are remunerated by a potato garden, or some cattle permitted on the farm.	My parishes being, generally speaking, under tillage, there are very few herds, unless with gentlemen; they generally have a garden, and perhaps £5 or £6 a-year.	Acre of ground, and grass of a cow.	Some hired, generally by house, potatoes, grass of a cow, pigs, and geese.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Owney, Arra.

Boher and Balina . Pop. —.	Castletownarra, Youghal, and Burgess . . Pop. 12,032.	Killevolane, Killoscully, Kilnorath, and Kilromerlin. Pop. about 11,700.	Youghal and Burgess. Pop. 7,922.
Rev. William Byrne, P. P.	Rev. Robert Gabbett.	Rev. John Pennefather.	Rev. Dr. Ryan.
There are in the parish of Boher about 120 labourers, who receive occasional employment from the neighbouring gentry and farmers; in the parish of Balina there are about 260, some of whom receive occasional employment.	It is impossible for me to answer this question accurately; but I should suppose that in the three parishes there are not less than 500 labourers: of whom about two-thirds are almost constantly employed in the slate quarries in Castletownarra; the remainder occasionally employed in agriculture.	In Killevolane 520, Killoscully 393, Kilnorath 333, Kilromerlin 332. Very few in constant employment, according to the late Population Return.	There are about from 300 to 400 who depend solely on labour; I include in this number the sons of the labourers who are able to work: should I place the small farmers having from two to three acres, in the rank of labourers, I believe there are from 500 to 600 in all. There are about 50 in constant employment; the greater number of them are employed by the farmers in the spring and harvest times.
By their own industry; digging what is commonly called quarter ground, for the coming year, and also in cutting turf, &c. &c.	Most of them have small farms, the produce of which supports them when out of employment.	Chiefly by the potatoes produced by the con acre: they generally allot the con acre potatoes to support them in time of scarcity, or when out of employment; and, in general, find it very difficult to pay the con acre rent.	They are supported by the potatoes they raise on the con acre ground; they are their sole and miserable food.
Potatoes are the only food of the labourers, with the addition of a little salt herring, rendered lard, &c., when these luxuries can be procured; sometimes milk, when they receive it from the generosity of the considerate farmer: clothing is of the worst description of frieze; this covering, when procured, is preserved till it becomes ragged, and is used for several years as the day and night-clothing of these wretched people.	Potatoes, milk, and eggs; in general tolerably well clad.	Potatoes with milk when they can get it, a herring and salt; clothing is of frieze, very much worn; but on Sundays at chapel, they appear fresh and healthy, all with good frieze great coats.	Their diet is of the poorest sort, the potato; their clothing is very bad, many of them almost naked.
The daily wages of labourers are, from gentlemen, from 7d. to 8d., without diet; from farmers, from 5d. to 6d., with their dinner only; not varying in winter or summer when employed.	In agricultural business during summer from 8d. to 1s.; in the winter season about 8d., without diet: in the slate quarries they can earn by task-work from 1s. to 1s. 2d., at ordinary work, and quarry-men, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	8d. without diet, 5d. with it.	Some of those who are in constant employment get 8d. in the summer, and 6d. in the winter quarters, without diet; the others may earn from 10d. to 1s. by task-work, in the slate works of the Mining Company; there are several labourers who can obtain from the farmers but 6d. per day, which is to go in payment of the con acre ground.
In winter.	In the winter quarter.	Winter, December and January; Summer, June and July.	In the winter time.
The few women and children that are employed receive from 3d. to 4d. per day.	No; except in gathering potatoes, and binding corn in harvest, and in planting potatoes in the spring, at from 5d. to 6d. per day.	Not much; women at 5d. per day, boys 2d. to 3d.	The children are not employed; several of them are taken by the farmers as servants; the young women are employed by the farmers in the harvest, at the rate of 3d. to 5d. per day, which often is given to pay for the con acre ground.
There are a few persons employed in task-work at the slate quarries.	Only at public works, and in the slate quarries.	No.	There is no task-work except that of the Mining Company.
In those parishes where the labourer receives occasional employment no strict average can be formed, as one labourer out of 20 who work for the neighbouring gentry might receive 8d. per day, say 100 days out of the year, while others more remote will not receive from 5d. to 6d. per day, say 50 out of the year.	Supposing they have nine months' employment, the average per annum would be about £9 or £10, independent of what advantage may arise from their own holdings, in which they have occasional employment.	£9 to £9.	He might obtain on an average, as now employed, from £5 to £7, with the exception of the few in constant employment; I might rate the value of his pig about £3, except the present time, as the price of the like is very low. Several labourers plant out more of the con acre ground than is necessary for food for their families; they often make a profit by disposing of the potatoes which grow on this ground.
To this question we can give no direct answer, as such persons are not in constant employment; but, should they receive employment, the average would be in those parishes 1s. 8d. per day, for five.	There are not many such employed out, but generally have employment on their own holdings while the proprietor is out at labour for his hire.	£8 to £10.	I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this query, as they are not employed, with the exception of some women for a short time in the harvest.
The general food for an able-bodied labourer, such as we described in No. 4, would be from £5 to £6 in these parishes.	Supposing his diet to be as before-mentioned, potatoes and milk, I should suppose from £5 to £6.	I suppose about £5.	His present diet being the potato, I believe it would amount to from £2 to £3; as to the expense of the food which ought to be allowed to a labourer, it will depend on the description and quantity.
Wages for labour are sometimes paid by money, provisions, and con acre; nothing turns to so much advantage to the day labourer as a manured garden, or a small quantity of meadowing.	Generally by money; in some cases allowed in rent, either of land generally, or by rent of	By provisions and con acre; some cash.	The wages for labour are paid sometimes in money and provisions, and also in con acre ground, and after the manner mentioned in the answer to the next query.
The few that are employed receive liberty for a cow, a few pigs, an acre of ground, and a cabin.	By grass of cows, horse, and some potato land.	At £4 per annum, paid by the neighbouring farmers, who, I believe, add some little assistance in provisions; the same herd does for two or more of the farmers in the mountains.	There are but three herds in the parishes, who are paid by a small piece of land free of rent. The greater portion of the land is cultivated, with the exception of the mountain, bog, and waste ground. Some of the farmers, having the greater number of acres, hire out their horses to the smaller farmers (if they may be so called) having from two to six acres, to till their land, to carry the produce to market, to draw home turf, &c., &c.; for which they give labour in return, as not being able to support horses for these purposes.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Slievardagh, Ormond Lower.

Ballingarry . . Pop. 5,879.	Ballingarry . . Pop. 5,879.	Ballingarry and Uskane. Pop. 7,338.	Fennor and Kilcooly. Pop. 5,917.
<i>A. Going, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. W. Armstrong.</i>	<i>C. Atkinson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Michael Meghan, r. p.</i>
There are extensive coal mines in this parish, and no want of employment.	—	The number of labourers I cannot with any accuracy state; but all that are inclined to work have constant employment.	As near as I can guess, there are about 1,000, one half of whom I consider to be in constant employment, and the other half occasional.
—	—	They are enabled in this part of the country to maintain their families by their constant employment.	On potatoes and salt one half of the year, and at different periods throughout the year can't command that same:
Potatoes and milk; clothing good.	Their diet potatoes and milk, and their clothing tolerably good.	The diet of the labourers in this parish consists principally of potatoes, with butter, milk, eggs, &c.: their clothing tolerably good; but where there are large young families, in some cases indifferent.	The ordinary diet I have described above, except when at work for a farmer they may be a little better treated: as for clothes, they are supplied from England, and of the worst description; but, by patching and sewing, they are made to hold out five or six years, and in the end will substitute a suit of armour.
8d. per day, winter and summer, may be about the average, without diet: those employed in the collieries get considerably more.	The daily labourers 8d. generally; at particular times, such as the season of potato-digging, they receive 1s.	The wages of labourers vary with the seasons, and at periods run high, particularly in harvest; the wages of labourers who engage with one employer are about 8d. per day.	In the summer half-year they obtain, whilst employed, from 8d. to 10d.; in the winter from 5d. to 6d.
In winter.	Summer.	The winter season is what is called the dead time of the year, say the month of December.	In December, January, February, March, June, and July.
Such as wish for employment get about 6d. per day in spring and harvest.	Yes; women at 6d., and children receive, some 3d., some 4d.	Women are very much employed, and children at particular works; the wages of women from 5d. to 6d. per day, the wages of children vary according to their capability.	Women and children are not employed, except in harvest and digging out potatoes, when they obtain from 2d. to 6d. per day.
Not very general, except in the collieries.	Yes.	Task-work is not general in this part of the country.	It is not prevalent in my parishes, except where a Scotch
steward should happen, and the wages allowed by him are so trivial that they will scarcely allow the poor labourer a herring with his potatoes: his reason for screwing the business so tight is to ensure himself a longer residence in the country, to save him the trouble of going back to the land of cakes to browse on bannocks of barleymeal.			
About £10.	—	It is difficult accurately to answer this query,—the value of the produce of their gardens varying so much, in like manner the profit on their pigs, &c.; but I conceive a labourer can earn about £10 a-year, exclusive of those advantages.	By constant employment a labourer will earn from £6 to £8 per year.
About the same; if constantly employed, more.	—	I cannot possibly answer this question, as the wages of children vary with the different employers, and there is no standard to go by.	A woman at 4d. per day will earn about £4 per year; three children at 3d. per day will earn £6.
The labourers in this parish generally till as much potatoes as is sufficient for their families: such as have not ground with their houses take con acres.	About £6. that is to say, for potatoes and milk, or oatmeal and milk, supposing those articles all bought at market.	The expense for the food of a labourer for each of the three last years would be about £5,	The expense will be in proportion to the quantity of food:—one stone of potatoes per day, at 3d. per stone, £4 11s. 3d.; two quarts of sour milk, at 1d. per quart, £3 0s. 10d.; tobacco, 1d. per day, £1 10s. 5d.; total, £9 2s. 6d.
They are paid in money, unless there is a special agreement.	In money and by con acres.	Labourers are paid in money, provisions, and con acre rent, as it may be agreed on, or suit both parties; if provisions are scarce in summer, it is a rule they must be advanced by the landlord.	Most frequently in these three different ways.
They get what is called a freedom.	—	Herds are generally taken under the same principle as cottier tenants, with this difference, they can be turned out of employment without six months' notice.	Sometimes by a freedom of a house and garden, and grass of a cow; and in other cases charged with these, and a salary named.

MUNSTER—County Tipperary—Baronies Slievardagh, Kilnemenagh.

Fennor . . Pop. 2,073.	Kilcooly . . Pop. 3,844.	Kilvemnon . . Pop. 4,530.	Doonas Keagh, &c.. Pop. —.
Rev. Edward Lloyd.	Wm. Ponsonby, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Edward Labarte.	Rev. R. Hayes, P. P.
I cannot say the number of labourers in my parish, and believe they have plenty of work; there is no complaint to the contrary.	There may be about 200, of whom about 150 may be said to have regular employment.	Most of the inhabitants hold small tracts of ground, which they cultivate themselves, and, when not employed about their own business, work for the strong farmers; they may amount to 200.	About 350. They are generally employed about seven months in the year; few of them, comparatively speaking, are employed constantly.
—	There are no means provided for their employment.	They till potatoes, on which they live, and pay their rent by their labour.	Some of them are supported by begging, some by what they may have saved during the seasons of employment, and the others by the produce of a quarter or one-eighth of an acre of land.
Potatoes and milk diet: the people of this parish appear well clad.	Their ordinary diet potatoes; some have milk, some none: as to clothing, they are well and warmly clad.	Their ordinary diet potatoes: the industrious and sober are well clad; those of a different description not.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is dry potatoes, sometimes perhaps seasoned with a little salt: I could not call what they wear clothing; it is generally a mere patchwork of rags.
I pay from 6d. to 1s. for boys without diet, and I hear the farmers pay 8d. and diet to men.	Such as are regularly employed get in summer 10d., and in winter 8d. per day, without diet; those who are only employed occasionally get the same and diet.	The few resident gentlemen that employ labourers give 10d. per day, winter and summer, without diet; the farmers 1s. per day in harvest, and 6d. in winter, with diet.	The labourers' hire in my parishes is generally the same in summer and winter (such as contract with their employers); they get 6d. or 7d. a-day without diet, and 3d. or 4d. with diet; they are often glad to work for their diet alone.
I think the people of this parish are at all times employed; the bogs give employment.	The months of December, January, February, July, and August.	They are least employed from middle of June until August, and from 1st of December to April.	During the summer and winter months.
Women labour at 6d. per day; children are not employed, they are generally at school.	Only in spring and harvest: the usual wages for women are 6d. per day; children seldom employed.	Women and children get employment in harvest time; the women at 6d. per day, children half that.	Women and children are generally employed during the seasons of setting and digging potatoes; 4d. or 5d. a-day is paid the women, the children rarely get more than their diet.
I don't know of task-work being undertaken.	Not at all general.	Task-work is not very general.	It is not.
A labourer in this parish can earn 8d. per day the year round: they constantly cut turf, and sell it in the neighbouring towns; I can't tell what their profit is.	It may be about £8 a-year without diet.	The labourers are so much engaged in their own business I cannot form a calculation.	A labourer receiving 7d. per day, and working 200 days in the year, would earn £5 16s. 8d.
I cannot say.	The woman generally earns hardly anything, having to take care of the house, and persons of the age mentioned are very seldom employed, except when they are sons of gentlemen's labourers; when they are hired to farmers, they get from £2 to £4 when they reside.	—	His wife and four children would earn within the year about £7 10s.; but his wife is generally employed in attending to the domestic affairs of his family, and seldom more than two children obtain employment, the amount of whose earnings might be £3.
The food, potatoes and milk, usually used by the labourers, might be procured at about 3d. per day.	About £6 2s. 6d., allowing him only potatoes and milk.	—	He will require the produce of three-fourths of an acre of potatoes to support himself and family, and enable him to feed two pigs, the rent of which, at £10 per acre, would be £7 10s.; the cost of seed and labour for same £3 10s., and fuel would stand him in £1 10s.; in all, the cost of supporting a family such as mentioned above would amount to £12 10s.; but it must be observed that the labour of tilling potatoes is performed by himself and family, and the seed may be considered as his capital, which he will deduct from the succeeding crop.
I believe many pay for their con acres in work, and think it a great indulgence to be allowed to do so.	They are generally paid in money.	Wages are paid by money, and also by con acre.	Wages for labour are usually paid in either of the three, sometimes by all three together.
I don't know.	They usually get a house and garden, and grass for a cow.	Herds are usually paid by so much ground for potato garden, and grass for one or more cows, according to the number of stock under their care.	The hire of herds varies according to the extent of land or number of cattle given into their care; a herd having the care of 100 acres of land gets the grass of one or two cows gratis, and a cabin; or a cabin and half or three-fourths of an acre of land, and a turf bank.

MUNSTER—County and County of the City of Waterford—Baronies Coshbride, Coshmore.

Kilculliheen . . Pop. 1,353.	County of the City of Waterford . . Pop. 28,821.	Lismore, Cappoquin, and Macollup . . Pop. 18,441.	Lismore and Macollup. Pop. 12,310.
H. Winston Barrow, Esq. J. P.	Joshua W. Strangman.	William S. Currey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Poole.
127. 78 employed; 49 in occasional employment.	Within the last year or two the labouring classes in this district have had pretty full employment; their actual numbers, however, I am unable to state. This increase of employment within the period mentioned arises principally from the erection of a district Lunatic Asylum in the immediate vicinity of the city, the making a new road to Tramore, and the building of quays, together with some other works, by the Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford.	Not able with any precision to state the number. A large proportion, most, in fact, are in pretty constant employment; some only in occasional employment; chiefly those who are inferior workmen.	Cannot say, as I was not furnished with the census of the parishes, it having been taken in part by several individuals.
By their savings, and by the produce of their hired potato ground.	When out of employment their only means of support is pledging their apparel at the pawn-office, and in some instances the wives and children are sent to beg potatoes through the country.	Generally they set a potato garden, and depend upon it for the support of their families: many in towns have no such resource, and are badly off: assisted by relatives or families to whom they are known, and upon whom they have claims; in some instances obtain credit; resort to the pawn-office, or to begging.	By the produce of their potato gardens, if they have any, and by getting provisions in score, until paid either by their labour or by a pig or two, which is their only surety to their creditor.
Their diet is potatoes, and sometimes milk if employed, and in winter a herring or some salt; they seldom eat meat, excepting a few who are provident and constantly employed.	A principal portion of the diet of the labouring classes in this city is potatoes, but within these few years past the consumption of wheaten bread has considerably increased. About five or six years ago, in consequence of a failure in the crops, we had large importations of Indian corn, which, at the time, was eagerly used by the working classes; and from this period, and in great measure to this circumstance, I attribute this change in their taste. In the winter season, owing to the large number of hogs slaughtered here, pork offal can be purchased at very low rates; and not unfrequently fish, such as hake, herrings, sprats, &c., are selling at prices sufficiently low as to be within their reach. With regard to clothing I think that within the last fifteen years a decided and striking improvement is apparent in both sexes, but especially amongst females. This arises I consider, in great measure, from the reduced price of manufactured goods, and the universal use of cotton. Formerly the females in this district were attired in garments of a particular fabric, a sort of thick woollen stuff manufactured in this city; its texture was exceedingly strong, and a gown or other article made of it would last for several years; and as it was seldom, if ever, washed or scoured in any way, generally in its old age, (although rendered weightier, and perhaps warmer, by the various accumulations it had imbibed,) yet if cleanliness and comfort be taken into account, it must have been anything but an agreeable companion; the present low price of calicoes has, however, completely superseded the use of this fabric, and the manufacture of it, which about thirty years since gave employment to some hundreds of weavers and wool-combers, has now altogether ceased; and although the destruction of this branch of industry, by depriving so many persons of a maintenance, was at the time keenly felt and productive of great and severe privation, yet I think benefit has resulted from the change, for, instead of one gown (which generally comprised her entire stock) lasting a woman for four, five, or six years, she now has a number of gowns during the same space of time, and, as a necessary consequence, the number of dressmakers has greatly increased: besides, these cotton dresses pay occasional, if not frequent visits to the washing tub, and this must materially contribute to the fort, health, and cleanliness of the wearer. There is an article of dress very generally worn by females of the working class in these parts, which I should most gladly see abolished, as but in too many instances it serves as a cover under which the slattern may hide her untidiness; it consists of a large cloak, mostly of a dark blue colour, with a hood of capacious size, and is worn in all weathers; not only in the depth of winter, but likewise under the most oppressive rays of a summer's sun. I am inclined to think it is of Continental extraction, as it in some measure resembles the Spanish mantilla, and has perhaps been introduced by the original settlers. These cloaks, although still in very general use, are by degrees giving way to the bonnet and showy ribands, and fascinating shawl of multifarious colours. How far it may be desirable to exterminate an acknowledged or supposed evil by the introduction or encouragement of vanity, or a taste for finery, it is unnecessary for me to inquire, but I am more and more convinced that if females be raised in the scale of society—if they can be made to imbibed or acquire habits of cleanliness and comfort, not only in their persons, but also in their dwellings—it will have a great and beneficial effect upon the other sex; and, by making the domestic fire-side a place of comfort, tend to draw them away from other and injurious associations.	Potatoes with milk, but in many instances they have not the latter: the labourer's clothing is not generally bad.	Potatoes once or twice a day throughout the year, without scarcely a single exception; clothes <i>frice</i> and coarse woollen cloth, which have often lost their identity with patching—the labourer's task on wet or unemployed days, or holidays.
The daily wages in winter are 8d. without diet, or 6d. with two meals; in summer 1s. without diet, and 9d. to 10d. with two meals; in harvest time there is no fixed price.	Without diet from 8d. to 1s., with diet from 5d. to 7d.	6d. with diet, and 9d. and sometimes 10d. without diet; ploughmen 1s.	(although rendered weightier, and perhaps warmer, by the various accumulations it had imbibed,) yet if cleanliness and comfort be taken into account, it must have been anything but an agreeable companion; the present low price of calicoes has, however, completely superseded the use of this fabric, and the manufacture of it, which about thirty years since gave employment to some hundreds of weavers and wool-combers, has now altogether ceased; and although the destruction of this branch of industry, by depriving so many persons of a maintenance, was at the time keenly felt and productive of great and severe privation, yet I think benefit has resulted from the change, for, instead of one gown (which generally comprised her entire stock) lasting a woman for four, five, or six years, she now has a number of gowns during the same space of time, and, as a necessary consequence, the number of dressmakers has greatly increased: besides, these cotton dresses pay occasional, if not frequent visits to the washing tub, and this must materially contribute to the fort, health, and cleanliness of the wearer. There is an article of dress very generally worn by females of the working class in these parts, which I should most gladly see abolished, as but in too many instances it serves as a cover under which the slattern may hide her untidiness; it consists of a large cloak, mostly of a dark blue colour, with a hood of capacious size, and is worn in all weathers; not only in the depth of winter, but likewise under the most oppressive rays of a summer's sun. I am inclined to think it is of Continental extraction, as it in some measure resembles the Spanish mantilla, and has perhaps been introduced by the original settlers. These cloaks, although still in very general use, are by degrees giving way to the bonnet and showy ribands, and fascinating shawl of multifarious colours. How far it may be desirable to exterminate an acknowledged or supposed evil by the introduction or encouragement of vanity, or a taste for finery, it is unnecessary for me to inquire, but I am more and more convinced that if females be raised in the scale of society—if they can be made to imbibed or acquire habits of cleanliness and comfort, not only in their persons, but also in their dwellings—it will have a great and beneficial effect upon the other sex; and, by making the domestic fire-side a place of comfort, tend to draw them away from other and injurious associations.
From November to March and July.	In the fifth and sixth months (May and June), when the slaughtering of hogs has ceased, and before the hay harvest has begun.	After the potato crop is dug, until the setting potatoes; from November till February.	From the middle of November, when all the potatoes are dug, until the beginning of March, during which period one day in the week is considered average employment.
They are but little employed, and wages are from 4d. to 7d. without diet; but for a fortnight or three weeks at harvest time they can earn double this.	Very usually, at wages from 3d. to 6d. per diem.	Very seldom employed; wages of women 4d. to 6d.	Increased: besides, these cotton dresses pay occasional, if not frequent visits to the washing tub, and this must materially contribute to the fort, health, and cleanliness of the wearer. There is an article of dress very generally worn by females of the working class in these parts, which I should most gladly see abolished, as but in too many instances it serves as a cover under which the slattern may hide her untidiness; it consists of a large cloak, mostly of a dark blue colour, with a hood of capacious size, and is worn in all weathers; not only in the depth of winter, but likewise under the most oppressive rays of a summer's sun. I am inclined to think it is of Continental extraction, as it in some measure resembles the Spanish mantilla, and has perhaps been introduced by the original settlers. These cloaks, although still in very general use, are by degrees giving way to the bonnet and showy ribands, and fascinating shawl of multifarious colours. How far it may be desirable to exterminate an acknowledged or supposed evil by the introduction or encouragement of vanity, or a taste for finery, it is unnecessary for me to inquire, but I am more and more convinced that if females be raised in the scale of society—if they can be made to imbibed or acquire habits of cleanliness and comfort, not only in their persons, but also in their dwellings—it will have a great and beneficial effect upon the other sex; and, by making the domestic fire-side a place of comfort, tend to draw them away from other and injurious associations.
Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood, but threshing and some few jobs are done by task occasionally, when a man expects to earn about 1s. 2d. a-day without diet.	Not general, but in many instances it is adopted with very good effect.	Not general, though in many cases I should consider it much more advantageous and satisfactory both to the labourer and employer.	Increased: besides, these cotton dresses pay occasional, if not frequent visits to the washing tub, and this must materially contribute to the fort, health, and cleanliness of the wearer. There is an article of dress very generally worn by females of the working class in these parts, which I should most gladly see abolished, as but in too many instances it serves as a cover under which the slattern may hide her untidiness; it consists of a large cloak, mostly of a dark blue colour, with a hood of capacious size, and is worn in all weathers; not only in the depth of winter, but likewise under the most oppressive rays of a summer's sun. I am inclined to think it is of Continental extraction, as it in some measure resembles the Spanish mantilla, and has perhaps been introduced by the original settlers. These cloaks, although still in very general use, are by degrees giving way to the bonnet and showy ribands, and fascinating shawl of multifarious colours. How far it may be desirable to exterminate an acknowledged or supposed evil by the introduction or encouragement of vanity, or a taste for finery, it is unnecessary for me to inquire, but I am more and more convinced that if females be raised in the scale of society—if they can be made to imbibed or acquire habits of cleanliness and comfort, not only in their persons, but also in their dwellings—it will have a great and beneficial effect upon the other sex; and, by making the domestic fire-side a place of comfort, tend to draw them away from other and injurious associations.
An average labourer earns about £10 a-year; out of this he has to pay his house-rent, about £2, and clothe himself, and feed his family; the vicinity of a large town makes this average higher than the adjoining counties.	I suppose that it could not be calculated, at the highest, that he would earn more than £10 to £12; himself and family would manage to collect manure in most instances, if industrious, to set a potato garden, the value of which must, however, be very variable.	From 365 days take 52 sabbaths, 13 holidays = 360 days, (one-third of which is reckoned for wet days, disappointments, and non-employment,) leaving 200 days, at 8d. per day, = £6 13s. 4d. to £7; to which add the highest amount made of pigs per annum, £1 10s. to £3; the most able-bodied labourer could not make more, £8 3s. 4d. to £10.	
Scarcely £1 10s. a-year on an average.	With an average amount of employment, might earn each of them nearly one-third as much as the man; but they never get an average employment.	From £2 to £2 10s., and in many cases not more than £1 10s.; the employment of the children chiefly consists in collecting manure off the public roads and ditches, which enables them to manure one quarter or half an acre of potatoes; in this employment they first contract that innate principle of filth which pervades the whole population.	
£3 10s., supposing him to get milk at his meals, and live in the ordinary way: firing is expensive to the poor in this vicinity; I think it must be at least £1 for a small family.	Perhaps the best answer to this would be, that a tolerably good acre of potatoes would support the man, his wife, four children, and a pig; the value of this may be estimated at from £8 to £10, or even more.	Not less than £9, to do him justice, and that he would be able for work every day as an efficient labourer, though now few of them get more than the half of this; but they are little more than starving, not able to work.	
Wages are usually paid in money, but some of the farmers pay wages in dairy-ground and houses.	In towns usually in money; in the country parts of the three parishes, by the farmers, in all these modes.	Many never receive money; get provisions much above the market price, and the con acre is much the same; when it fails they must beg or go to law.	
Farmers hire herds at about £4 a-year, with diet and lodging; but a well-conducted able-bodied ploughman will get from £7 to £8 a-year from farmers; gentlemen give from £10 to £15 a-year to the best farming servants, with diet.	There are not many persons hired solely as herds; where there are such herds, I believe it is usual to give about £1 per quarter, with lodging and diet.	For their diet; in many cases for 10s. the quarter for half a year.	

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Coshbride, Coshmore, Decies within Drum.

Lismore and Macollup. Pop. 12,310.	Tallow . . Pop. 4,716.	Templemichael . Pop. 2,573.	Aglish . . Pop. 3,689.
Sir R. Musgrave, Bart.	Rev. E. Condon, P. P.	Richard Smyth, Esq. J. P.	Rev. E. Condon, P. P.
—	As closely as I can ascertain, 400, 150 of whom may be in permanent employment; all are employed in the spring and harvest seasons of the year.	About 350 labourers. About 300 in constant, and about 50 in occasional employment.	About 340, 260 of whom may be in constant employment; the others are employed only occasionally.
When out of employment they contrive to subsist on their stores of potatoes, and on charitable contributions.	They live in deplorable wretchedness, subsisting on the little savings only of past employment.	Mostly by what they earn from time to time.	By some small savings when employed, or from their little stock of potatoes.
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes and milk: they are very frequently badly clad, and, particularly at night, suffer much from want of clothes; in general they want one-third of the clothing necessary for comfort.	Potatoes their only diet; their clothing exceedingly bad.	Potatoes and milk; and tolerably clothed.	Their general diet potatoes; their clothing is very bad.
The wages of a labouring man are 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer; but, with diet, they do not generally receive more than 5d. in winter, and 6d. or 7d. in summer.	Daily wages through the year do not exceed 8d. per day, they are never more, but often may be less, and without diet.	8d. per day, without diet, in summer; 7d. per day, without diet, in winter; 6d. per day, winter and summer, with diet, and less.	6d. per day with diet; in harvest time may be 8d. or 10d.
They are least employed from the latter part of November until March.	In the winter particularly, and in part of summer.	In winter.	In winter, and during a part of summer.
There is very little employment for women and children.	Partially: wages very low; women 4d., children 2d.	Women and children are usually employed, at the rate of 4d. and 3d. per day.	Partially only: the wages low; women 5d., children 3d.
Task-work appears to be general in this neighbourhood.	Not general.	Task-work is not general.	Not general.
As far as I can judge, from attendance at petty sessions, and from every inquiry, an average labourer obtaining average employment in this parish does not earn more than from £8 to £11 per annum.	About £7 10s. to £8, at most.	About £10 per year.	From £8 to £8 15s.; not more, in my opinion.
There is so little employment for women and children that it is extremely difficult to say what the average amount of their earnings is in this case.	The means of employment are so few, the most that I could suppose could not exceed £3 10s.	About £15 per year.	Opportunities of being employed are few and seldom; at occasional employment may earn from £4 to £4 10s.
—	Considering every circumstance of his state, I think 6d. per day is the least he can possibly contrive with.	Potatoes and milk, about £4 4s. per year. constitutes the diet of the labourer, I think his expense of food may be about 6d. per day.	Taking the average price of potatoes for the three last years, and as this article alone
Wages for labour are usually paid by giving potato ground and provisions.	Sometimes in the value set on con acres, and sometimes in cash.	Sometimes in money, also by con acres, and seldom by provisions.	—
—	Very few herds here; I know only one in the parish.	Herds are not usually employed, but those that are generally get about £12 per year.	—

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Barony Decies within and without Drum.

Aglish . . Pop. 3,689.	Clashmore . . Pop. 4,774.	Kinsalabeg and Grange. Pop. 4,975.	Kilmolash . . Pop. 1,397.
Wm. Villiers Stuart, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Mackesy.	Rev. Percy S. Smyth.	Thomas Welsh, Esq. J. P.
In the parish of Aglish 45 in constant employment, and 304 occasionally employed.	A great number; I cannot state how many. Very few have constant employment.	5,000. 3,500; 1,500.	I could not state the number of labourers; but they all have nearly constant employment.
They must beg, or rely upon the charity of their neighbours.	They generally have a small portion of what is termed "dairy ground," for the cultivation of potatoes, on which they subsist.	Some on the donations of the public.	There is not any fund for this purpose.
Their diet consists, for the most part, of potatoes and milk: their clothing of a holiday suit, with generally a damaged dress for work.	The diet is chiefly potatoes, with milk <i>sometimes</i> : clothing very wretched.	Potatoes; very few have milk: badly clothed.	Potatoes and milk is the ordinary diet; good managers are well clothed, the others are not.
Labourers, if dieted, receive 6d., without diet 10d., and in harvest time 1s., per diem: average 10d. throughout the year.	About 6d. a-day with diet, and 8d. or 10d. without diet, in winter; there is a small increase in summer at harvest, and in winter at the digging out of the potatoes.	8d. with diet, and 10d. without diet; winter and summer the same.	Daily wages throughout the year are 8d. without diet, and 6d. with it, by the day.
During the winter season, and between harvest and the season for digging the potato crop.	About midsummer, and after the potato digging in winter.	In or about December.	Are least employed in winter, in consequence of bad weather.
Children obtain but little employment: women are much employed in sowing and digging the potato crop.	Women are sometimes employed at 6d. per day without diet; children rarely.	Not usually; when employed 5d. per day.	Women are employed at from 6d. to 4d. per day; children are not much employed, as there is not a manufactory in the parish.
Not general.	Task-work is not general.	It is.	Task-work is not very general.
£13 per annum is as much as an average labourer can, under such circumstances, calculate upon earning: I have named the highest sum.	About £12 a-year.	In or about £15.	About £8, as they all keep a number of holidays; but if boisterous weather set in, they might earn £1 or 10s. more during the harvest.
The wife might earn 6d. per diem; whilst her children, of the ages of 10, 12, 13, and 14 years, might realize on an average 5d. per diem: this is the very outside.	About £12 a-year.	In or about £20.	The daughter of 16 might earn £4 or £5; the younger ones little or nothing; the wife is generally at home cooking their provisions and attending to other duties, and very seldom does any out-work, except for her own family.
6d. per diem.	Cannot answer exactly; perhaps about £10.	Allowing potatoes and milk, £4 10s.	I could not answer this.
The prevailing practice is to pay part in money and part in con acre: single men prefer money payments, married men the mixed system of remuneration: the con acre, when taken by the labourer from the farmer employing him, is generally charged against his labour; and the account being balanced at the end of the year, very little money passes between the parties. If the land be not manured, the labourer pays from £1 to £1 10s. for the acre: in some districts the farmer gives potato ground free of charge, in consideration of the manure it receives in proportion for a subsequent wheat crop.	Generally in money; but also to a great extent by con acre.	Money, and provisions are given.	Wages are paid in each of the three ways.
£5 or £6 per annum, exclusive of their diet and lodging.	—	£4 or £5 a-year.	This is not a grazing parish.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Barony Decies without Drum.

Kilrossenty . . Pop. 3,019.	Modelligo . . Pop. 1,330.	Seskinane . . Pop. 2,732.	Whitechurch and Lacoran. Pop. —.
Rev. G. Lymbery.	Pierce Hely, Esq. Dep. Lieut.	Rev. Thomas Kearney, P. P.	Rev. Francis Newport, jun.
About 600. 200 in constant, and 400 in occasional employment.	About 100 labourers generally employed.	About 560 labourers, 300 of whom are in constant employment; the remaining number of 260 in occasional employment.	I have no means of ascertaining, but I think the most likely person to ascertain the answer to this query, would be the Roman Catholic priest.
When out of employment, they are in a state of utter destitution.	Each family has generally a sufficiency of potato ground to supply them through the year.	The labouring poor of the parish are supported from the potatoes they generally cultivate and rent from the farmers.	By beggary and other means.
Diet consists ordinarily of potatoes and sour milk, alternated with salt herrings; frequently nothing but potatoes of the worst description, the best being sold; clothing very wretched.	Potatoes and milk; when milk is not to be had, salt and potatoes; generally good clothing.	From the 11th of May to the 1st of December, their diet is generally potatoes and milk; from December to the same period (that is during the winter months), they generally subsist on potatoes and salt, or salt herrings; their clothing is generally home-made frieze or ratteen coats, with cord or frieze trowsers or breeches, and rather comfortable.	Potatoes and salt, and by way of a change, salt and potatoes; the clothing could not be worse.
9d. per diem, winter and summer, without diet; 6d., with diet.	8d. per day without diet, 6d. with diet all the year.	Those employed by farmers are paid 6d. by the day (they work), with their diet, during summer and winter; those employed upon other occasions, are paid from 8d. to 9d. in summer, and 7d. in winter.	About 10d. without diet, in summer; and somewhat less, say 8d. in winter.
During the winter months they are mostly out of employment.	In December and January.	From the 10th of December to the 10th of February.	November, December, January, February, March, and April.
Women occasionally employed at 6d. per diem, children get no employment.	Women are employed only in harvest, at 5d. per day.	Women are generally employed in harvest, and when sowing, and digging out the potatoes, at 5d. per day, with diet.	Women are paid about 5d. per diem.
Task-work seldom or never agreed for, or undertaken.	Not general.	Not very frequently.	No.
About £10.	—	Those employed by farmers and dieted, including their home industry, earn about £10 per annum; those employed in public and other works, including their home industry, earn about £14.	I think, at most, about £10 per annum.
His wife might earn about £4; as already stated, there is, in general, no employment for children as labourers, but might earn from £2 to £3 per annum each in service to farmers.	— generally occupied in tilling their manure in the winter months; under these circumstances, I should suppose the utmost of their earnings on an average, in addition to the above, could not exceed £6 per annum.	In my parish, the labourer's wife and children (unless they may be in service) are generally occupied in tilling their potato garden, or procuring	I cannot possibly say, as it depends entirely upon the season, and the hurry the farmers are in.
About £5.	—	About £4 11s.	About 5d. per diem.
Wages for labour are usually paid by the con acre and cabin, that is, the farmer employs the tenant, and gives him credit for his work in account.	Generally paid in those three ways.	Wages are paid in money, provisions, and con acres, in this parish.	Money, con acre, and provisions.
Herds hired at about £1 10s. per annum, with diet and lodging; sometimes £2.	Herds are usually hired at £1 per quarter.	At about £3 per annum, with their diet and lodging.	Herds are not general.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Gaultier, Middlethird.

Carbally . . Pop. 2,948.	Crook . . Pop. 976.	Killmacomb . . Pop. 866.	Dunhill and Island Kane. Pop. 3,010.
<i>John N. Barron, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>John Coghlan, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>William Morris, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. E. Flynn, P. P.</i>
I cannot say how many, but believe them not sufficient for the work, as the Kerry men are employed in press of work.	Impossible for me to know.	Cannot say as to the number. Are generally all in constant employment.	—
I believe none.	The general food potatoes and milk (at all times).	Generally none out of employment.	They usually have a stock of potatoes that may (or may not) support them.
They are pretty well clothed, on the whole; they feed generally on potatoes and milk, but some are content to forego the latter, as I much fear they cannot have it at all times.	Good Irish frieze.	Potatoes and milk; in winter salt herring instead of milk; often potatoes and water, should the family be numerous: clothing blue frieze cloth, 2s. 6d. per yard, much better than some years back; decidedly better than the same class of persons wore during the latter years of the war.	Ordinary diet in summer months potatoes and milk; winter months dry potatoes; clothing generally rather good.
I believe the wages vary very much; for myself, I pay 10d. per day all the year round, and this was considered very injurious to the neighbours, as labour was cheaper before: I was begged to take labourers for 2s. a week (feeding them), and could have got 60 for that in the dull season.	I pay throughout the year 10d. late currency, for each working day, to my labourers; others, I hear, give 1s. in time of harvest.	9d. or 10d., and no diet; farm male servants average about £6 yearly, female £3 to £4; those are lodged and fed: children from 5s. to 10s. a quarter.	Hire 8d. per day without diet, and some few persons give 6d. per day, with two meals.
When the harvest is in, and potatoes dug, they have actually nothing to do, and, but for the potatoes, would starve.	In the winter season, after digging out the potatoes and setting of the wheat.	—	Scarcely any employment for labourers from December to April in every year.
Women are much employed in busy seasons at 6d. per day, but children very little; what is termed a boy gets 6d., but 2s. per week is about the wages of a small lad.	I pay women 6½d., late currency, as mentioned in No. 4.	Women are usually employed at 5d. or 6d.; children generally go to service at farm houses.	Women are employed at 6d. per day in planting potatoes; and during harvest, and then in digging and gathering potatoes.
Task-work is very unusual here; as far as I can see the labourers work honestly, and are, therefore, more generally hired at day wages.	Not general.	It is not.	Scarcely any work done by task.
The only way I can answer this question is by saying that you will get for an Irish acre and cottage on it, from a labourer, to work out his rent at all seasons, about £7; I dare say he may make £6 more: few of them have any employment for wet days.	This will depend on the good state of the weather, when they are commonly employed and paid their daily hire, with which they are content.	From his labour I think not more than £8 yearly: some assistance is had from the keep of a pig, principally as a means of keeping the rent together.	I should say, if employed every day, he would make about £8 per year.
I am sorry to say that the wife, in general, is so much employed in nursing and breeding, that she makes very little, but I suppose £4 or £5 is the utmost; as to the boys, they generally go to hire, and get about £5, and feeding on potatoes.	A man and his wife, the children not under 16, will earn, as stated in Nos. 4 and 6.	The wife gives assistance in tilling the con acre; the children help until they go to service: the cabin, the husband's food to be attended to, the earnings of wife and children not more than 10s. a year in money.	Wife occupied by household work; the boy of 16 years old hired out at £3 per year; the other children not employed.
As they are fed here I think £7 or £8 would cover the total expense.	I cannot say what it may amount to.	2s. a week, I think, would pay for the food he usually consumes.	Probably it may be more or less; I should think that at least it is £5 per annum.
They are equally paid in money and dairy ground; I never heard of provisions.	In money.	Paid in money.	Wages are usually paid in money.
£4, £5, and £6 a-year, and diet.	From what I can collect, from £3 to £6 per annum.	Mostly boys or old men, who are fed and lodged; wages from £1 to £2 yearly.	Herds are paid from £2 10s. to £4 annually.

MUNSTER—County Waterford—Baronies Upperthird, Decies without Drum.

Killmolaran, Desert, and Fenagh (part of Carrick-on-Suir). Pop. 5,221.	Monkstown . . Pop. 1,024.	Mothell, Rathcormuck, and Fews . . Pop. 7,208.	Fourenena and Knockawn. Pop. —.
Rev. M. Power, P. P.	Rev. George Edmundson.	Rev. William Hill.	Rev. Thomas Kearney, P. P.
3,000 labourers; of whom about 100 are constantly employed, and about 500 in occasional employment, say at the spring and autumn seasons.	—	There are 268 farms in Mothell and Fews, and I suppose, about 150 in the parish of Rathcormuck; and each farmer keeps a number of labourers, from two to six, or more.	About 2,000 labourers.—About 1,000 in constant employment.
Maintained when out of employment by the charity of the people, of which charity the farmers bear the greatest part.	Labourers unemployed are maintained by the gardens attached to their cabins.	The labourers in the union are employed throughout the year.	By their industry.
Dry potatoes are their food; their clothing is rags, if clothing it may be called.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, and occasionally a little milk; the clothing is coarse flannel and corduroy.	Potatoes and milk, stirabout, and occasionally animal food; they are generally well clad.	Potatoes and milk.
Their wages in spring and autumn, when employed, are about 8d. per day with diet, and 1s. without diet.	Wages in winter 6d. per day with diet, 8d. or 10d. without diet; in summer 10d. or 1s. with, 1s. 2d. or 1s. 3d. without.	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. per day with diet.	From 6d. to 10d. a-day.
Winter and summer.	December, January, and February.	In winter they are least employed.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.
Very few women employed, and no children.	Women and children are usually employed at the same rate of wages as the men.	In harvest, and at planting and digging potatoes, 6d. per day for women, 4d. for children, with diet.	They are, at 3d. or 4d. a-day.
It is not.	No.	It is not the usual custom.	No.
Perhaps about 8d. per day.	About £15 12s.	From £15 to £20 per year.	About £10.
No employment for wife and children; on the contrary, they think they would be happy if the husband could procure employment at the foregoing rate of wages.	About £25.	I cannot well ascertain this, as they are only employed in the field at the work stated in answer to Query 6.	About £15.
Calculate the quantity of potatoes and milk that he would consume, at the rate of two meals per day.	About £9.	About £15.	About £7.
In money and con acre.	Sometimes in money, sometimes by con acres, and frequently by cabins and gardens.	In money, and in some instances by con acre and money.	By all.
For their diet, of the fare before mentioned.	—	At the rate of from £3 to £6 for the summer half-year.	For con ground and milk.

ULSTER—County Antrim, County of the Town of Carrickfergus—Baronies Antrim Lower, Kilconway.

Carrickfergus . . Pop. 8,706.	Connor . . Pop. 8,685.	Dunaghy, and part of Skerry and Rathcavin . . Pop. —.	Skerry and Rathcavin. Pop. 10,296.
The Very Rev. <i>Henry Leslie</i> , Dean of Connor.	<i>William Millar</i> , Esq. J. P.	Rev. <i>M. Crickard</i> , P. P.	Rev. <i>William Crawford</i> .
Not known.	There are a great many labourers or workmen engaged by the linen-bleaching establishment, of which there are several within this parish, and they are kept in <i>constant</i> employment; in agricultural purposes there are also a good many, and for 10 months in the year they seldom or never lack employment: as to the exact number in the parish, I believe the constabulary <i>can</i> give a tolerably accurate estimate, if they have not already done so.	The number of constant labourers is very few.	There are about 1,556 labourers in the union, including Glenwherry; but I am unable to answer the two latter parts of this query.
When unemployed, very few apply for public assistance, except in case of sickness.	Wages are sufficiently high in this parish; and provisions have been so low for the last three years, that labourers employed for 10 months in the year can very well afford to keep themselves and their families during the short cessation from work during the winter.	By the savings they contrive to make during the time they are employed.	I cannot say.
Meal, potatoes, milk, some flesh and fish, and occasionally tea or coffee; their clothing is very middling.	Potatoes and milk, oatmeal porridge, herrings, bacon and beef, the two latter but <i>seldom</i> : the labourers are, comparatively, well clothed in this parish; they have generally warm and comfortable clothing during winter.	Diet generally potatoes and milk in summer, and in winter potatoes and fish of some kind, generally herrings: clothing commonly of the worst description.	Potatoes and oatmeal, and occasionally some butcher meat: their clothing, in general, is tolerably comfortable.
Without diet, in summer, 7s. per week; in winter 6s.; with diet, average about 3s. per week.	1s. per day without, and 8d. with diet, both in winter and summer.	Labourers, in summer, 1s. per day without diet, and with diet, 8d.; in winter, with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day.	In summer the general wages of a labourer, without diet, average from 10d. to 1s.; in winter, from 8d. to 10d.
December and January.	In December and January.	Generally least employed in the winter.	From the middle of November till March.
Seldom, except in harvest and gathering potatoes; women get 10d. per day, and children 6d.	In the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, and November, women and children are frequently employed in cutting and dropping potatoes for seed, making turf, making hay, reaping in harvest, and gathering potatoes to the diggers in November; the rate of wages is 6d. per day, except to <i>turf-wheelers</i> , who obtain 9d., and <i>reapers</i> , who often get 1s. per day.	Women are not employed, except in harvest, and in the time of raising the potatoes, and at the rate of from 6d. to 8d. per day.	They are at the rate of 5d. per day.
Very seldom.	Task-work is not general; occasionally, however, contracts for labour-work are made by the job; thus a certain number of labourers engage to make a certain proportion of ditches, or to mow a certain portion of meadow, or to reap such and such fields of oats, upon being paid a stipulated sum, which, in most instances, is equivalent to as much as they could have earned at the same work if they had been employed by the day and wrought faithfully; this mode of employing them being only resorted to when a doubt arises in the mind of the employer that they would not otherwise do their duty.	No such thing.	I believe not.
Cannot determine.	In agricultural purposes about £15; in bleach-greens from £15 to £18; in these establishments, however, many individuals are necessarily employed at much higher rates of wages, but I here merely speak of the labouring workmen, those who would answer the purpose if they could neither read nor write; but, happily, there are now few in the parish who cannot do both.	I cannot make an estimate where the employ is but occasional.	I suppose from £10 to £11.
—	From £14 to £16 in agricultural purposes; but suppose the eldest child a boy of 15 years old and employed in a linen bleaching establishment, <i>he alone</i> will earn from £7 16s. to £10 16s.; and there are <i>many</i> such so employed in this parish.	—	The employment for women and children is so uncertain, that it is difficult to answer this query; but I should suppose in no instance would their earnings exceed £4 in the year.
Cannot say.	About £6 10s.; say 2s. 6d. per week.	—	I suppose about £6; this is rather above what a farmer would charge a labourer for his diet.
Invariably paid in money.	Money.	Wages for labour generally paid in money, and sometimes in provisions.	—
None.	Generally a cabin, with certain proportion of pasture, and other advantages, given without rent, according to the extent of the pasture-grounds committed to their care.	Herds are generally supplied with houses, and some land for cultivation in proportion to the extent of their charge.	I understand they are generally paid from £6 to £8 per annum, with the advantage of planting as many potatoes as they can find manure for.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Antrim, Upper and Lower.

Skerry and Rathcavin. Pop. 8,938.	Antrim (including Town). Pop. 5,415.	Ballyeaston . . Pop. 5,892.	Ballyeaston . . Pop. 5,892.
Rev. Robert Stewart, P. M.	George J. Clark, Esq. J. P. F. Whittle, Esq. J. P. and Rev. John Green.	Rev. John Wright.	Rev. D. C. Courtney.
The census of 1831 returns only 53 in both parishes; but there are a much greater number who labour for hire occasionally, but have small farms of their own. They are generally in constant employment.	The exact number cannot be ascertained. About 100 in constant employ, exclusive of hired farm-servants; about 150 in occasional employment.	There are 51 constant labourers, and 170 occasional labourers.	About 50 in constant employment, and 18 or 20 in occasional work: the weavers generally set their own potatoes.
—	Partly from their savings when employed, and partly from the industry of the family engaged in some mechanical employment.	They are maintained a part of the time by potatoes of their own growing, and by credit or wages they obtain the rest of their sustenance.	They have generally potatoes of their own rearing.
Their diet is potatoes and milk, with occasionally flesh meat; the greater number of them also have stirabout and bread of oatmeal; their clothing, where they are economical and industrious, is comfortable; in fact, they are generally better off than farmers with high rents.	Oatmeal, coarse flour, potatoes and milk, occasionally herrings and the coarser parts of swine's flesh; the regularly employed labourers are rather comfortably clad.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, with a little bread made of oatmeal; women and children are decently clothed in calico; men are well dressed for their work.	Potatoes and milk, and sometimes stirabout; their clothing is either very bad, or fine above their means.
1s. per day without food in summer, and 10d. in winter; with food they get 6d. both summer and winter; in harvest, or such busy seasons of the year, 8d. and 10d.	1s. a-day without, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet; in seed-time and harvest wages something higher.	With diet they get 10d. per day; without diet they get 1s. a-day in spring and harvest; during the three winter months they are reduced to 10d. a-day.	1s. a-day, and with diet they get 9d.; when labour is urgent their hire rises in proportion.
Of course in winter; but they are generally employed.	In the winter months.	They are least employed in the months of December, January, and February.	Winter.
Women, since the decline of the linen trade, are obliged to labour in the fields, and get 6d. per day without food; children are employed in spinning-factories, at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per week.	Except in seed-time and harvest, they are but seldom employed; wages from 3d. to 8d. per day, according as they can work.	They are not usually employed in labour; they get occasional employment in putting in the potato crop and in weeding it, and women are employed in reaping at the same wages as men; they are employed, and also boys and girls, in gathering the potatoes, at half the wages of men.	Occasionally they earn 6d. a-day; and in harvest generally 1s.
There is scarcely anything done in the task way.	No.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	No.
About £14.	As task-work is not common in this parish, a labourer not in constant employ could not, on an average, earn more than from £14 to £15 per annum.	The labourer contemplated in this question cannot obtain constant employment; the amount of his earning would be less than a labourer employed at 1s. per day during nine months, and at 10d. per day the remaining three months.	From £12 to £14.
About £20. out his aid three months in the year by all they could earn in the way referred to in this question; but the boy of 16 years would be hired to a farmer at £2 for six months; the second, being a boy of 12 years, would get £1 for six months' service; the third, being a girl of 10 years, would get her food; the fourth would be a charge upon its parents.	If very industrious they might earn about £5 a-year.	His wife and children could not support themselves without support themselves without	They seldom work out of doors, weaving being the general employment of the country; but during potato-setting and harvest they are often engaged in the fields.
About £6; I know he could board with a farmer for £8; I think he could supply himself for less.	On the diet mentioned in No. 3, an able-bodied labourer could not feed himself under £9 2s. 6d. per annum.	It would be £9 per annum.	£8 annually.
Wages for labour are generally paid in money.	In money and provisions.	—	Usually in money.
They generally get a free house and large garden for their wages, worth from £3 to £5 per annum.	There are none of this description of persons in the parish. for cows and fodder; on the farm they herd they will have one or two, and some have three cows of their own grazed, in payment for their care; they are usually better paid than labourers.	They get a free house and two or three acres of land to labour for their own use; they obtain the remainder of their salary in grass	Generally they get money, with a cabin, and grazing for their cow.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Antrim Upper.

Ballyeaston . . Pop. 5,892.	Donegore and Kilbride. Pop. 4,381.	Grange of Doagh . Pop. —.	Grange of Nalteen . Pop. 1,109.
<i>H. Raphael, Esq.</i>	<i>James Owens, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Heron.</i>	<i>Thomas B. Adair, Esq. J. P.</i>
68 labourers, 51 being in constant, and 17 in occasional employment.	—	Impossible to give a definite answer to this question. There may be about 300 in regular employment.	I cannot state their number. They are nearly all in constant employment.
Each labourer manages, by gathering a portion of manure, to raise a small quantity of potatoes annually, and these form the entire support of himself and family when out of employment.	Either by what they save when in employment, or by getting into debt.	In this district able-bodied willing labourers are generally in employment; when unemployed they must depend on their own resources, there being no public fund for their relief.	They all manage to grow some potatoes, so that they are not destitute when they happen to be, for a short time, out of employment.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes, accompanied with milk in summer, and salt, or occasionally a salt herring, in winter; animal food they almost never taste, unless when their board from their employer forms a part of their wages: their clothing is always poor and ragged; they never think of having two suits.	Potatoes and milk, with the occasional addition of some oatmeal, and a little bacon; some even use tea: they have coats of coarse cloth, and generally breeches or trousers of corduroy, and, for the most part, shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and buttermilk, oatmeal, but very seldom any flesh meat.	Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, oatmeal, and milk, with a little bacon; and some of them can purchase a little beef at November, when it is cheap. They are tolerably clothed in general.
Daily wages of labourers 9d. with, and 1s. without diet; there is seldom any difference made in this parish in winter from summer.	In winter 10d., without diet; in summer 1s. without diet, and 8d. with diet.	The average wages are, in summer and winter, 1s. per day, without diet; with diet from 8d. to 10d.	I pay my labourers 1s. a-day, the year round, without diet. The farmers usually hire their labourers by the half-year, at from £3 to £5, with diet. When they require additional labourers besides their hired servants they pay them 9d. or 10d. a-day, also with diet.
From December till February, a part of each month included.	In winter.	In the depth of winter.	From the middle of November, when the potato-raising is over, till Candlemas.
Women are often employed in field labour at 6d. a-day, without diet; children never, except in the season of potato-raising, when they receive 6d. a-day without, and 4d. with diet	They are, sometimes, at 6d. per day.	Yes; the wages of women 6d., and of children in proportion to their age and strength. same wages as the men. When employed in haymaking, weeding, &c., they get half-price; youngsters the same.	Women are not much employed in field labour, except in harvest, when they get the same wages as the men. When employed in haymaking, weeding, &c., they get half-price; youngsters the same.
Task-work is not general.	No.	In this country there is very little task-work.	It is not.
From £10 to £12.	About £15.	From £10 to £16 per annum.	Perhaps £15 or £16.
The wives of labourers are scarcely ever employed in field-work in this parish; the women usually employed are either widows or unmarried women.	£5.	The wife and children might nearly equal the earnings of the husband.	Perhaps £3 or £4.
The yearly expense of food for a labourer, if providing his own diet, would not exceed £6, but, if receiving his diet in his employer's house, would cost from £10 to £12.	About £5.	About £10.	A labourer could feed himself, in the way they live, for about £6 or £7.
Wages for labour are always paid in money.	They are paid in money and provisions.	Usually in money.	Generally in money; but farmers sometimes supply their labourers with potatoes and oatmeal at market price.
Herds usually hold a house free from rent, with, sometimes, an acre or two of land attached to it, but not always.	—	A house and a small portion of land, with a cow's grass.	There are none required.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Belfast Lower.

Broadisland and Magheramorne. Pop. —.	Carnmoney, Ballylinney, and Ballymartin . Pop. 8,556.	Carnmoney . . Pop. 5,423.	Glynn . . Pop. 1,668.
Rev. John Stuart, P. M.	Rev. Samuel Smythe.	John Rowan, Esq. J. P.*	Rev. John Dobbs.
Can't state the number, but all are in constant employ.	Labourers are numerous, for there are extensive cotton-works, lime-quarries, and public roads, at which many get constant employment.	Can't say.	About 100 labourers are employed at Mr. Irvin's lime-works; the rest are all farm labourers, number not known.
Never out of employment.	—	Can't say, but I fear very badly.	No public means of support.
Potatoes and milk, fish and beef occasionally, and oatmeal porridge; most have a Sunday suit of clothes.	Potatoes and oatmeal, with herrings, and some bacon and milk, I believe is their general food, and they are comfortably clothed.	Potatoes and oatmeal, and milk when to be had; at the season between the old and new potatoes frequently nothing but oatmeal gruel.	Potatoes and milk, and in farm-houses meat occasionally; their clothing is, in general, very comfortable.
1s. a-day without diet, 8d. per day with diet.	From 6d. to 10d. without diet, and from 3d. to 5d. with it.	In my neighbourhood 7s. per week in summer, and from 6s. to 6s. 6d. in winter; a few 7s. 6d. in summer; all without diet.	From 10d. to 1s. 1d. per day; and, for young men living in the farmer's house, from £3 to £5 per year.
Still employed.	They are employed generally all the year, when the weather permits.	From February to November.	—
Though not so commonly as in other parts of Ireland, women are occasionally employed at 6d. per day, children according to age.	Seldom but in harvest; at other times for weeding and gathering potatoes; they get half the wages of the men.	Occasionally at 6d. for hay-making, and 1s. for reaping.	Women sometimes employed at half price of men.
No.	Not common, except for breaking stones for the roads.	Can't say it is general.	Not very general.
£10.	I presume about £15.	Can't say; my own labourers earn £18 4s.	—
£8.	Unless employed in the cotton works, they would not get constant employment.	Perhaps £15 in the manufacturing district.	—
£6.	—	Can't say.	—
—	Mostly in money.	In money.	Wages for labour paid in money.
—	There are none.	Can't say.	Generally get a house, garden, and grass for a cow, or more, in proportion to their trouble.

* Observe that the following refer chiefly to the neighbourhood of my own residence, in a manufacturing district close to the sea and to Belfast, not to the inland parts of the parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Belfast Lower.

Glynn . . Pop. 1,668.	Island Magee . . Pop. 2,610.	Inver . . Pop. 953.	Templepatrick, Ballymartin, and Muhusk . Pop. 5,704.
<i>Randal W. Johnston, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Campbell.</i>	<i>John M. Casement, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Campbell, P. M.</i>
The labourers in this parish are generally small landholders ; there may be about 200.	The labourers have generally constant employment from the farmers.	I think, from there being in this parish a flour-mill and a bleach-ground, that there are about 100 labourers. All in constant employment.	About 300. Very seldom unemployed.
Maintained from the produce of their patch of land and milk of their cow.	—	Should any be occasionally out of employment, they maintain themselves by what they have saved or laid past, or may get a little credit.	On their small stock of potatoes.
Diet generally potatoes and milk, and oatmeal; occasionally herrings; seldom flesh meat.	Their diet and clothing sometimes poor enough.	Those who work for wages, without diet, are fed generally on potatoes, milk, and fish, and occasionally oatmeal, and sometimes coarse meat; those that are fed in farm-houses get generally meat daily, with potatoes, vegetables, &c.	Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal; in summer potatoes, and sometimes a little flesh meat in winter.
Without diet 1s. per day, except in harvest, when 1s. 2d. is given.	Without diet 1s.; about 8d. with diet.	Wages with diet from £3 to £4 per half-year; without it 6s. per week; no change in winter.	Without diet, in summer 1s. 1d., in winter 1s., some places 10d.; with diet, in summer 10d., in winter 8d., some places 4d.
Winter.	Those who are able and willing to work are generally employed.	Should any want of employment take place, it is between the 1st of December and 1st of February.	In December and January.
Women employed during harvest at 1s. 2d. per day; women and children at potato-planting, and at potato-raising they are employed to gather; women also employed at haymaking, wages 6d. and 8d. per day.	Not usually employed.	Women employed in harvest at 1s. a-day; if employed at any other season 6d. per day.	Seldom employed, except in manufacturing districts; wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.
Very seldom; sometimes ditching, by the perch.	No.	No task-work; at least not general.	Not general.
About £14.	I cannot tell.	From £14 to £15.	About £16.
They are so little employed that I cannot so well estimate this; the families of the small farmers (and all are small farmers here) generally do all such work.	— years of age can reap, they have no employment, except they go to other parishes where there are cotton or yarn factories.	His wife, if she could reap, might get employment for about one month, at 1s. per day; as few children under 16	About £10.
Such food as they are in the habit of using, say potatoes, meal, milk, &c., from £4 10s. to £5.	Perhaps £8 or £10, I cannot exactly say; the labourer's food is not so substantial as it should be.	I think about £8.	About £10
Always money, except where the labourer wishes for meal or potatoes.	Generally in money; sometimes in provisions.	Paid in money.	Usually paid in money; part sometimes in provisions.
I know of only one herd, who herds the cows of the Glynn villagers; he is paid 2s. a-head for each cow, and has a free house and garden.	No herds.	No herds that I know of in this parish.	The herd of a farm usually allowed the keep of a cow in summer, ground for potatoes, and a cabin on the land for watching the farm, which is generally done by his wife and children.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Belfast Upper and Lower.

Templepatrick, Ballymartin, and Mulusk . Pop. 5,704.	Belfast . . Pop. 60,819.	Derryaghy . . Pop. 5,325.	Derryaghy . . Pop. 5,325.
Rev. Charles Carson, P. M.	William Clarke, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Peter M'Cann, P. P.	Rev. Savage Hall.
About 300. Seldom unemployed.	Cannot tell.	I think the number of constant labourers to be about 150, although the enumerators counted more by setting down the sons of farmers who resided with their parents as labourers: a great part of spring and harvest labour is performed by weavers, who, when field-work is over, resume their looms.	About 100 labourers, of whom about 80 are in constant employment.
The months of December and January they are least employed, during which time they subsist on potatoes chiefly.	Principally by the House of Industry.	The labourers who wish to work are scarcely ever without employment of some kind.	They are seldom out of employment.
The diet of the labouring classes is chiefly potatoes and milk, and sometimes a little oatmeal: clothing during the week bad; if possible, they endeavour to be cleanly and smooth on the sabbath.	Oatmeal, potatoes, bread, coarse meal, herrings, &c.	The ordinary diet of those labourers who board themselves is potatoes and buttermilk, salt, and salt herrings, and in summer time oatmeal; also occasionally they get better food: they are generally sufficiently clothed.	Diet, for the most part, oatmeal and potatoes: clothing rather decent and comfortable.
Labourers, without diet, 1s. 1d. per day, and with diet from 8d. to 10d.; little alteration in the wages, except at seed-time and harvest.	Cannot tell; from 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day.	The wages without diet are commonly 1s. or 1s. 1d. per day, both in winter and summer.	Labourers constantly employed are paid 1s. per day, without diet.
In December and January.	During winter.	There is least field labour about July and December, but they are generally employed even then at some kind of work.	Between November and January.
Seldom employed except in manufacturing districts;—wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Cannot tell the wages; employed in cotton and linen factories, and spinning for <i>House of Industry</i> .	Women and children are often employed in weeding ground, laying and gathering potatoes, making hay, at 6d. per day, or with diet at 4d.; women for reaping grain get 8d. per day and diet, or 1s. without it.	Women in harvest 1s., and in winter 6d. per day.
Not general.	No.	I cannot say there is any task-work.	No.
About £16.	Cannot tell.	A labourer who boards himself could earn about £15 12s. per annum.	About £18 per annum.
About £10.	Cannot tell.	A man, his wife, and four children, all capable of working, might earn about £44 4s. per annum.	No constant employment for women, or children of 10 and 12 years of age; boys of 14 and 16 years of age might earn about £9 per annum.
About £10.	Cannot tell.	The yearly expense for food would, for the last three years, have been about £5 2s.	About £9 or £10.
Usually paid in money.	In most cases, at present, in money.	Wages for labourers, except road-work, are usually paid in money.	—
Herds very seldom hired in this country.	Very few of this description.	There are very few herds, and those employed in that way usually get a free house and garden, and in some cases grass for a cow, besides being paid for mending the fences.	A free house and garden are given to them, with a quantity of land, free of rent, in proportion to the value of their services, and the extent of the farm intrusted to their care.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Belfast Upper, Carey.

Lambeg . . Pop. 1,819.	Templepatrick . . Pop. 4,217.	Ballintoy . . Pop. 4,882.	Culfeightrin . . Pop. 5,012.
Rev. John Bradshaw.	Rev. A. Macartney.	Rev. Robert Trail.	Rev. Charles Hill.
I think there are 73 labourers (heads of families) residing in the parish. 14 of these have farms, and work only occasionally out of their own farms; the remainder could, at any time for the last three years, find constant employment. At present there is a very great demand for labourers, in consequence of a new cotton factory, and also a new bleach-green, having been put into constant employment.	Properly speaking there are scarcely any labourers in the parish, I mean day-labourers; they have, in general, cottages on the farms, and are constantly employed.	Perhaps there may be 50 or 60 persons in the parish whose maintenance depends chiefly on being employed as labourers. Very few are without trades, which occupy them when not employed in agriculture.	195. In constant employment.
	If out of employment their neighbours never allow them to want.	Such persons as have families take ground from a neighbouring farmer for potatoes, which they manure and cultivate, paying a small rent, the produce generally supplying food for the ensuing year.	—
The labourers live upon the very lowest kind of diet, principally potatoes and buttermilk; they never desire any thing better: their clothing is in general very decent.	Potatoes, buttermilk, and oatmeal when it is cheap, that is, when 9 lbs. of oatmeal can be got for the same price as 56 lbs. of potatoes: the clothing, in general, cannot be called good, but it is not ragged.	The ordinary diet of the labouring class is potatoes and oatmeal: their clothing is generally of home manufacture, and, though coarse, is not uncomfortable.	As good, or better, than that of the small farmers.
Wages vary from 1s. to 1s. 2d. a-day, without diet; they are 6d. per day, in general, with diet, throughout the year. I am informed that during the harvest month wages are not higher than those sums, and during the winter months they are not lower. Labourers, when dieted, require much better food (such as butter or bacon) than they ordinarily use at home; the consequence is that the farmers seldom diet their labourers.	The wages of farm servants, when they board in their master's house, vary from £5 to £8 per annum; when no diet is given, 1s. per day is the usual wages: sometimes, when constant employment is given, they are as low as 10d.	A labourer, in summer, may earn from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per day; in winter he would only get 6d. or 8d., without diet at either season; a hired servant might be got from £3 to £8 per year, and fed in the house.	Without diet, in summer, 1s. per day; in winter, 10d. per day: with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day.
	During the severe weather in winter.	Labourers are seldom required from November to April.	From 1st June till September.
Women and children are much employed in labour; the former earn during harvest the same wages as the men; both, at other periods of the year, are generally paid 6d. a-day for labour: they may be employed about two months in the year in thread factory which is in the parish, give	They are employed in every part of the potato husbandry, principally for themselves; and, when employed by farmers in laying or gathering potatoes, the wages are 6d. per day.	Women and children are not generally employed in labour, except during the grain and potato harvests, when they receive pay in proportion to their ability and capability of doing a man's work.	Not usually.
I believe it is never given here.	Only in making drains or ditches.	Task-work is little resorted to in this neighbourhood.	Not general.
Labourers obtain no task-work that I know of, nor do they obtain any other advantages than those of their wages, at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per day.	I don't think that, taking every advantage into consideration, a labourer could earn more than £16.	Labourers obtaining an average employment may earn from £4 to £6 per annum.	—
I should suppose that in such a case the labourer might be calculated, at obtaining constant employment, at 1s. or 1s. 2d. per day; that one other member of his family might be considered as constantly employed, at 6d. per day; and that a third might be considered as employed one-half of the year, at 6d. per day: I take it for granted that the younger	If I put down the value of the aggregate work done by the wife, children, &c., I think it would not amount to more than £2 per annum, exclusive of what is made by spinning linen yarn, which, with industry in a family, may amount to £4 per annum.	A labourer's wife and four children may, if employed as above, earn from £3 to £4.	—
I am informed that the food generally used by the labouring classes in this neighbourhood would not cost them at present more than 4d. per day; of course it must have been obtained at a much lower price during the two years preceding the present.	Not more than about £3.	At the average price of provisions for the last three years, a labourer, supposing him to purchase everything, would expend £6 or £7; but, by having potatoes as stated in No. 2, his yearly supply would not exceed £1 10s. or £2.	—
Wages for labour are, I believe, always paid in money.	—	We have no such acre.	No.
The only herds employed in the parish are very young children, whose business it is to keep cows off the trees in gentlemen's lawns; they are paid about 3d. per day.	This is a thing scarcely known in the parish, except in two or three mountain farms, and then the person employed is a common farm-servant or labourer.	Herds are generally young boys; and their wages, including food, about 12s. half-yearly.	—

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Carey.

Culfeightrin . . Pop. 5,012.	Ramoan . . Pop. 4,739.	Ramoan . . Pop. 4,739.	Ramoan . . Pop. 4,739.
Rev. Luke Walsh, P. P.	Charles M ^c Gildowney, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Charles Hendrea, P. P.	John O'Neale, Esq. J. P.
About 200. Employed generally, except two months in winter, and two in summer.	Cannot give any answer to this query.	In or about 40 labourers, in occasional employment.	Cannot arrive at any accurate knowledge of the number.
When not employed they live generally on the fruits of their industry, such as raising potatoes, and little savings they may have made.	—	From their miserable savings.	They generally obtain land from the farmers, upon which, with what manure they can scrape together, they plant potatoes for their own use.
Potatoes and buttermilk, when such can be found; otherwise potatoes and salt: clothing very wretched.	In general potatoes and milk; and their clothing very indifferent.	Ordinary diet potatoes and buttermilk; clothing home-made, or the refuse of more fortunate neighbours.	Diet potatoes and oatmeal; clothing but indifferent.
Wages average from 10d. to 1s. without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	From 8d. to 1s., that is, 8d. and 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer, without diet.	From 8d. to 1s. per day.	10d. a-day, without diet, when they get constant employment throughout the year.
Two months in winter, and two in summer.	From May to August, and from November to January.	At the height of summer, and depth of winter.	Winter.
Women and children are not employed.	They are employed at the rate of from 4d. to 6d. per day.	They are; from 6d. to 8d. per day.	Seldom employed.
No task-work.	Task-work is not general.	Task-work is general.	Not at all.
For answer to this query I beg to refer to the answers to Queries 4 and 5.	About £14 yearly, giving him constant work.	From £7 to £12 per annum.	£14.
Women and children not employed in agriculture; their only employment is spinning, which is very unprofitable.	Cannot answer this query.	From £5 to £9 per annum.	If the children are boys, from £1 to £3 a-year by hiring with farmers.
I should think between £6 and £7.	Cannot answer this query.	About from £3 to £4 per annum.	From £5 to £7.
Generally paid in money or provisions, at market price.	In general with money, and sometimes a part in provisions.	By provisions and con acre.	In money by gentlemen; in provisions and money by farmers.
They generally get a free house, a cow's graze, a plot of ground for potatoes, and £6 a-year.	—	From 15s. to £1 10s. per half-year.	Depends upon the number of cattle, the prices, &c.; they are usually paid in money, with the addition, perhaps, of a cow's grass.

ULSTER—Counties Antrim, Londonderry—Baronies Carey, Dunluce Lower.

Rathlin . . Pop. 1,040.	Rathlin . . Pop. 1,040.	Ballyrashane . . Pop. 1,214.	Ballyrashane . . Pop. 1,214.
Rev. Michael Murray, P. P.	Rev. Robert Gage.	Rev. Thomas Cupples.	Rev. James Mayne.
There are 16 cottiers who depend chiefly upon their labour, and who are employed occasionally.	I cannot ascertain.	About 126. I am not able to ascertain how many in constant, and how many in occasional employment.	I believe there may be about 130, some of whom are in occasional, and others in constant employment.
Some of them are obliged to have recourse for help at times to the neighbours.	—	Some weaving, some collecting manure to set their potatoes with in summer, some working at the roads.	Some are maintained by weaving, collecting manure for potatoes, and working at roads.
Diet and clothing, scarcely anything poorer, &c.	—	Meal, potatoes, milk, fish, and flesh meat; clothing, viz., woollen cloth, shoes, and stockings; the women linen, flannel, and cotton.	Diet potatoes, fish, flesh meat, meal, and milk; of clothing, linen, cotton, flannel, woollen cloth, shoes, and stockings.
Labourers are not paid in cash, but value of some description.	—	In summer, without diet, 1s. per day; in winter 10d.: with diet, in summer, 10d.; in winter 8d.	Without diet, in summer, 1s. per day; in winter 10d.: with diet, in summer, 10d.; in winter 8d.
In the winter there is no employment.	—	In the months of December and January.	During three months in winter—December, January, and February.
Women are seldom employed unless in harvest.	—	No, except in dropping and gathering potatoes, at the rate of 6d. a-day; the women also assist at harvest work, at the rate of 10d. per day, with diet.	I gave women, at certain business, 6d. per day in summer, and their diet, and in harvest 10d.
Task-work is not common here.	—	No, except sometimes in setting potatoes, shearing, cutting turf, and spinning.	I cannot say it is general; sometimes it prevails, as in setting potatoes, shearing, cutting peat, and working at roads.
See Answer to Query 4.	—	About £11 18s.	About £12 or £12 12s.
—	—	I am not able to calculate what they might earn at other employments, such as weaving, &c., when unemployed at labouring work. The wife might earn 1s. per week spinning, or £2 12s. per annum; the eldest child, if a boy, weaving, 1s. per week, or if a girl, spinning, the same, or £2 12s. per annum; the other three might earn 1s. per week, or £2 12s. per annum; total £7 16s.	In all, about £8.
—	—	From £6 to £7.	The food I am in the habit of giving my labouring servants, or other men occasionally employed, would be, at least, £9; labourers taking diet for themselves for the year, at about £6; very common fare.
Labourers are paid in provisions.	—	Usually in money.	Paid in money.
There are no stock-masters here, so as to require herds, &c.	—	No herds hired.	None hired in that way.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Dunluce Lower.

Billy . . Pop. 6,869.	Billy . . Pop. 6,869.	Derrykeighan . Pop. 3,666.	Derrykeighan . Pop. 3,666.
Rev. Hugh Hamill, P. M.*	Rev. Thomas Bell.	Rev. F. Dobbs.	Rev. Joseph Bellis, P. M.
About 350 labourers. About 150 are constantly employed; about 200 occasionally unemployed.	300. In constant employment.	Labourers in number about 400. About one-half are pretty constantly employed.	There are nearly 400 labourers. Most of them in constant employment: all might be so, if disposed to exertion.
Some of them are maintained by weaving, others by fishing.	By the wives spinning, or themselves weaving.	By potatoes generally, for setting which they receive land for whatever small quantity of manure they have scraped together.	When unemployed by others they are usually engaged in gathering manure for themselves, which the farmers allow them to lay gratuitously on a
piece of ground, and by which potatoes are raised for the support of their families when not employed.			
Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes, and occasionally bread made of oatmeal; their clothing is in general of a very inferior description.	Potatoes and buttermilk, and middling clothing.	Diet and clothing generally indifferent, except with those whose employment is constant throughout the year.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with buttermilk procured from the farmers in summer at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per quart, which is generally
In some parts of the parish they receive 10d. per day in summer, 9d. in winter, without diet; in other parts they receive 10d. both in summer and winter, with diet; in the latter case, however, they are not in constant employment.	paid for by spinning; in winter the food is potatoes and salt, or sometimes a herring: throughout the year meal is in daily use in every family. When industrious, careful, and not burthened with a small and numerous family, they have usually a second suit of clothes; many of them are members of my congregation, and their appearance on the sabbath is respectable.	10d. without diet, 6d. with, for the average, summer and winter.	Wages, when the engagement is occasional, are in mid-summer, with food, 10d. per day, and in winter 8d.; in winter, without food, 10d., and in summer 1s.
They are least employed in winter.	At Christmas.	In the dead of winter.	Least employed in winter, during December and January; in summer, after the field and peat labour is over, or during the month of August, when the new crop of potatoes affords support.
Women are usually employed in harvest, and receive the same wages as men during that time; children are employed in planting and gathering potatoes, and receive 5d. per day, sometimes with, and sometimes without diet.	At 4d. per day; frequently employed.	Not much employed; wages from 6d. down.	Women and children are usually employed at spring and harvest, and peat work: in harvest women receive 10d. per day, at other times 5d. per day.
Task-work is not very general in the neighbourhood.	No task-work.	Very little.	The only kind of task-work of which I am aware is that of
girls hired to spin so many hanks of yarn per week, usually six; but the decline of the linen trade, and the substitution of mill-spun yarn, have nearly set hand-spinning aside, so that this practice is generally disused: job-work is made common at spring and peat labour, by which a man may earn from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a-day.			
About £12.	£6 per year.	About £15.	Were he occupied as in answer to Query 2, which, from
the facility of procuring moss, he might be every day he is not engaged for wages, he would be equally well paid for his time and labour as if in constant employment; calculating his average earning at job and day work at 9d. per day, and allowing for the interruption of wet weather, &c., I should suppose him worth £11 per annum; to this add the advantage of raising potatoes as in Query 2, and the value of his pig, and the amount of his income will be about £15.			
About £6.	£10 by spinning.	If they got (which they do not) an average employment, they might earn from £15 to £20.	His wife by spinning might earn 8d. a-week; his four children, if hired out, which they generally are, might, one with the other, gain each £1 10s.
		by the half-year, which would amount to £7 14s. 8d. per annum.	
About £7.	£3 per year.	3d. per day, according to the poor way they live.	If providing his own food the expense might be as follows:
		potatoes one bushel, meat 10lbs., herrings 3d. worth, buttermilk 2d. worth, per week, which would amount to £6 4s. 8d. per annum: if fed by his employers he must have flesh meat at dinner, and a larger portion of meal; one-half might be added to this sum.	
Usually in money or provisions.	Usually paid in money, and not in provisions.	By money and provisions equally.	Till lately wages were usually paid in money; now it is common to pay with provisions.
I am not aware that there are any herds in this parish.	From 10s. to £1 1s. for the half-year.	But few herds, and those little boys; from 8s. to 10s. for the half-year.	Herds are seldom employed.

* The following answers refer to the whole of the old parish of Billy: lately, however, a small section of it has been attached to the new parish of Dunseverick, which is formed partly of the parish of Billy, and partly of Ballintory parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Dunluce, Lower and Upper.

Dunluce . . Pop. 3,606.	Dunnorrick . . Pop. —.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney, Kilrauts, Ardmoey, Derrykeighan, and Billy. Pop. —.
Rev. James Morewood.	Rev. James O'Hare.	Rev. William Greene.	Rev. William Munniss, P. M.
279. Most of them in constant employment.	About 100 labourers in the parish, about 60 of whom are hired to work by the year, and are constantly employed; the remaining 40 are only employed occasionally.	It is not in my power to answer these questions.	Almost all the labourers here are only occasionally so, having some trade, for the most part (chiefly weaving), which they work at during part of the year.
When out of regular employment, by any occasional work they can get; some make baskets, some make nets; some fish; some are causeway guides.	When they are not employed they are often in great distress; in order to get a bare subsistence they have to borrow, with a promise to pay back in labour at the working seasons.	From the produce of their gardens and land; but <i>those who are able</i> have general employment.	They are seldom unemployed, either labouring or at their trade.
There is very little poverty in this parish, and the people in the higher ranks are charitably disposed: the ordinary diet consists of potatoes, meal, fish, and milk.	Ordinary diet potatoes; they have milk in summer, but in winter not; sometimes fish: clothing very <i>bad</i> .	I believe generally they live comfortably; and the men, and women also, appear well clothed, especially on Sundays and market-days.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and oatmeal, with milk when they can get it: their clothing is generally very indifferent.
Wages from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> a-day without diet; with diet about 5 <i>d.</i> a-day; same in winter and summer: by piece work they can make sometimes 1 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> a-day.	In summer 10 <i>d.</i> , in winter 8 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet; in summer 6 <i>d.</i> , in winter 4 <i>d.</i> per day, with diet.	The general wages for out-labourers are from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per day, and with diet 6 <i>d.</i>	About 10 <i>d.</i> per day, if employed through the year, without diet; if with it, about 6 <i>d.</i>
During the winter, and between seed-time and harvest.	In winter, from October to March.	Winter, of course.	In the winter months; but then they weave, &c.
A considerable number of women and children are employed in weeding grain, flax, and potatoes, also in haymaking and reaping: 6 <i>d.</i> a-day is the general rate of their wages, but for reaping they get 10 <i>d.</i>	Not usually; when employed wages 2 <i>d.</i> per day.	Frequently, at 6 <i>d.</i> per day, and 1 <i>s.</i> in harvest, without diet.	These are not usually employed in labour here.
Not very general: I seldom find it so well executed as work for which I pay by the day.	No labourer employed in task-work.	Not frequent.	It is not.
From £16 to £20 a-year, according to circumstances.	£10 per year, as well as I can judge.	This is a question I cannot answer, not knowing what advantages he may have besides his day's labour. would be worth to him between £4 and £5 more.	I think by his labour he might make about £10; but he would also collect manure, with which he would plant half an acre of potatoes, which
If they could all make £20 a-year, it would, I should suppose, be the utmost; some of them might make more than £5, but others of them might make less.	£7 per year.	I should suppose, if constantly employed, they might amongst them earn as much as the husband; though the children under the age of 10 years are mostly at school.	His wife, I should think, when she took care of the house and family, could not make more in money than £3 or £3: the children, if boys above 12, would be hired with the neighbouring farmers, or would be weaving, and might make what would support themselves; the daughters would do the same.
From £8 to £10.	£5 10 <i>s.</i> per year.	This I can't answer, as it must depend on the sort of provisions they use, and the price they bear at market.	If he provided his own food I think he would make £4 or £5 do for him, but a farmer could not feed him for less than £6.
In money.	Wages paid generally in provisions.	Usually by money, with few exceptions.	Sometimes in money and sometimes in provisions, according to the contract.
Not being a pasture district, there are no regular herds: children are the only persons ever employed as herds, and they get from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> a-day.	Herds only employed in summer; they are mostly children;—wages 10 <i>s.</i> for six months, and their food.	Upon annual payments, with house and garden.	The lands being well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation, herds are rarely employed here.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Dunluce Upper, Kilconway.

Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.	Ballymoney . . Pop. 11,579.
<i>G. Hutchinson, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Park, P. M.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Loughhead.</i>	<i>Rev. Henry M'Laughlin, P. P.</i>
I cannot tell, but I understand they are usually employed.	There are 520 labourers in the parish. About one-third of them in constant employment, in the business of farm-houses, &c.	Labourers are numerous, perhaps 1,500. The half may be engaged constantly, the remainder occasionally employed.	517. There are about 400 in constant employment, and 117 in occasional.
They are seldom out of employment; and, when so, maintain themselves.	Labourers only occasionally employed by others frequently occupy their unemployed time in basket-making and other trifling avocations, by which they earn some support; the produce of their occasional employment is made available when disengaged.	Most of them collect manure in the season, and get ground on which to lay it free; by this they are enabled to set a few ridges of potatoes, and on these they subsist, and their families, when unemployed.	On their savings when employed, and the produce of their gardens.
Their diet is potatoes and milk, pork, &c.; and clothing good.	The ordinary food of the labouring classes,—oatmeal, potatoes, milk, and herrings; tea, formerly a luxury, is now become a kind of necessity, from the want of milk: in many instances their clothing is wretched; but generally it has been improved of late years through charitable associations, &c.	Their ordinary diet, when they engage to diet themselves, which they often do in order to obtain a higher rate of wages, is potatoes and herrings, or milk, rarely flesh meat: their clothing of the poorest description; literally they are half naked; this generally; some more comfortable.	Potatoes and milk; they sometimes get a little bread, and they are much helped by pork-cuttings, which they get from the provision merchants here at a cheap rate: clothing bad.
They receive from 10d. to 1s. in winter, 1s. 3d. in summer, without diet.	The daily wages, during summer, from 10d. to 1s.; during winter, from 8d. to 10d.	Wages variable, according to the demand for labourers, or the throng of harvest; they vary from 10d. to 1s. 3d. per day for common labourers; thatchers, mowers, turf-cutters, &c., from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per day; this <i>without</i> diet; from 8d. to 10d. per day when found in diet.	Those constantly employed get 11d. in summer and 9d. in winter, without diet; with diet, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter; but there is no constant employment at the latter rate.
In winter may be always employed; when provisions cheap they will not work.	During the months of extreme winter least employed.	In winter, little out-work being then practicable; yet, even then, many are employed in ditching, fencing, threshing, &c. &c.	In the months of November, December, January, and February.
Yes; women 5d. and 6d., children 3d. and 4d.	Women and children are employed during the spring and autumn seasons, especially in planting and raising potatoes; during the summer in preparing turf for fuel, and in haymaking, weeding potatoes, &c.; the wages from 4d. to 6d. per day.	At the time of setting potatoes women and children are frequently employed in spreading manure on the fields, dropping potato-seed, &c.; also, during corn and potato harvest, they are engaged; women who can reap along with men get similar wages, otherwise they and children from 4d. to 6d. per diem.	Women are employed only in time of harvest, and at the raising and setting of potatoes; children only on the two latter occasions; women, in time of harvest, get 8d. per day and their meat; children, when employed, get 6d. per day without meat.
No.	It is not general.	It is not; but it often occurs that labourers who are tolerable judges of their own	No.
abilities, and the quantity of work set before them, undertake to do the whole for so much money, by which means (working before and after the usual hours of labour) I have known them to realize 2s., and sometimes 2s. 6d. per diem.			
From 10s. to 13s. in the week per man, but more if his wife and four children work.	It is scarcely possible for me to answer this question correctly; but the result of my inquiries is, that an average amount of the earnings of an average labourer might be from £9 to £12.	From £10 to £12, rarely £15; this does not include diet.	£11 15s. 10d.; in my calculation I have been guided by the rate of wages a labourer gets in constant employment, but diminishing it by the number of days which, from sickness and other causes, he must be absent.
Answered in No. 8. See No. 6.	The amount of earnings of his family would not, I think, exceed from £5 to £6; perhaps scarcely so much.	Perhaps about £10, were they to get an average employment; but, in hired service, where they would diet <i>with their employers</i> , not so much.	About £4 10s.
I don't keep any account of prices of provisions.	Probably from £5 to £6 each year; from the comparatively low price of provisions last year, probably less than this. 1d., total 2½d.; dinner, 1 lb. of beef or bacon 4d., potatoes 1d., total 5d.; supper 2½d.; this, at the lowest calculation, would amount to 9½d., which would be, in fact, only a scanty allowance.	This greatly depends on the quality of food; but say 1 lb. of meal to make a porridge or stirabout breakfast at 1½d., one pint of milk 1d., total 2½d.; dinner, 1 lb. of beef or bacon 4d., potatoes 1d., total 5d.; supper 2½d.; this, at the lowest calculation, would amount to 9½d., which would be, in fact, only a scanty allowance.	In his own poor way, when with his family, £6; but, were he to live with his employer, it would stand him (the employer) £8.
Paid in both by the farmers.	Usually in money; occasionally, by farmers, in provisions, or part in provisions, the remainder in money.	Usually in money, rarely by provisions; though this sometimes does happen: I know no instance where wages are paid by con acres, or any other way.	Generally in money; sometimes in provisions.
The herds paid generally from £5 to £7, with a cabin, and ground to set their potatoes on.	No herds employed.	Sometimes for labour, but mostly for cash. Rates of wages:—2s. 6d. for horse and common car, with the owner to lead, and his dinner; no feed for horse: or 3s. for ditto, with a cart: for driver and ploughman, in the season, with a two-horse plough, 7s.; dinner for the men; no feed for horses.	We have in this parish no herds.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Glenarm Upper, Dunluce Upper.

Caerncastle and Kilwaughter. Pop. 4,183.	Killraughts . . Pop. 1,837.	Kilwaughter . . Pop. 2,016.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.
Rev. Ralph Warde.	Rev. Thomas Thompson.	James Hunter.	Rev. S. Gwynn.
In Caerncastle 94, in Kilwaughter 58.	51. Generally employed.	There are about 58 labourers in this parish, (this don't include those who are called servant-men, who board and lodge with the farmers,) of whom about half are in constant, and half in occasional employment.	About 250, including farm servants; not more than one-half this number are constantly employed.
There is not any provision for them when out of employment.	By whatever is in store; or they contract debt, in prospect of employment.	In this case they purchase potatoes on credit from the farmers likely to employ them afterwards, and when so employed they repay them.	There is no provision for them when unemployed, and they are consequently often reduced to extreme wretchedness.
Potatoes and milk, with sometimes oatmeal porridge; the clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes and milk, with stirabout and milk. own use in winter, but the greater number in that season get potatoes and herrings for dinner and supper, and sometimes stirabout (boiled oatmeal) for breakfast; with respect to clothing they are pretty well off in general; a great deal of their comfort depends on their own economy and prudence.	Potatoes and milk in summer; some, in constant employment, kill a pig for their	Diet meagre in the extreme, consisting chiefly of potatoes, with sometimes buttermilk, sometimes salt, and occasionally a salt herring or an onion, but very rarely any kind of flesh meat; clothing of the worst description, both as to the covering of their persons and of their beds.
The wages of labourers generally are 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. in winter: in some few instances they receive 1s. the year round; no diet.	Without diet 10d. or 1s.; with diet 8d. it prudent, or do not wish to reduce the wages of their labourers in winter, but avoid employing them in that season when they can help it; servant-men get from £3 to £4 in the half-year, and boys, nearly men, from £2 to £2 10s.	In summer 1s. per day without, and 10d. with diet; the farmers in this parish have either not thought	In summer 11d. to 1s. 8d. per day without diet, with diet 6d. to 8d.; in winter the average wages of those employed are 11d. per day without diet.
From November to February.	From November till March.	From the 1st of 12th month (December), to the 1st of 2nd month (February).	From November to February.
In assisting to plant potatoes, weeding and gathering ditto, in haymaking, reaping, &c.; general wages 6d. per day, except in reaping, when they get 1s. without diet.	No.	Women and children are not generally, but seasonably employed, in dropping, weeding, and gathering potatoes, in haymaking and reaping; wages at ordinary work from 6d. to 8d., for reaping 1s. per day; none of the children are employed who cannot do their portion of work, and then get the same wages as women, excepting that frequently two youngsters work together, and are paid as one.	Women and children are usually employed in haymaking, in planting and gathering potatoes, and weeding in fields and gardens; wages about 6d. per day without diet.
It is not.	No.	Except in one instance, farmers do not give task-work in this parish.	It is not.
About £12 10s. without diet, or, considering the number of days that they are prevented working by bad weather, perhaps less, without diet.	About £12.	The answer to this query must be rather conjectural, but it is conceived about £12 10s.; feeding pigs for sale used to add to the labourer's earnings, but the price is so low now they do scarcely make any addition; many of them are much benefited by a few ridges of potatoes they raise off the manure they collect. See No. 26, Appendix E.	Probably from £14 to £16.
Obtaining an average amount of employment, from £6 to £7; but they never have an average amount of employment.	They would earn less than diet and clothes. very little to his earnings in the house; but the latter, as well as the sons, go into the service of the farmers, and get for the former from 12s. to £1, and the latter £1 to £2, in the half-year: their parents get most of their earnings while young, and might probably, in the case put here, add from £6 to £8 per annum to their means.	This answer must be similar to the former, since the spinning of linen yarn is so badly paid, the wives and daughters of labourers can add	From £17 to £19. But few families, however, find employment.
From £8 to £9.	Perhaps £7.	The expense of feeding a labourer in a farmer's house is considered to be reasonably rated at £9 2s. 6d. per annum; the price of provisions has kept pretty steady, and did not cause the rate to be varied.	From £10 to £11 per annum.
In money.	In both ways.	The wages of day-labourers are by some farmers paid in money, but, when provisions are cheap, they are often paid by these; the hired men servants are always paid in money.	Usually in money; sometimes, but rarely, in provisions.
They are allowed in some cases a free house and garden, and cow's keep; in others a free house, garden, and keeping of two cows.	Not used.	Herds are usually paid by having a patch of land and a house, say three acres of land, a few sums' (cows) grass, and a portion in money, which, on the whole, may be worth from £10 to £14 per annum.	There are within my knowledge but two herds employed in this parish; they each receive for their services the accommodation of a house and garden.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Glenarm Upper and Lower.

Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Larne . . Pop. 3,182.	Layd . . Pop. 4,655.
Rev. Geo. M. Caughey, P. M.	Henry Wm. Molyneaux, Esq.	Rev. A. O'Neil, P. P.	Rev. M. Fallon.
About 200 labourers, one-half of whom have nearly constant employ; the other part are occasionally employed.	From 240 to 260. Perhaps not more than the one-half of these are regularly employed.	About 300, one-half of whom are in constant employ, earning from 6s. to 7s. per week, without any diet.	Cannot possibly state.
Their maintenance is wretched; when unemployed the greater part beg.	There is no regular provision; sometimes in periods of great distress they receive assistance from the Mendicity Association, but this is trifling; frequently they are compelled to have recourse to begging.	I cannot say with certainty.	Partly by the assistance of the rich, and partly by begging.
Ordinary diet very mean; little bread, potatoes, milk, and herrings: clothing poor, very ragged, during summer and winter.	Principally potatoes and milk, seldom anything better; some have good clothing, others bad, depending upon the constancy of employment and their own conduct.	Diet and clothing of the very worst description.	In summer potatoes and milk, in winter potatoes and herring: clothing very bad.
Wages vary from 8d. to 1s. 3d. per day; good labourers (by the year) 1s. per day; some earn 1s. 3d. during the principal part of the harvest; their reaping, potato planting and raising, by the acre.	Without diet from 11d. to 1s. 3d. in summer; from 10d. to 1s., if it be field-labour, in winter. some farmers are letting	This query is answered in No. 1.	1s. per day in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet.
From the middle of November till the middle of February.	From the middle of November till about the middle of February, but this depends much upon the character of the season.	From November till March.	During the months of December, January, and February.
In this parish there are no public works to employ these classes; in spring numbers of them are employed in scattering manure on potato-ridges, laying down the seed, and in some cases hand-weeding, at from 4d. to 6d. per day, without diet; in the harvest women who can reap decently can earn 1s. per day.	They are sometimes, in making hay, reaping, weeding, and gathering potatoes; average wages from 5d. to 6d. per day, without diet.	They are, in harvest and potato-digging seasons.	They are employed, at 10d. per day.
There is no task-work in this parish, but farmers have begun to let the planting of their potatoes and reaping of their oats by the acre.	No; but in some rare instances, and at some species of work, it is resorted to.	No task-work here that I know of.	Not very general.
A labourer willing to work may, on an average, earn from £13 to £15.	From £13 to £15; in most cases, however, this would far exceed the sum actually earned.	From £12 to £21; I cannot answer in a way to serve any purpose.	Cannot accurately state.
From £17 to £20; but few families are thus employed at any time.	About £17 or £20; but in the majority of instances not one member of the family is employed.	—	—
—	From £10 to £11, but in this case he would be supplied with a character of food much superior to that commonly enjoyed by the labouring classes.	—	—
—	In money or provisions.	—	Money, and provisions occasionally.
There are, I find, three herds in this parish; each occupies a cabin and a little garden free, for their attention to the cattle; when otherwise employed they are paid as other labourers.	There is only one herd in the parish; he is hired as a labourer.	—	At about £8 per year.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Kilconway.

Aghoghill . . Pop. 3,057.	Donaghy . . Pop. 3,516.	Newtowncrumlin . Pop. 727.	Finvoy . . Pop. 6,098.
Rev. Robert Alexander, Rev. G. Kilpatrick, Rev. G. McClelland, P. M., J. O'Hara, Esq. J. P., Alexander McManus, Esq. J. P.	Rev. W. Wolseley.	Rev. G. Black.	Rev. James Elder, P. M.
598. About two-thirds in constant, and one-third in occasional employment. Some weavers leave their looms at the time of the year when they can get employment out of doors; and the number of labourers who cannot turn their hands occasionally to weaving is inconsiderable.	Very few in constant employ; and but a few that have cottages, for which they in general pay from three to five days' labour in each week, as may be agreed on.	There are no labourers, properly so called, in the parish: though many of the men work occasionally as labourers, all have farms of land, or at least a few acres.	There are 14 daily labourers, and many occasionally employed in spring and harvest.
They have the privilege of planting potatoes on their landlord's farm, which supply their families for a great part of the year.	Frequently they give the rest of the week to some neighbour for milk or potatoes for their families.	—	By begging, or by the industry of their wives by spinning.
They live upon potatoes, oatmeal, and milk; their clothing is tolerable.	Oatmeal and potatoes; their clothing is, in general, comfortable and decent.	The ordinary diet of the lower class of landholders in the parish is potatoes and milk, or stirabout, with occasionally a little fish or flesh meat; the clothing of many is very indifferent, but in many cases this is to be attributed to habits of intemperance.	Potatoes, herring, and buttermilk; badly clothed.
8d. with diet, and 1s. without diet, in summer; 6d. with diet, and 10d. without diet, in winter.	From 10d. to 1s. in summer, and from 8d. to 10d. in winter, without food; 6d. per day with their food.	Daily wages of labourers in summer 1s., in winter 10d., without diet; and from 6d. to 8d. with diet; but diet is seldom given excepting when labourers are hired by the year; £6 to £9 is the usual hire for a labourer by the year, with diet.	The wages of labourers with diet, in summer, are 8d. per day, and without diet sometimes 10d. or 1s.; but, in winter, 6d. with diet.
December, January, and February.	In winter.	—	In winter.
Yes, at potato-dropping, hay-making, turfmaking, and harvest, wages, 6d. per day, without diet. The linen trade, which is carried on extensively in this parish, employs the women and children weaving, spinning, and winding for the weavers; boys commence at a very early age, perhaps about 12, or sooner, to weave, and in some few instances the girls weave also.	Reaping the harvest, 1s. per day; and at the potatoes, from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women and children are frequently employed, at from 6d. to 10d. per day, without diet.	At 3d., and sometimes 4d., with diet.
Not general.	It is not.	Task-work is occasionally done.	Task-work is very little known in this parish.
About £13 or £14.	I cannot guess.	—	This I cannot ascertain.
About £12 10s.	I cannot guess.	—	This I cannot ascertain.
About £6; no considerable variation during the three years.	I think about £12.	I cannot say.	About £7, at the present average price of provisions.
Generally in money.	In money, except as in Nos. 1 and 2.	Wages for labour usually paid in money, or provisions in lieu of money, at the option of the labourer.	Sometimes by money, sometimes by provisions.
Few or none in the parish.	During the summer months the children of the poorest cottiers herd the cattle, in ill-fenced farms, for their food.	At a stated yearly salary, or a house and a few acres in lieu of it.	No herds are used in this parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Kilconway.

Loughgeell . . Pop. 6,869.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.	Rasharkin . . Pop. 7,481.
Rev. James Tierney.	Rev. W. H. Dickson.	Rev. F. Wilson, P. M.	Thomas M. Bernie, Esq. J. P.
Regarding labourers, the farmers' sons are frequently sent to labour, often the eldest; but constantly or occasionally I could not mention.	It is impossible for me to answer this; there are no resident gentlemen to employ them, and the farmers only employ them occasionally.	We suppose the one-tenth to be labourers, and the most of these in constant employment, or, at least, might have it.	—
They are seldom altogether out of employment; but 6d. to 8d. in winter is the general pay.	Most of them can weave.	They subsist on the produce of their potato crop, and their own earnings.	They have all small patches of potato ground which maintain them when out of employment.
Potatoes, sometimes with milk, and frequently without it; clothing very mean and shabby.	Potatoes: bad enough.	Their ordinary food is potatoes and milk in the season, and salt or fish at other seasons; and the most of them can afford comfortable clothing.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and a little oaten meal, and sometimes milk; their condition, with respect to clothing, is tolerably comfortable.
1s. per day, without diet, and 9d. per ditto, at Lissanan Castle in summer, without diet, and in winter less, from 6d. to 8d., which is the general custom.	About 6d. a-day with, and 10d. without diet; but in time of harvest about 3d. more each.	The daily wages of labourers, with diet, are about 8d. per day, and without it 1s.	In summer 1s. without, or 9d. to 10d. with meat; in winter 10d. without, 6d. to 7d. with meat, per day.
About four months in winter.	From about November to February.	During the winter.	From the middle of November till the beginning of April.
Sometimes women and children are employed, and 4d. to 6d. for a little boy in harvest, and potato digging, and gathering; and I consider from 10d. to 1s. for both, viz., mother and child.	Seldom, except in reaping, and then from 8d. to 10d.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, and then they receive the same wages as men.	No except in harvest.
Not general.	Not at all.	We know of no such work.	No.
I could not ascertain that, nor answer it correctly, as sometimes they get more, and frequently less.	About £13.	About £8 or £10 per year.	About £10, added to which his potato and flax crop might be worth about £5 or £6.
Perhaps from £7 to £8, if they could obtain employment; but spinning for the females is not profitable.	I cannot answer this question; they make now little by spinning, and are not near so well off since the linen business has declined.	There is very little employment except in harvest, and during potato raising for women or children, and £2 or £3 might be the amount of their earnings.	His wife could not earn more than £3, the children, perhaps, as much in gathering potatoes; a boy of 16 would, probably, be apprenticed to a weaver, and therefore not earn any thing for his parents.
I consider from £7, £8, to £9 per annum; but the price of provisions is variable.	About £3, supposing he eats nothing but potatoes, and they get little else, except a little meal in the middle of summer.	About £5 annually.	About £5 or £5 10s.
Wages are given generally to the poor, part in money, and part in meal or potatoes.	Usually by money.	It is either paid in money or produce.	Generally money; sometimes provisions, partly.
Herds are generally paid for watching farms at the rate of a cabin for himself, wife, and children, and a cow's grass for the year, a small garden, &c.; but this is variable.	Usually by a house and means of making manure free.	The farms are generally so small that no herds are required.	They have generally a house free of rent, and permission to collect the manure of the cattle and plant potatoes on it, the owner taking the following corn crop.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Massareene Upper and Lower.

Killead . . Pop. 7,187.	Killead . . Pop. 7,187.	Killead, Crumlin, Templepatrick and Mullusk. Pop. 18,944.	Aghalee . . Pop. 6,684.
Rev. A. J. Gilmore.	Rev. W. G. Macartney.	Hon. H. R. Pakenham, J. P.	Rev. W. Thomson.
I cannot answer.	Can't say as to numbers. Mostly employed.	The labourers have constant employ.	I cannot say.
I cannot answer.	Scarcely ever out of employment.	—	I cannot say.
The ordinary diet is stirabout made of oatmeal, potatoes, and, in many cases, milk.	Diet, meat and potatoes; clothing, tolerable.	—	Potatoes, meal, and milk: in general their clothing is not good.
10d. to 1s. per diem, without diet; 6d. to 8d. with diet.	1s. without diet, and 8d. with.	—	Without diet, their wages are 1s. a-day.
December, January, and February.	In winter.	—	In the short days of the winter months.
They are in the busy season; women then receive from 8d. to 6d., without food; children from 3d. to 6d., in like manner.	They are, and get 6d. in winter, and 10d. in harvest.	At potato planting and raising; in the hay and corn harvest the women and children are much employed, and save us from bringing in strange hands.	Occasionally; about 6d. per diem.
It is in some quarters.	No such thing here.	It is increasing.	No.
About £16 per annum.	About £15, if the work were constant.	Both these questions depend much on individual character; a sober man, with an industrious wife, will do well, when a reckless couple, under more advantageous circumstances, would starve.	I am unable even to guess at this.
The wife might earn £4, the four children £4 10s., total £8 10s.	£7 to £8.	—	—
I cannot answer.	About £7.	—	—
Money.	In money.	—	I understand in money.
I cannot say.	None.	These parishes are entirely agricultural, and maintain but very little pasture.	I am not aware of any herds being hired: it is altogether an agricultural district.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Massareene Upper.

Ballinderry . . Pop. 5,346.	Glenavy and Killead. Pop. 14,191.	Glenavy, Camlin, and Tullyrusk. Pop. —.	Glenavy, Tullyrusk, and Camlin. Pop. —.
Rev. James Stannus.	Rev. James M'Mullan, P. P.	Rev. Edward Cupples.	Rev. N. Alexander, P. M.
About 350. All in constant employment who are willing to work.	In Glenavy about 509; in Killead 577. All able-bodied labourers are generally employed; those advanced in years not so generally.	About 240 labourers in constant employment.	I do not know.
Those who choose to be out of employment occasionally, are maintained by the surplus of their wages.	Those who are not constantly employed are maintained by the generosity and benevolence of their neighbours.	I think none are unemployed, if able and willing to work.	By road-work or begging, after their stock of potatoes has been exhausted—say, on the 1st of February.
Meal, potatoes, milk, and salt herrings: generally pretty well clothed.	Of very inferior quality; generally potatoes, often without milk, if they take their own diet; if fed by the farmer, of a better quality: their clothing, for the most part, of a very bad description.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, herrings, salt, and milk: the labouring classes are generally well clothed. cloth, or half-worn old clothes from Scotland, England, &c.; few grown-up persons without shoes.	Potatoes and churned milk (commonly called buttermilk), or potatoes and a salt herring, or salt, or salt and water; rarely, weak tea, wheaten bread, and butter: clothing, coarse new
1s. without, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet, throughout the year.	From 6d. to 8d. per day, with diet; from 10d. to 1s. per day, without diet, summer and winter.	Wages from 10d. to 1s. without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	Daily wages in summer, without meat, 1s.; in winter the same, if they thresh by candle-light so as to make up the summer working hours; with meat the wages are 7d. or 8d. per day.
Winter.	In the depth of winter, and from the end of the month of May to the beginning of harvest.	In the winter quarter.	From the 15th of November till the 15th of February immediately following.
They are, at 6d. per day without, and 4d. with diet. the potatoes; where a gentleman resides, some few may be occasionally employed at 6d. per day without diet.	Not employed, except during harvest, and during the seasons of planting and raising	Women are employed in labour during the spring, summer, and autumn seasons, at the rate of 1s. without, and 8d. with diet, whilst reaping; and 6d. without, and 3d. with diet, at all other employments; children will receive the same, if they are considered adequate to the work.	Women are employed in cutting and dropping seed potatoes, in gathering them, and in harvest-work, as often as they can find employment; in weeding, also; children, in gathering the droppings of cattle off the roads, and in gathering stones off meadows: their wages are, generally, 5d. per day, without meat; in reaping, the women receive the same wages as men.
It is not.	None.	Task-work is not general.	It is becoming more general than formerly; but the practice is damped by the employed not doing the work substantially.
About £12.	See Answer to No. 4.	A man in constant employment would earn about £14 per annum, including every advantage.	If you mean by harvest-work, and the value of his other advantages, that the wages are higher in harvest, I must say
that that is the case only where the labourers are not permanently engaged; considering all these matters, I think an average labourer could in a year earn £15, and this sum, by the deficiency of employment, would be reduced to £8.			
About £15; it seldom happens, however, that a woman and her four children do obtain an average amount of employment at labour.	See Answer to No. 6.	His wife, and four children of the age specified, should they be equal to the work, obtaining constant employment, would earn about £40 per annum, but neither women nor children have such employment; and, besides, of four children, the eldest being no more than 16 years, the youngest might be reckoned at 10 years, and at that age would not get employment in this union, except as a hired servant without wages.	I reckon the commencement of the children's earnings at the age of eight; the youngest then to earn 1d., the next 1½d., the next 2d., the next 2½d., and the mother 3d., amount, say 1s.; or £15 per annum, to be reduced, as above, to £7.
About £6.	About £7 10s. if fed by the farmer; if fed by himself about £4 sterling.	About £9 per annum.	On vegetable food, at 4½d. per day, £6 16s. 10½d.; on animal food every Sunday, £1 more.
Partly in money, and partly in provisions.	Mostly in money, sometimes in provisions.	In both money and provisions, as demanded, and in no other way that I am aware of.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provisions: the road-makers often purchase provisions at a high rate, with tickets from the overseer to the provision retailer, who charges high interest for the advances.
None.	No herds in these parishes.	The herd is allowed a house free of rent, and some remuneration according to his charge.	We have few herds, as the fences are pretty good; so that small children are generally adequate to the task, at 14s. per annum and their meat.

ULSTER—Counties Antrim, Down—Baronies Massareene Upper, Castlereagh.

Lisburn (Lisburn Town). Pop. 13,249.	Lisburn . . Pop. 7,731.	Magheragall . . Pop. 3,142.	Magheragall . . Pop. 3,142.
Rev. Hugh Smyth, P. P.	Rev. Thomas Thompson.*	Rev. John Mussen.	Rev. John Smyth Browne, P. M.
About 200. A few only of them in constant employment.	By enumerators' return, 376. Say one-third in constant employment.	About 188 in all. They have constant employment, in general, during the summer season; in winter it is more precarious, and many are unemployed.	About 200 labourers, of whom about 160 have constant employment, and the rest nearly so.
On their savings, or on credit.	Mostly by produce of their potato gardens, and advances from their usual employer.	When provisions are cheap, they are able to earn more each day than is required for their daily maintenance; the surplus supplies the necessity of such intervals, however poorly.	By weaving linen or cotton; or it may be, in some few cases, by receiving provisions from their employers on credit, which are paid when the season of labour comes round.
The ordinary diet is potatoes, salt, milk, and salt herrings.	Potatoes, with a little milk and oatmeal; clothing indifferent.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and salt; sometimes, in summer, they can procure a little milk: they seldom have flesh meat; they use tea occasionally, but of wretched quality: they are not badly clothed.	Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, and occasionally a little flesh and butter; and as to clothing, they are pretty comfortable.
The daily wages, without diet, 1s. throughout the year; with diet, 6d. the year round.	1s. per diem, without food; in some few cases 10d. in winter: 8d., with food, in summer; 6d. in winter.	With diet, 7d. or 8d. a-day; without diet, 1s.: in winter and summer the same.	Without diet they receive 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter; and with diet, 8d. generally, both in summer and winter.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.	December, January, and February.	From the end of November till March.	During the first and the last months.
Women are employed during harvest, and potato-digging, at 8d. per day; children, at the potato-digging, at 6d. per day.	Laying and gathering potatoes, and at hay; women 8d. to 6d., children 4d. to 3d. they receive no meat with such wages.	Women are much employed and at 6d. a-day; and children also at 6d., but only during the time of potato-gathering:	They are employed during seed-time and harvest at about from 6d. to 10d. per day without diet, and from 3d. to 8d. with it.
It is not.	No.	It is not.	Not very general.
From £3 to £10.	About £12; saying his average employment is for 10 months.	Perhaps £15 in the year, reckoning the profits of his pig and potato garden.	About £16 in the year.
From £3 to £4: about the town of Lisburn, women and children are employed winding yarn for weavers; the weavers generally the parents of those thus employed.	The children of labourers either go out as servants or weave; in the latter case, say two weave and one winds, the mother attending to the house, their earnings might be 6s. per week: perhaps upon the whole year not so much, from irregularity of employment.	Perhaps £3, if so much.	Children are seldom employed till they are 14 or 16 years old; a mother, and two children of above ages, might earn from £8 to £10 each in the year.
From £8 10s. to £9 10s.	From £8 to £9.	About £6 a-year, if kept no better than is usual at present.	About £8 in this year, or two or three of those immediately preceding it.
Paid in money.	In money.	Wages are usually paid in money, provisions, fuel, and house-rent.	In cash or provisions, according to the wish or convenience of the labourers.
No herds in this parish.	There are no herds employed in this parish.	There are no herds.	I know of no such class in the parish.

* The following answers relate to the country part of the parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Baronies Toome Lower, Antrim Lower.

Kirkinriola and Ballyclug (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkinriola and Ballyclug (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkinriola and Ballyclug (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.	Kirkinriola and Ballyclug (including Town of Ballymena). Pop. 11,050.
Rev. A. Patterson, P. M.	William Gihon, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Hugh Smyth Cumming.	Rev. William Stanhope.
In Kirkinriola there are about 120, and in Ballyclug about 40. Very few of them have regular or constant employment. There are a great many weavers in both parishes who work occasionally in the fields, particularly in the spring and autumn.	In Kirkinriola about 150, and in Ballyclug about 50. Very few in either parish have constant employment.	In the country part of Kirkinriola about 100; in the town of Ballymena, which is situated in the parish, about 150, making of labourers of all sorts about 250; in Ballyclug there are about 200.	In Kirkinriola there are about 120, and in Ballyclug about 40. Very few of them have regular or constant employment. There are a great many weavers in both parishes, who work occasionally in the farming department, particularly during the planting and raising of the potato crop.
Their only support is the small pittance they have saved from their occasional employment, and when this fails they pawn their articles of furniture and clothing.	Their only support is what they may have saved.	No maintenance whatever is provided for them; three-fourths of them, when out of work, are worse off than paupers; they subsist on potatoes, a few being grown by most of them.	The only support they have is the small pittance they may have saved from their occasional employment, and when this fails they are in the habit of pawning their little articles of furniture and clothing.
Potatoes and milk, with herrings, but very rarely with flesh meat: in general they are badly clothed.	Potatoes and herrings; very little milk, and still less of animal food; and very badly clothed.	Potatoes with buttermilk, and occasionally salted herrings; sometimes (but rarely) oatmeal porridge: the clothing for bed and body indifferent.	Potatoes, with milk or herrings, but very rarely indeed with flesh meat: in general they are badly clothed.
Without diet, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day during the spring and autumn, and during the rest of the year from 10d. to 1s.; with diet, from 6d. to 10d. per day.	1s. per day for those that are mostly employed, and in spring and autumn 1s. to 1s. 3d., and in the winter months 10d.; when dieted they get from 6d. to 10d.	Average wages in summer, without diet, 1s. 1d. per day; in winter 10d. per day.	Without diet, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day, during the spring and autumn seasons; and during the remainder from 10d. to 1s.; with diet, from 6d. to 10d. per day.
During the winter months.	During the winter months.	From the 1st of November till the 1st of March.	During the winter months.
They are seldom employed except during the planting and raising of the potatoes, and occasionally in the hay and corn harvests; their wages are in general from 3d. to 6d. per day, without diet.	During the haymaking, and at the planting of the potatoes and raising them, and during the corn harvest; they are paid from 8d. to 9d.	Not usually employed; employed on occasions which shall be mentioned hereafter.	They are seldom employed except during the planting and raising of the potatoes, and occasionally in the hay and corn harvests; their wages are in general from 3d. to 6d. per day, without diet.
It is not.	Very little task-work; a good many linen-weavers in both parishes, who work occasionally in the farming, in planting and raising potatoes.	No.	It is not.
From £8 to £12 per annum.	From £8 to 12 per annum.	From £8 to £10 per annum.	From £8 to £12 per annum.
From £2 to £4 per annum.	From £2 to £4 per year each.	The wives and children of labourers seldom look for or obtain out-door work; the children, as soon as able, go to service or to trades, and the wives are employed, in some cases, for a few days at haymaking, reaping, or potato-gathering.	From £2 to £4 per annum.
From £7 to £8 per annum.	From £5 to £8 per year.	I should think for such food as labourers are accustomed to, £6 would be sufficient by the year.	From £7 to £8 per annum.
Part is paid in money, and part in work.	Part in money, and part in provisions.	In money.	Part is paid in money, and part in provisions.
None.	No herds in either parish.	No herds, there being no pasture land.	There are no herds in either parish.

ULSTER—County Antrim—Barony Toome Upper.

Drumaul . . Pop. 9,737.	Drumaul . . Pop. 9,737.	Drumaul . . Pop. 9,737.	Dunean . . Pop. 6,812.
Rev. Thomas Reid.	Rev. James Heatly.	Rev. Daniel Curoe, P. P.	Rev. A. Hutchinson, P. M.
I could not exactly ascertain.	999, the majority of whom obtain only occasional employment.	999, the great majority of whom obtain occasional employment only.	The number I could not tell; but no person idle if he seek employment.
They live generally on their former saving.	In the early part of the year on potatoes produced in some of the farmers' ground, granted to them at little or no rent from the consideration of their manuring the ground and cultivating their own crop; they also get a precarious credit from the grocers in the village of Randalstown.	By small quantities of potatoes grown at their own expense, and by obtaining from grocers shop-goods on credit; a credit never redeemed in the event of an unexpected disaster.	Some beg when they could work.
Their diet is mostly potatoes and fish, with a little oatmeal: clothing middling only.	Potatoes, potatoes, potatoes, made palatable with salt, seldom with milk: in respect of clothing the mere labourer's condition is truly deplorable.	Potatoes, seldom improved by milk: the condition of the poor labourer in point of clothing is wretched beyond description.	Milk and meal, potatoes and beef: coarse clothing, such as labourers require.
Without diet, 1s.; with diet, from 6d. to 8d.	1s. a-day, without diet, in summer; in winter 10d.	1s. per day in summer, without diet; 10d. per day in winter, without diet.	In summer, with diet, 8d. per day; in winter 6d. per day.
December and January.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of April.	From December till April.	From November to February.
Generally employed; from 4d. to 6d. gather after the diggers, at 6d. a-day; those who are expert at reaping earn during harvest 1s. a-day; children from 3d. to 6d., and even nominal wages.	During the seasons for cultivating potatoes women are occasionally called for to drop seed and gather after the diggers, at 6d. a-day; those who are expert at reaping earn during harvest 1s. a-day; children from 3d. to 6d., and even nominal wages.	During the seasons of potato dropping and raising, women obtain a very limited employment, at 6d. per day; a few capable of reaping earn an advance of 1s. per day in harvest: children are procured at 3d. per day, and many of that age take nominal wages.	They are, in children's work, at about 3d. per day, with diet; women reap, and receive as much as men.
Not very general.	Work is seldom set by task, and never to the labourer's advantage.	Task-work does not obtain to any extent.	It is not.
I think about £12.	From an accurate calculation £10 a-year.	From the most accurate calculation £10 per year.]	He might earn from £12 to £14 sterling.
Perhaps from £18 to £20.	£4.	£4.	They might earn £14.
Perhaps from £6 to £8.	10d. a-day, or £15 9s. 2d. a-year, would be required to procure nutritious food, such as would enable him to do reasonable work.	10d. per day, or £15 9s. 2d. per year, would enable him to procure nutritious diet.	£10 10s.
Usually paid in money.	See No. 26, Appendix F.	—	Wages paid in cash.
I know of no herds being employed.	Not employed, the land being given up to tillage.	Herds are not employed, as this is an agricultural district.	It is not a grazing parish.

ULSTER—Counties Antrim, Armagh—Baronies Toome Upper, Armagh.

Dunean . . Pop. 6,812.	Ballymacarrett . . Pop. —.	Grange (extraparochial). Pop. —.	Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.
Rev. D. Magreany, P. P.	Rev. Charles Courtney.	Rev. Robert Rusk, P. M.	The Lord Primate.
The landlords give no employment to labourers in this parish, but they occasionally exact duty-days of the farmers in addition to the stipulated rent.	223; of whom 161 are in constant, and 62 in occasional employment.	About 100; and, for the most part, they are constantly employed.	Population being composed of small farmers, they are, for the most part, employed as labourers. Employment uncertain.
There is no parochial asylum, nor other public fund for labourers, when out of employment: all such as cannot weave calico are occasionally in great destitution; there may be about 50 such families here.	By pawning their clothes, and redeeming them when they get into work again.	By what they earn when in employment.	By begging.
The inhabitants may be all considered as labourers; each family generally holds a small farm, which they cultivate without employing strangers; the entire produce (with the exception of potatoes, which are the chief article of diet) has to be sold to pay rents, tithes, &c., and, in many cases, the proceeds of such sale are inadequate to the amount: clothing proportionally bad and uncomfortable.	Meal, potatoes, and her-rings, and occasionally some flesh meat: their clothing is, in general, very indifferent.	When in employment potatoes and milk, together with flesh meat and bread; when out of employment potatoes and milk: their clothing is corduroy and coarse woollen cloth.	Ordinarily potatoes; occasionally milk and oats meal: condition, as to clothing, bad.
Wages 6d. per day, with diet, for labouring men; they are not otherwise employed.	1s. per diem, winter and summer, without diet.	6d. per day, with diet, winter and summer; and, without diet, 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer.	Daily wages 1s. summer, 10d. winter, without diet.
Labourers are only employed in spring and autumn, a short time at each of those seasons; most of the farmers do their work with the inmates of their own families.	At all seasons, more or less, but particularly seed-time and harvest.	During the winter season.	Winter months.
Women are sometimes employed to reap at 6d. per day with diet; they and children usually assist at all kinds of labour-work in their own land.	Yes, at potato planting, digging, and haymaking, weeding, &c.; the women at 8d., the children at 6d. a-day.	They are in summer, and have from 4d. to 8d. per day, with their diet.	Women and children occasionally employed, at 6d. per day for women, children 3d.
No task-work in this parish.	No.	It is not.	Not general.
The greater number of the inhabitants, when not employed at labour, betake to weaving calico at their own homes, at which they can get pretty general employment: a good weaver can earn 2s. 6d. per week, which sum would scarcely pay his boarding, of the poorest sort; besides he requires a little one to attend him as bobbin-filler.	From £15 to £18 a-year.	From £10 to £12.	Not more than 4s. a-week.
Children of 10 years old can attend weavers; those of the age of 15 can learn to weave; until the latter period their boarding, &c., are considered a full remuneration for their services; at best a girl could not earn above £1 per year over her boarding and attendance.	Between £4 and £5 a-year, as they are only employed about two months in the year; one during seed-time, the other during harvest.	This is a manufacturing district; linen cloths, unions, and calico, are made here: women and children have constant employment; I think, therefore, that they could make from £10 to £12.	Not more than 2s. a-week; employment very uncertain.
It would take from £15 to £20 sterling to furnish an able-bodied labourer with a sufficient quantity of comfortable food yearly; that amount would be the double of what he could earn.	£9 a-year.	About £8.	Allowance for food, according to quality, from 3d. to 5d. per day.
Wages are paid in either money or provisions, at the option of the labourer.	Always in money.	Sometimes in money and sometimes in provisions, as it may best suit both parties.	According to circumstances of employer, in all these modes.
No employment for herds in this parish.	None required; no individual holding much land, as the parish is merely a suburb of Belfast.	There are none here.	Herds not required, the lands being very generally fenced, and farms small.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Barony Armagh.

Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.	Armagh (including City). Pop. 33,310.	English (part of Armagh). Pop. —.	Grange (part of Armagh). Pop. —.
Rev. James Byrne, D.D. P.P.	Leonard Dobbin, Esq. M. P.	Rev. William Barlow.	Rev. Thomas Twigg.
I should suppose 1,000, not including small farmers. Perhaps 500 in constant employment, and the other half occasionally employed.	It is impossible to ascertain this with accuracy. I dare say 200 may be constantly employed, and a great number occasionally. in the habit of hiring out for daily wages, which class of labourers, if not distinguished from such as depend upon their labour alone for their support, would make the number of the latter appear much greater than it really is.	I cannot say how many labourers there are in this district. It may be useful here to remark that farmers occupying holdings even to the extent of 10 acres are	Labourers living at their own houses, and depending for support on daily labour, are not numerous here. The labour is performed, to a great extent, by farm servants, lodged and fed by their employers, at wages from £5 to £6 per annum; holders of four acres or less go out occasionally as labourers; the number of regular labourers does not exceed 100.
Most wretchedly, as their little occasional earnings afford no savings.	Live principally on potatoes.	The labourers of this district generally take one or two roods of ground for planting potatoes; upon the produce of which they chiefly depend for their support when unemployed.	They have, in general, some store of potatoes; but, except in very bad weather, I believe they have nearly constant employment.
Their ordinary diet at the three meals potatoes and light milk, rarely stirabout: their clothing little better than rags.	Chiefly potatoes; some are enabled to make a little meal stirabout, as it is called, and to procure a little milk to it; but these are generally better paid than the common labourers: their clothing is of a coarse nature.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, with which they are sometimes able to take <i>buttermilk</i> , which, when they are not able to procure, they are obliged to give their children water for their drink, in which they mix a little oatmeal: I have seen them frequently make use of this.	As to diet, speaking of the labourer who provides for himself, about half the year he lives on potatoes and milk; from February to August they generally use oatmeal once a-day; some have flesh meat once a-week: clothing very various.
With diet, 6d. in the summer and 4d. in winter; without diet, 1s. in summer, and from 8d. to 10d. in winter.	Labourers are paid 1s. per day in summer and 10d. in the winter months; at seed-time and harvest wages advance 2d. to 4d. or 6d. per day, but this merely temporary for a few days.	The average price of wages for labourers without diet is 10d. per day, and with diet 6d. per day; in general there is no variation in the rate of wages throughout the year—not even in harvest—except with respect to women who can reap, they then receive the same wages as men.	With diet, summer 8d. winter 6d.; without diet, summer 1s. winter 10d.
From June to the harvest, and from harvest to the spring.	The winter months; and all out-workers, not engaged by the week or month, on wet days.	They have very little employment from the 1st of December till the 1st of March; and also from the 1st of June till the 1st of August.	From the middle of December to 1st of February; from the sowing of the wheat to the commencement of spring labour.
Women and children are employed in weeding occasionally during the summer months, as likewise in the hay season; their wages from 4d. to 6d. without diet.	Women and children are employed in weeding, picking stones off laid-down ground and meadow, and the women help to cut down the harvest; wages 6d. per day; 3d. to 4d. children.	Upon their own little farms: women and children are always employed in labour when there is any to be done; in spring they are employed in the potato-planting, and also at the taking of the crop out of the ground in November; they then receive 5d. per day without diet.	Women, &c., are not generally employed; in spring, at haymaking and harvest, they earn about 6d. a-day; they are also employed in making turf.
I believe not.	Occasionally; but very trifling.	There is very little task-work in this district.	I am not aware of any task-work in this neighbourhood; it is not general.
He might earn about 3s. in the week, or about £8 in the year.	Cannot say; perhaps £8 or £10.	I think £10 would be about what an average labourer would earn in the year. ever they chose, but their fuel and their potatoes require some days' attention; they each get milk in summer, and keep a pig.	Two labourers in my employment drew about £13 each during last year for day-work; these had work when-
The wife might earn £1 10s.: generally all the children under sixteen earn nothing, and the child of sixteen perhaps not 5s. in the year.	Cannot say, very uncertain; perhaps half of the sum stated in No. 8; but from the manner employed, the uncertainty of it, and of the wages, it would require more calculation than I can give it.	I do not think that there is one instance in this district of a labourer and his wife and four children, residing in the house with himself, being all able to get employment, except in the case of his children being females, who are sometimes employed in spinning, at which they cannot earn more than from 6d. to 9d. per week. In my opinion a labourer's wife very seldom earns any wages, as she is too much occupied in taking care of her children, and attending to her family, to be able to do so.	I could not give any answer to this, it depends on a great variety of circumstances; but, as a surmise, I would take the five to be equal to a man and a half.
In my mind £10 would be little enough to supply him with a sufficiency of wholesome food during the year; yet he must contrive to live on £6, or perhaps less.	According to his diet, say potatoes and a little milk, about £5 or £6; if oatmeal considerably more, and double if with beef and mutton.	I consider that it would cost £5 to maintain a labourer for one year upon such diet as they are accustomed to, viz., meal, potatoes, and buttermilk.	Supposing a man to have bacon, eggs, or milk, once a-day, I think about 4d. a-day, = £8 1s. 8d., and this agrees with the accounts of the Lunatic Asylum in this neighbourhood; my estimate is rather higher.
I believe wages for labour are generally paid in money; sometimes they are paid in provisions; rarely in con acres.	—	Gentlemen, and the better class of farmers, pay in money; the small farmer pays in provisions and by con acre. various articles of food, chiefly potatoes and meal, are taken in lieu.	It is not very easy to discover the dealings between a master and his labourer; wages are, I believe, always agreed for in money; this sometimes cannot be had, and
We have no herds.	Generally get a cabin free to live in, and are mostly employed in labour for their landlord, and sometimes are hired by the half-year, from 15s. to £1, and diet.	There are not more than one or two regular herds in this district; I do not know their wages.	A herd is employed on one farm only in this district; a young woman, at 5d. a-day, for part of the year.

ULSTER—Counties Armagh, Tyrone—Baronies Armagh, O'Neilland West, Dungannon.

Part of Armagh . Pop. —.	Armaghbreague . Pop. —.	Clonfeacle (Benburb District). Pop. 19,547.	Clonfeacle. . Pop. 19,547.
<i>Marcus Synnott, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Samuel Simpson.</i>	<i>James E. Jackson, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. John Montague, P. P.</i>
Cannot be ascertained : most of the labourers are cottiers, and work for the farmers that give their houses ; and are most part constantly employed.	The farms being generally small the labour is performed chiefly by the farmer and his family : when these are insufficient the general habit is to hire young men as household servants to assist : there are	I can form no opinion of the number : most linen weavers are occasionally employed in agricultural labour ; and the farmer can always procure men.	Of those whose sole dependence is labour the number may be calculated at 140, of whom 40 obtain constant, and the remainder occasional employment : in addition to these may be reckoned a considerable number of weavers who betake themselves to labour in the spring and harvest seasons.
fairs held in spring and autumn in this neighbourhood, where young persons of both sexes attend for the purpose of being hired. There are not more than 50 labourers in the parish ; of these not 10 in constant employment.			
Seldom out of work.	They provide a store of potatoes in the autumn, which enables them to exist through the winter.	Many employ themselves in weaving when field work is scarce.	With the savings which they may have effected when in employment, and the scanty produce of a potato garden.
Oatmeal and potatoes, with meat at some stated periods ; pretty well clothed.	The ordinary diet of labourers and small farmers is potatoes, with sometimes, many times without, milk : their clothing very insufficient and mean I think the fourth part of my parishioners make their	Potatoes with a little oatmeal in summer ; the use of the latter decreasing, if the labourer can get buttermilk or a salt herring with his potatoes, he is content : the clothing is improving ; home-made cloth is not used ; but old clothes are imported from England and Scotland.	Potatoes with salt, butter-milk, or salt herrings, and sometimes a little oatmeal : their clothing, which is of the most wretched description, is totally inadequate to protect them from the inclemencies of the seasons ; females seldom enjoy the comfort of shoes and stockings, and those worn by the men scarcely deserve the name.
apparel their excuse for not attending divine worship.			
When employed by me, cottiers by the year, 10 <i>d.</i> per day ; by the farmers 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> , with food ; 1 <i>s.</i> often in harvest, cutting turf and digging potatoes, &c.	Wages, with diet, 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> ; without, 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> : the higher prices when the demand is greatest.	Without diet 1 <i>s.</i> in summer, and 10 <i>d.</i> in winter ; with diet 6 <i>d.</i> summer and winter, but there is very little winter work.	Labourers, when employed in summer, generally get 1 <i>s.</i> per day, without diet, or 6 <i>d.</i> with it ; in winter, without diet, 10 <i>d.</i> per day, with diet 6 <i>d.</i>
Winter, when many weave.	From November till March, not inclusive, and from June till September ditto ; in all five months.	January and February.	From the 1st December till 1st March.
They work occasionally out of doors, since spinning has been nearly made of little profit.	Women and children are not employed except in the season of turf-cutting, which does not continue more than six	Women and children are employed in turf and haymaking, and in the growth and preparation of flax, and weeding potatoes ; women 5 <i>d.</i> and 6 <i>d.</i> , children 2 <i>d.</i> and 3 <i>d.</i> per diem, but their employment in the field is not general.	Women and children are seldom employed in labour ; a few of them may be called in to weed the crops in summer, or assist in reaping the harvest ; their wages, in such cases, vary from 2 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet.
weeks ; the women then have	6 <i>d.</i> per diem, the children 3 <i>d.</i>		
No.	It is not known here.	It is by no means common.	Task-work is almost unknown here.
From 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> per day.	Certainly not more than £10 8 <i>s.</i> , without diet : the farmers' servants are generally hired for £5 per annum.	About £10 ; but if he can employ himself at weaving in bad weather and dull seasons, then, I think, £12 or £13 would not be too high.	About £9.
Cannot be answered, since spinning has been rendered unprofitable.	I may almost say nothing ; except in the turf-cutting season, and a short time in harvest, they can get no employment ; in all, I should say, £4 a very high average.	£4 a very vague guess : a spinner of flax can, at present, earn about 1½ <i>d.</i> per day ; but I doubt whether she could earn £2 per annum, even by great exertions.	Not more than £3.
Must vary.	¾ stone of potatoes 1½ <i>d.</i> , 1 lb. of meal 1½ <i>d.</i> , milk 1½ <i>d.</i> , per diem ; yearly expense £6 8 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	Year ending 31st December 1831, £5 ; 1832, £4 ; 1833, £4 ; this estimate is low ; to feed a labourer well requires above 5 <i>d.</i> per diem.	During each of the two last years about £8 ; potatoes being dearer three years since, £10 would be required.
In money, except where part is taken in labour.	Usually in money.	The wages of labour are paid in all these ways.	Always in money.
According to size, all children.	They are chiefly children, and are hired for little more than their diet, say 5 <i>s.</i> for the summer half-year, when, alone, they are required.	There are no herds.	No herds are employed in this parish.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Armagh, Fews Lower.

Keady . . Pop. 9,082.	Keady . . Pop. 9,082.	Parts of Armagh, Derrynoose, and Tynan . . Pop. —.	Loughgilly (part of). Pop. about 3,373.
Rev. James S. Blacker, J. P.	Rev. Joseph Jenkins.	Rev. E. Disney.	Rev. A. Henry.
About 600 in constant employment; very few otherwise.	I cannot give the number with accuracy; but a great many are employed,—almost all who are worthy and fit for employment,—and the greater part constantly.	I cannot say. The number of labourers in constant employment is small, not I should suppose above 50 or 60: many of the small farmers are occasionally employed as labourers for hire: there are servants, who reside in their	There are about 200 labourers. There is about one-half in constant employment, and the rest in occasional.
masters' houses and are boarded by them, employed at labour by almost all the farmers in the parish.			
In general they have cottages and a small piece of ground.	They are cast upon their own resources, so far as the public are concerned.	They generally set some roods of potatoes on which they subsist: they are sometimes in great want when sick or unemployed: some earn a little money by weaving.	When the throng of agricultural labour is over, they are generally employed in the manufacture of linen.
Potatoes and meal are the chief support: clothing middling.	Meal, potatoes, milk, and occasionally butter and animal food: they are in general pretty comfortably clothed.	The condition of those labourers who are in <i>constant employment</i> is comfortable, much more so, I should say, than that of the small farmer; the condition of those who are occasionally employed is generally very wretched, both as respects diet and clothing.	Their diet is potatoes and oatmeal: cheap woollen cloth, and are in general tolerably well clothed.
1s. per diem in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet; from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	10d. a-day without diet, winter and summer, are the general wages for persons in constant employment; in harvest and other hurried seasons 1s. a-day is given to extra hands called in for a few days.	10d. a-day without diet, 6d. with diet; in some instances labourers are paid 1s. a-day in the summer months, and 8d. in the winter; in some 8d. all the year round.	From 10d. to 1s. in the summer, without diet, and with diet about 7d.; in winter 4d. per day less.
During the winter months.	There are more extra hands required in April, May, September, and November, than at any other season; but in general the labourers of this parish are employed steadily throughout the whole year.	From December to February, both inclusive, there is very little employment; there is not much more from the time the seed is sown till harvest.	In the middle of winter and summer.
A great number of both, in two spinning manufactories; they can earn from 4d. to 1s. per diem.	Women and girls are employed in weeding and flax work, at 6d. a-day, without diet, and occasionally in harvest reaping at 10d. to 1s. a-day: there are two linen factories in the parish, which give employment to 120 females daily, at from 10d. to 4d. a-day.	Not except at harvest and at potato setting and gathering; at harvest work women get 10d. a-day, at other times 6d.	They are not usually employed, except in the harvest, at 6d. per day.
No.	Task-work is not general.	It is not.	It is becoming general.
About 10d. per diem.	I think £12 might be the average earnings of a day-labourer.	I cannot answer this, or either of the following queries, with any accuracy.	He would make about £18 per annum.
I cannot answer this.	It rarely happens that a wife having four children takes any out-door employment; the four children having employment half-time might earn from £12 to £15 a-year.	—	About £12 per year.
About £10 per annum.	I think about £6 10s.	—	About £8 per year.
Mostly in money, sometimes in the con acre.	Wages for labour are generally paid in money, in some cases by house rent, con acre, and money.	The gentry, I believe, always pay for labour in money; the farmers in any other way in preference.	It is generally paid in money.
From 5s. to 10s. during the summer season.	We have scarcely any ground exclusively pasture; of course few, if any, herds.	There are no persons employed <i>exclusively</i> as herds in this parish.	Little boys are hired here from 8s. to 10s. in the summer half year, and found.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Fews, Lower and Upper.

Loughgilly (excluding Belleek). Pop. 10,198.	Mullaghbrack . . Pop. 16,099.	Creggan . . Pop. 14,261.	Creggan, Upper . . Pop. —.
Rev. William M ^c Gowan, P. M.	Rev. Robert Atkinson.	Rev. Charles Atkinson.	Rev. M. Lennan, P. P.
About 800 labourers; 400 of whom are constantly employed, the other 400 also constantly employed, excepting about three months in the winter.	Labourers 463; partly taken from census of 1831, partly by proportion or estimation, where no such document is handy. Cannot easily be divided, as to constancy of employment.	Impossible to give a correct answer to this.	In this parish the condition of every man, with some few exceptions, is that of a labourer; assuming, that by a labourer is here understood an inhabitant of a cabin having no land annexed; there are of that class about 540, 100 of whom have constant, 44 occasional employment.
They have gardens of considerable extent attached to their cabins, which they plant with potatoes; the greater part of them plant potatoes also by con acre, and upon these they are maintained when out of employment.	When out of employment, maintained partly by savings, partly by credit.	They are seldom out of employment; and many of them traffic, and others beg.	When out of employment, they are maintained by the earnings they have been able to save in the seasons at which they were employed.
The diet of labourers, when out of employment, is potatoes for the greater part of the year, with such "kitchen" as they may be able to provide: their clothing is not so comfortable as they would require.	Diet principally potatoes and oatmeal; some little variety of vegetables, as cabbages, peas, beans, and turnips, salt herrings, &c.: clothing indifferent, though sometimes decent.	Clothing poor but warm, of frieze generally; and diet mostly potatoes and milk.	The labouring classes in this parish generally subsist on potatoes, using with them sometimes milk, hardly ever flesh meat, and very frequently on potatoes alone, without any nourishment whatever; their clothing is in keeping with the diet of labourers—miserable indeed.
The wages of labourers, when boarded, are 8d. per day, for eight months of the year, and 6½d. for the other four months; when not boarded, their wages are 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.	Daily wages, with diet, about 8d.; without, 10d. to 1s.	The average wages, with diet, 6d. per day, and without it 9d. per day.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter are the daily wages of a labourer, without diet, in this parish; when dieted by their employer, they seldom receive more than 6½d. in summer, and 4d. in winter.
They are least employed from the middle of November till the middle of February.	From November to February.	In winter.	December, January, June, and July, are the months in which labourers are best employed here.
Women are pretty much employed during the summer months, in weeding, pulling flax, making hay, and reaping, at 6½d. per day; children are not employed, except in gathering potatoes, at 4d. per day.	Women have some employment at from 4d. to 6d., without diet; in time of harvest, 6d. with diet; children from 1d. to 3d.	They are at the rate of 5d. and 6d. per day.	Women or children are not usually employed, at any rate of wages, in this parish.
Task-work is not general in the parish.	No.	It is not, as the people have combined against it.	Task-work, except in some rare instances, is not practised in this neighbourhood.
Labourers, when receiving their board from their employers, can earn £9 13s. per annum; when not receiving their board, £13 12s.	Average earnings of a labourer may be taken at £10 per annum; the estimation is rather high.	As there is little task-work, the average amount would be what his wages would come to at 9d. per day.	The earnings of a labourer, under all the circumstances described in this query, cannot here generally exceed £8; in some few instances, perhaps, it might amount to £10 per annum.
The wife and four children of a labourer, situated as in the question, cannot earn more in the year than £3.	Wife and four children, as described, might earn, on a high estimation, £5.	It would be difficult to strike an average, as the women and children are not so constantly employed.	The case herein made is not a practical one in this parish: as I before observed, women or children do not obtain employment at any rate of wages; the women are generally occupied in attending to the concerns of the house, whilst the children go to service as soon as they are able for any work.
The yearly expense of maintenance, for an able-bodied labourer, supposing that he boards himself during the year, would be about £9 2s.	On contract, a labourer would have his food provided (dressing included, and also his own washing), for £7 per annum: therefore we may estimate food provided by himself, in his own family, at about £5 per annum.	About £6.	The average price of provisions being so very low for the last three years, I think about £5 would supply, for 12 months, a man of the description here mentioned with the food generally used by the labouring classes, though I am convinced £10 would be required in order to give him the necessary support for a man under the circumstances mentioned.
The wages for labour are paid in all these ways, and also by the rent of the cabins.	Wages paid in every form; frequently at the option of the labourer.	By money.	Wages for labour are very frequently paid in each of the three ways mentioned in this query.
No herds are employed.	Herds hired by half year; young children so employed get little more than their diet, say 4s. for half year; more as they grow up, and are able to do other work in addition: this is not a grazing country.	Herd boys are usually hired from £1 to £1 10s. for the half year.	This query is not applicable here.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Fews Upper, O'Neilland East.

Creggan Lower . Pop. —.	Newtown Hamilton. Pop. 7,253.	Newtown Hamilton. Pop. 7,253.	Seagoe and Moyntags. Pop. 12,627.
Rev. M. Caraher, P. P.	Rev. William Maclean.	Rev. Wm. M'Alister, P. M.	Rev. L. Morgan, P. P.
There are about 251 labourers among my flock, having partial employment.	I cannot answer this question. is besides a great number of young men, sons of small farmers, who are also labourers. I think the number of those who get constant employment (not including tradesmen) does not amount to 40 ; the others are employed occasionally.	—	There are 182 cottiers in the parish, members of my congregation ; these, with few exceptions, are labourers : there
They live upon potatoes raised by con acre.	They have in general a crop of con acre potatoes, on which they exist.	A good many weave, some are idle, and some beg.	In procuring food for themselves and their families when unemployed, they engage to pay exorbitant prices for provisions ; sometimes they have potatoes themselves.
They exist upon potatoes, with the luxury of a little milk in summer ; in winter they rarely enjoy this beverage : as to clothing, in general their garments are composed of a variety of shreds and patches.	Potatoes and salt are the general diet of the labouring poor ; the small farmers use oatmeal stirabout for breakfast, potatoes, with a little milk, for dinner and supper ; they are badly clothed.	With a very few of our farmers their labourers get porridge in the morning, bread and bacon to dinner, with potatoes for the evening ; but in general potatoes three times, with a herring or coloured water.	They are seldom furnished when out of employment with better diet than potatoes and milk, and in the winter season they very seldom get milk ; when employed, however, their diet is somewhat better ; they
get butter or fish, with potatoes, for dinner ; they seldom or ever get flesh meat ; and their clothing is very bad. 4			
From 6d. to 8d. per day with diet, and 10d. to 1s. board wages, in summer ; in winter they get from 4d. to 7d. with, and from 6d. to 8d. without diet.	Without diet the pay of a day labourer is 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. in winter ; with diet, 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	A labourer, board wages, all seasons has 1s. per day ; few work board wages ; in other cases they average from 6d. to 8d. per day.	They generally get 8d. in the day, with diet, and 1s. without diet ; such are the general wages of the parish, winter and summer, there may be some few exceptions.
In the depth of winter and heat of summer, say from 1st of December to 1st of March, and in June and July.	They are least employed in the winter months.	In the dead of the year, or from November to March.	Winter is the dullest season with them ; there are very few employed at this present time in the parish.
Women are employed in reaping at 6d. per day, with diet.	Women are very generally employed at 5d. a-day.	Agriculture being in a low state, few women or children are employed except at the corn or potato harvest ; a woman gets 6d., child 3d., with diet, &c.	They are seldom employed ; I believe in the summer and harvest seasons only, and even then but occasionally, at 6d., with diet, in the day.
Such is unknown in this parish.	Task-work is not general.	In some solitary cases, as ditching, draining, raising gravel, or cutting oats.	There are but few instances only of task-work in this neighbourhood.
He may, from the best information I can collect, earn from £7 to £8 yearly. better than 8d., and idle half-time ; his yearly wages at 6d. wet day and dry, come to £8, and off this take £3 for his cabin, garden, and turf-ground, £1 5s. for con acre, house-work 15s., thus there is £5 expended ; the remaining £3 ill provides food and clothing for himself and family.	I cannot say exactly, but I suppose from £10 to £11.	Through the entire year, Sundays excepted, a labourer gets 6d. per day, with diet ; this he counts per day, and dry, come to £8, and off this take £3 for his cabin, garden, and turf-ground, £1 5s. for con acre, house-work 15s., thus there is £5 expended ; the remaining £3 ill provides food and clothing for himself and family.	Supposing he gets constant employment throughout the year, he could earn little more than £15 ; I am credibly informed, however, that a labourer is not employed, on an average, more than four days in the week ; I am besides convinced that labourers may calculate very little on their other means of living.
The wife obtains little employment save in harvest, and of course can gain but a few shillings ; the children are for the most part hired out to the farmers half-yearly ; at the age of 16 they get from £1 5s. to £1 10s. in the half-year ; when of age, from £2 8s. to £3 for the same period : they are better off than their masters.	I cannot form any idea, nor have I been able to ascertain by inquiry. quire for clothing ; I do think the wife and two children would not earn more than £3 a-year.	The poor man's wife is generally a burden : if not nursing, she must either mend or wash ; if her earnings keep up little " necessities," the poor man thinks himself safe ; from actual observation I can count nothing on the wife or the two youngest children ; the oldest may get £3 a-year, the second £1, which they require for clothing ; I do think the wife and two children would not earn more than £3 a-year.	There is scarcely an instance of women, and their children under 16, getting constant employment of a remunerating kind : women are for the most part engaged at spinning, at which they can earn little or nothing, and their children under 16, unless where they can weave, are of little service to their parents.
From £6 to £7.	The food being principally potatoes, the cost would not exceed 4d. or 5d. a-day.	On the lowest calculation it would require £10 to feed a labourer the year round. farmers are sometimes charged more than that sum.	I am informed it would take £8 to furnish a constant labourer with proper diet ; weavers who board with small
For the greater part in money ; in many instances work and labour are given in payment.	Wages for labour are in general paid by rent of cabin, by con acre, and sometimes by meal supplied to the labourer.	Some pay by money, by house-work, by provisions, by potato ground, and by rent of the cabin. market-rate for provisions, with which they pay labourers.	Wages are sometimes paid in money, and frequently, I believe, in provisions ; there are some who charge more than
As we have not stock-farms here, herds are striplings of either sex, taken to look after the cattle of small farmers ; they are paid from 10s. to 15s. half-yearly.	There are very few herds employed, and these are always young boys or girls, who receive about £1 5s. a-year and their diet.	Except in one case where a herd has 4d. per day board wages, all are boarded ; a herd gets from 10s. to £1 5s. for six months, with their diet.	There are few herds in this parish ; the pasture-ground is generally well fenced in.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies O'Neilland East and West.

Shankill, Parts of Moralin, Seagoe, Moyntaghs (Lurgan). Pop. —.	Shankill and Part of Seagoe (Lurgan) . . Pop. —.	Shankill (Lurgan). Pop. 7,758.	Drumcree . . Pop. 12,355.
Rev. Hamilton Dobbin, P. M.	Rev. Wm. O'Brien, P. P.	Wm. J. Hancock, Esq. J. P.	Rev. C. K. Irwin.
There are about 552 labourers within the limits of my congregation, the nine-tenths of whom are constantly employed:—Shankill 335, that part of Moyntaghs connected with my congregation 119, Moralin 30, Seagoe 68; total 552.	In the parish of Shankill there are, according to the late Population Return, about 335; and I think about 25 or 30 in the part of Seagoe under my charge; but I cannot state how many of them have constant employment.	By the late Population Return the number of labourers in the Armagh part of the parish is 335. Nine-tenths are in constant employment.	It would be impossible to answer this question with any degree of precision: the whole population unite labouring and weaving, and alternate their pursuits according to the demand. Few are constant labourers, except the hired farm servants.
Those who are out of employment from sickness, old age, or scarcity of work, are generally supported by the charity of the benevolent.	They are left to shift for themselves; but they generally get provisions from their landlord, or some acquaintance, till the work returns.	By the charity of the benevolent.	Those who are solely dependent on labour beg, or cause their children to beg, when out of employment; indeed, in such cases, mendicancy is not unfrequently the habitual trade of the children, and sometimes of the wife too: generally, however, cottiers who have no land take a piece of potato ground, and raise a crop sufficient for their winter supply: the women, in general, can spin very fine yarn; and, by all these modes, enough is procured to sustain existence; but there is very little to be earned by spinning.
The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and milk, rarely getting butter or flesh meat: clothing, where economy and sobriety are not observed, wretchedly bad.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes the year round; in summer they get milk to them, and sometimes a little butter; but in winter they usually have nothing better than a salt herring; they sometimes get better.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, oatmeal, sometimes tea, and occasionally butchers' meat: the clothing very ordinary.	The universal diet is potatoes, rarely milk, never butter, but occasionally herrings, salt or fresh; these, however, are not in such abundance as to constitute an article of food; they are merely employed
In summer sometimes above but never below 1s., in winter generally 10d., and these without diet.	The labourers, without diet, get 1s. per day; and with diet they get from 6d. to 8d. per day.	The daily wages are 1s. per day without diet, 6d. to 8d. with diet.	It is not usual to vary the wages from winter to summer; they are the same in all seasons, and for all kinds of labour except mowing: or 8d. with diet; a few farmers only men, except in reaping time, when
mowers get 2s. 6d. without, or 1s. 8d. with diet; the ordinary rate of wages is 1s. without, give 10d. and 6d. respectively: all the above are by the day: women get half the wages of men, except in reaping time, when they rank with men: I am not aware of any uniform rate of wages for hired farm servants.			
I think they are least employed in the months of December, January, and February.	The months of January and February.	The months of December and January.	Employment is least plenty after the wheat is planted, say December, until the general potato planting, say May; increasing, however from March onward; it becomes slack again after the potato crop is planted, say about June, till harvest, say August.
During the harvest women are employed for reaping; they receive 1s. per day for gathering or picking potatoes, weeding, &c., in which boys and girls are also employed; they get 6d.	They are employed putting down and taking up the potatoes, at haymaking, and at harvest; their wages are from 4d. to 1s. per day, but in general get 6d. per day.	During the harvest time many women are employed at 1s. per day, at other times 6d. per day.	Women and children are not commonly employed, except at the digging out of the potatoes; women are partially hired for harvest work, at which they get men's wages; and children are employed laying the sets at the potato planting; the ordinary wages of women are half those of men; children's vary with age and ability.
It is not; some individuals, however, work by the job in making ditches, or fences, and turf, &c. &c.	There is no such thing in this neighbourhood in my opinion.	Very little task-work in the parish.	Task-work is almost unknown; ditches are sometimes stubbed, or new ones made, in this way; I know of no other instances.
About £14.	On an average from £10 10s. to £12.	At 1s. per day as the rate of wages, an average labourer can realize £13 to £14 per annum for his work.	I cannot attempt an answer to this question. It may guide the Commissioners in some degree to mention that I
myself keep a labouring man in constant employment, and I pay him £10 a-year without diet: this man has a wife and three young children, and is a good weaver, yet he is well satisfied with his situation in my service, inasmuch that he cheerfully submitted to a reduction from £12 last year, when provisions became so extremely cheap. Were a man to be employed the whole year, at 1s. a-day, he would earn £18 4s. per annum; I conclude, therefore, from the perfect contentment of my man, and the very comfortable way in which he lives, that £10 is above the average of what can be earned by labour in the year: of course my service presents some trifling advantages which may make it worth more than the mere wages; but I have reason to know that what makes it peculiarly desirable to him is the constant and certain employment: I am convinced that if his situation were vacant and raised again to £12, I should have a score of applications for it.			
Little can be calculated on from the labour of the wife; her time will be nearly occupied in preparing her husband's and children's meat, in washing and repairing their clothes, &c.; but I think, from the occasional employment of his children, he might receive £8.	Whatever they could make by labouring would be at the seasons mentioned in answer to the sixth Query; about £4 or £5 I suppose: their earnings for the rest of the year would be very little, unless they were to get employment from some of the manufacturers.	At a very moderate calculation, for the harvest work of the wife and four children, £8 may be earned; if any manufacture is carried on, (for instance, the linentrade,) much more will be earned.	I do not know an instance of the supposed case: in such a family there would certainly be at least one loom; the wife, and perhaps the two eldest children, would be weavers, and the others would have plenty of occupation in winding bobbins for them.
Allowing porridge and milk for his breakfast, and potatoes and milk for his dinner and supper, I think he might be supported, during the past three years, for about £8 a-year.	It would cost him about £8 per annum.	I have heard the calculation set down at £8.	I cannot give a direct answer to this question: it is not uncommon for unmarried men to "diet"
in a family: "dieters" pay for food and lodging, and the use of a room to weave in, from £4 to £8 per annum: I don't think it is customary for labourers to diet; and, indeed, the ordinary rate of dieting would not be a safe rule in reference to the question; as, of course, they get a better description of food than labourers supplying themselves would use.			
Generally in money.	The wages for labour are usually paid in money.	Mostly in money.	Very commonly by provisions, on which, in such cases, an immense profit is realised.
There are no large pasture farms in the parish of Shankill; of course herds are not employed.	We have no such thing as herds in this parish.	Noue in the parish.	There are not many of that class, there being but little pasturing in this country; the younger children of the

cottiers commonly do whatever is to be done in that way; they do not get money wages, merely their food, and sometimes lodging.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Barony O'Neilland West.

Drumcree . . Pop. 12,355.	Drumcree . . Pop. 12,355.	Drumcree . . Pop. 12,355.	Killyman . . Pop. 7,579.
Rev. Charles Alexander.	Rev. James O'Neill, P. P.	Curran Woodhouse, Esq. J. P.	Colonel Verner, M. P.
Very few labourers in constant employment. Almost all the cottagers go out as labourers, when they can get employment.	Not ascertained.	Cannot tell.	In my own employment, 36 constantly.
When not employed as labourers, they weave.	Being almost invariably weavers, they generally betake themselves to the weaving business at the periods of the year that employment in agricultural labour is difficult to obtain, and thereby maintain themselves.	Generally by weaving.	—
Potatoes, for the most part, and a little oatmeal; clothing very wretched indeed.	Potatoes, usually accompanied by salt, sometimes with the addition of an onion, or a herring, and very rarely a little milk of the very poorest quality; clothing wretched beyond description.	Pretty fair.	Potatoes, milk, stirabout, oaten bread, and butter.
1s. per day without, and 8d. with diet; women half the wages of men; the same summer and winter.	From 5d. to 10d. in winter, and in spring and harvest from 8d. to 1s. without diet at either period, and varying in proportion to the adjacency to, or remoteness from, a town of the place where the labourer may be employed.	1s. per day without diet; very few employed otherwise: winter and summer the same.	10d. without diet, 5d. with; in harvest and spring 1s.
January, June, July, and December.	December, January, and July.	Months of December, January, and February.	June, July, December, and January.
Women, I may say, but seldom employed at labour; children employed at the planting and digging out of the potatoes at 6d. per day.	Women are partially employed at haymaking, reaping, and gathering potatoes, but children seldom or never employed.	Women usually employed; in the harvest at the rate of 1s. per day, other seasons 6d.	During harvest and spring from 5d. to 6d.
No task-work, except in making ditches.	No.	No.	Occasionally, but seldom.
I cannot attempt to answer this question.	Not ascertained.	—	£13 or £14 per annum.
I may say that in such a family some would be certainly employed at the loom; and it is quite impossible for me to form a correct opinion of what the whole might earn.	Not ascertained.	—	About £9.
Men who weave pay from £4 to £6 or £8 per annum for their diet; but for this they have a room for their loom: labourers, if in lodgings, find their own diet; but what persons pay for diet by the year may be some guide.	Not ascertained.	—	About £6.
Very frequently in provisions, and at an enormous profit.	By each of the three ways, but usually in money.	In money.	In money.
Merely their food.	There are no herds in this parish.	No herds in the parish.	Same as other labourers.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies O'Neilland West, Orier Lower.

Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Tartaraghan . . Pop. 6,321.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,806.
Rev. John Brownlow. Rev. Colin Ivers.	Rev. James Shaw, P. M.	John Nicholson, Esq.	Rev. Alexander Strain.
I cannot give a direct answer to this query: upon inquiring on this subject from persons whose habits of life should enable them to know pretty accurately how many labourers are in this parish, I am led to conclude that the number of persons who live exclusively by labouring does not exceed 150: calling those labourers who possess land themselves, and occasionally labour for hire, the number would perhaps amount to 500.	About 100; I speak of these exclusive of hired servants. Not more than one-half of this number have constant work, the others occasional.	I have no means of ascertaining this.	The number of labourers I am unable to answer, but I apprehend it is great. Very few, I conceive, are employed constantly the year round.
When not employed in agricultural labour, they maintain themselves by weaving, that is, the industrious portion of them; the idle drag through existence on what they may have earned when employed; having with that procured some potatoes, they loiter away their time, and seem to look for no better subsistence.	Many of those employed as labourers can weave coarse linen, and by that means maintain themselves when unemployed at labour.	Labourers, who are generally small landholders, when not employed in agriculture, are maintained by weaving, chiefly linen, and a little cotton.	When out of employment they are very poorly maintained; their maintenance in this case is derived from what they have saved when employed, or by borrowing from those who expect to employ them in future.
The ordinary diet of labourers in their own families consists in general of potatoes, salt, and milk; sometimes their breakfast, dinner, and supper consist of potatoes; they use very rarely for breakfast and supper <i>stirabout</i> and milk, which is considered a better diet than potatoes at those meals: they very seldom use butchers' meat, some perhaps never: their clothing is, generally speaking, tolerably good.	Potatoes, with a little milk in summer, salt herrings in winter, and, where families are large, potatoes without either milk or herrings: clothing is generally of a bad description, having been worn before they purchase.	The ordinary diet of labourers who board in their own houses is potatoes and milk during the greater part of the year; those who are provident have flesh-meat occasionally in autumn and winter, and a good quantity of oatmeal is used in diet during the summer months: some labourers board with their employers, and in this case are much more comfortable in respect to diet: clothing is pretty good.	The ordinary diet of labourers, when boarded by their employers, is potatoes, flesh, oat bread, milk, &c.; when out of employment it is potatoes, salt, and in some cases buttermilk: clothing in general bad.
11d. and 1s. without diet, 6d. or 8d. with diet: the wages are alike in winter and summer.	From 10d. to 1s. without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet: no difference in summer and winter.	The daily wages of labourers, with diet, vary from 6d. to 8d. both winter and summer; without diet, from 11d. to 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter: some receive 1s. a-day throughout the year.	Daily wages, with diet, are 8d.; without diet 1s.: I am not aware that winter or summer makes any difference.
In midwinter and midsummer.	From the latter end of June to the latter end of August in summer, and from November to February in winter.	Labourers are least employed in agriculture from the beginning of December till the beginning of March.	In the months of December, January, February, and July.
They are scarcely at all employed in agricultural labour, except in spring, when they assist in setting the potatoes, and in harvest, when they are sometimes employed in reaping.	They are usually employed in potato-planting and digging, and sometimes at weeding and turf-handling in summer: wages, with diet, 3d. to 4d.; without diet, 5d. to 6d. per diem.	Women and children are employed chiefly at making and drying turf for fuel, reaping, gathering potatoes, and haymaking, and can earn from 3d. to 4d. with diet, and 8d. without diet, per day: young women are frequently employed in weaving.	Women and children are not usually employed in labour; in weeding and raising potatoes their wages are half those of men: in harvest the wages of women are equal to men's wages.
Jobs of task-work are occasionally taken by labourers, but I do not consider it a general practice in this parish.	Not general; the only case in which it is given is in the cutting and wining of turf, and then they are paid by the gauge.	Task-work is very rare, and (as far as I know) only resorted to in draining bog, at which an able and active man can earn 2s. per day.	Task-work I believe is very rare in our neighbourhood.
An average labourer, who obtains an average amount of employment, and taking into the account what he earns by weaving when not employed in agricultural labour, together with the profit of his pig, may earn perhaps £14.	About £10 sterling.	From £15 to £20 per annum.	I conceive about £8 10s., receiving his diet from his employers during the time he is employed.
This I cannot exactly answer: when weaving is carried on, the wife by spinning, and the children in preparing the thread for the weaver, are of some value; but with respect to what they earn in labour, I do not think it would be possible to say.	As I have above stated that women and children are not so much employed, except in particular seasons, their earnings would be small: children of the above age are more frequently engaged in weaving or attending weavers, and in the former case could earn about £5 a-year, in the latter case about £2 10s.	The wife of a labourer, or small farmer, with her house duties and children to attend to, can earn but little; their four children of the age specified in this query could earn, by labouring and weaving linen alternately, from £20 to £35 per annum.	If it be employment in labour that is intended in the question, I conceive it would not, on an average, be more than one-half of the labouring man's earnings.
About £5.	From £4 10s. to £5 on the kind of diet I have already mentioned, and when they diet themselves; but if dieted by their employer it would require £6 or £6 10s.	The cost for food annually of the labourer, at the average price of provisions during the last three years, would not exceed £5, or at most £6: one stone of potatoes and three pints of milk each day (an ample allowance) cost but 3d.	Supposing the food to be such as labouring men usually get with farming employers, the yearly expense might be about £8 17s.
Usually in money and provisions.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, sometimes in both, according to the contract made or the desire of the labourer himself.	Labourers' wages generally paid in money, and some employers pay partly in provisions.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, more usually in provisions, and in some instances by con acre, &c.
Herds are not employed in this parish.	These are not needed, except about gentlemen's places; in such cases they are engaged as other servants, at a certain rate, either by the day, month, or year.	No herds, properly so called.	Sometimes for their food; in some cases clothes are given.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Lower, O'Neilland West, Fewes Lower.

Ballymore . . Pop. 11,806.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,806.	Ballymore . . Pop. 11,806.	Ballymore and Mullabrack. Pop. 27,905.
Rev. Richard Dill, P. M.	Robert M'Meehan, Esq.	Robert Harden, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Bell, P. M.
The labourers are in general employed.	The precise number I have not been able to ascertain; but there are not more able and willing to work than can obtain regular employment. A great number are engaged in weaving linen.	From 250 to 350 dependent on labour. 160 to 230 in constant employ, and about 120 in occasional employ.	Perhaps about 200 labourers in each parish in constant employ.
By incidental charity.	— of seeding and harvest, turn out and labour for themselves and neighbouring farmers, and then in what are called the <i>dead</i> seasons of the year, viz., the depth of winter and the middle of summer, turn to their own occupations: servant-boys are also much employed.	Cannot tell; but need never be idle if they please.	The greatest part of the labour is done by weavers and other tradesmen, who, in times
Potatoes alone are the usual diet, and clothing bad.	Potatoes, with a little milk, or often salt: as to clothing, they are in many cases not well provided; Lady Mandeville and Mrs. Close have, however, done a great deal for the poor in this respect, on their own estates, for the last two or three years.	Diet generally potatoes and milk; and, if sober, comfortably clothed.	In this neighbourhood labourers generally board with the farmers who employ them, and in such cases the diet given them is good and substantial. A few gentlemen only pay what is called <i>board wages</i> , that is, allowing the labourer to diet himself; in such cases he is not so well fed.
1s. per day without victuals, 6d. with diet.	8d. a-day with, or 1s. without diet, summer and winter; some who give constant employment have their labourers engaged for 6d. per day, throughout the year.	8d. per day with, and 1s. per day without diet; summer or winter makes little difference as to labourers' wages.	In summer labourers in constant employ receive 1s. a-day without diet, or 8d. a-day with diet; and in winter 10d. without diet, or 6d. with it.
In summer and depth of winter.	—	Middle of June to middle of August, and middle of December to middle of February.	In the depth of winter chiefly, and also for a little in the middle of summer.
Frequently, but at a very low rate of wages: women and children are commencing very generally to weave here, the principal trade in this neighbourhood.	Not generally, except in reaping the harvest, when women receive the same wages as men; or in raising potatoes, when little ones are paid 6d. per day without, or 4d. with diet, for gathering.	Very seldom, except women in harvest (wages same as men), and children at potato gathering, 5d. per day.	Women are not much employed except in harvest, and then their wages do not differ much from those of men: women and children are occasionally employed also in weeding and at potato gathering, at 6d. a-day board-wages, or 4d. with diet.
No.	It is becoming rather general in the harvest season.	Hardly any such thing.	No.
About £18 or £20.	From £10 to £15 by his own labour; perhaps £2 or £3 by keeping a pig: these constitute his only means in general.	From £10 to £12 (no difference in harvest), as a labourer in agriculture.	A labourer with average employment and other advantages would be fully able to earn £20 a-year.
Very little indeed.	The principal employment for females being spinning, and linen yarn being so low in price, and machinery becoming so general, very little is earned by them: a boy of 16 might weave, and earn perhaps 4s. a-week.	From £12 to £13.	They could earn what would be equal to their own support, by the various ways and means that the neighbourhood at present would afford them.
If fed at all well, from £10 to £12.	From £6 to £7.	From £7 to £8.	A man in a labourer's situation of life could have had his diet in this neighbourhood for £8 a-year in the course of the three last years.
Usually in money.	They are paid in all these ways, as labourers choose themselves.	Generally in money.	Wages are paid in all the three ways mentioned; con acre is frequently paid in labour.
Few herds employed here.	The farms are in general so well fenced, that such a class of persons rarely exists.	None employed.	I know not of any such thing in these parishes.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Lower and Upper, O'Neilland West.

Ballymoyer . . Pop. —.	Kilmore . . Pop. 14,034.	Kilmore . . Pop. 14,034.	Loughgilly (excluding Baleek). Pop. —.
Rev. William Vesey.	Rev. Lord Edward Chichester.	Rev. T. Dugall.	Rev. Wm. M'Gowran, P. M. Rev. R. L. Porter, P. M.
I think there are between 40 and 50 labourers in this parish. 30 at least are in constant employment; the whole are occasionally employed.	I cannot, strictly speaking, assert that there are any labourers in this district. Those who occasionally till land for hire are weavers and cottiers, with a little land attached to their cottages.	—	There are in the parish about 800 labourers, 400 of whom are constantly employed; the other 400, also, constantly employed, excepting about three months in the winter season.
Some are employed weaving at home when out-door work fails; others live on credit, or on gratuitous aid.	By their industry as weavers; but their profits, though formerly considerable, are now little more than those of day-labourers.	The greater number of labourers in this neighbourhood can weave, and, when not employed in the cultivation of the land, they usually betake themselves to the loom; but the wages for weaving are	Labourers have always gardens of considerable extent attached to their cabins, which they generally plant with potatoes; the greater part of them plant potatoes also by con acre, and upon these, together with a little meal in a few of the summer months, they are maintained when out of employment.
very low, unless they can make fine cloth, and then they are good, but not the third part can weave fine work.			
Potatoes and oatmeal: the clothing in general of a very bad description.	Potatoes, meal, milk, bread, pork; the very poor seldom use the three last: the men wear woollen, the women cotton clothes, and shoes and stockings.	The diet is very low, and so is their clothing; the best diet, generally speaking, is potatoes and milk, and I believe that the third part of them cannot even procure milk.	The diet of labourers, when out of employment, is potatoes for the greater part of the year, together with such kitchen as they can procure: their clothing is not so comfortable as they would require.
In summer 1s. without diet, or 8d. with it; in winter 8d. without diet, or 6d. with it.	Without diet 1s. per day; with it 6d.; in a very few instances the wages of winter labourers are 10d.	The daily wages of a labouring man are 1s. without diet, and 8d. with it; and this price is paid, as far as I know, both in summer and winter.	The wages of labourers, when boarded by their employers, are 8d. per day for eight months of the year, and 6½d. during the other four months; when not boarded their wages are 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.
Immediately preceding harvest, and about Christmas.	About the solstices.	They are usually least employed from the 1st of December till the 1st of March.	They are least employed from the middle of November till the middle of February.
Chiefly in the harvest; the women receive about 6d. with their diet.	In digging and planting potatoes, at half the wages of men.	Women and children are employed about three months in the year during the time of planting and raising the potatoes, and are allowed the half of a man's wages.	Women are pretty much employed during the summer months in weeding, pulling flax, making hay, and reaping, their wages being 6½d. per day; children are not employed, except in gathering potatoes, at 4d. per day.
It is not very general; the farmers often set task-work, such as ditching, &c., &c., but this is the only kind there is, I believe.	No, except a little on the roads.	Task-work is not common here.	Task-work is not general in our neighbourhood.
I suppose about £12 per annum.	About £13 per annum, if employed constantly.	I do not think he could earn more, on an average, than 5s. per week, or £13 yearly.	When receiving their board from their employers labourers can earn £9 13s. per annum; when not receiving their board £14 12s.
I cannot ascertain this; perhaps about 4 or £5, or more.	About £18 per annum.	I would not consider them to be capable of making more, at present, during the year, putting their advantages and disadvantages together, than 1s. 6d. per week each, or £3 18s. each during the year.	They cannot earn more than about £3; the two youngest can earn nothing.
I am sure it would cost £12 or £14, at least, per annum.	About £9 per annum.	I would consider that 3s. per week, or £9 16s. yearly, would provide good substantial diet for a labouring man, at the present prices of provisions here.	About £9 2s.
Wages are paid in both money and provisions, according as it may suit the parties concerned.	When paid by both money and provisions the money is diminished by one-half.	Wages are generally paid in money, and by some in provisions when the bargain is so made.	The wages for labour are paid in all these ways, and also by the rent of cabins.
Little boys are usually employed as herds here; they receive for the half-year from 15s. to £1.	8s. per quarter of a year, and food.	Herds are not common here; but young boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, are hired at the rate of from £2 8s. to £2 10s. per annum.	No herds employed, there being no stock-farms in the parish.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, O'Neilland West.

Meigh, being part of Killeavy. Pop. —.	Mullavilly, part of Kilmore. Pop. —.	Forkhill . . Pop. 6,978.	Forkhill, and Nine Townlands annexed . . Pop. —.
<i>H. W. Chambre, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. M. Carpendale.</i>	<i>Rev. William Smith.</i>	<i>Rev. D. O'Rafferty, P. P.</i>
I cannot correctly answer this query, having no means of ascertaining the information sought for; the lower class of farmers may be considered to come under this denomination; the farms are small, and are cultivated by the occupants and their families. The tenantry on my estate, desirous to work, have constant employment with me; they are not bound to work, but can have employment at all times they desire it: where there is a resident landlord the people seem to be contented and happy, and are constantly employed.	With very few exceptions we have no regular labourers; the husbandry is done by men who would otherwise be employed in weaving.	609, census of 1831. Few in constant, nearly all in occasional employment.	There are 1,600 families in this parish, some of them are mechanics, the rest are all labourers. Many of them without constant employment.
They are maintained by the produce of their farms, and partly by the sale of turf: a spirit of constant traffic prevails amongst the inhabitants, of various kinds; some are jobbers in cattle, some dealers in feathers, which they take to England and Scotland, principally to Liverpool, there being a constant and regular communication, by means of steam vessels, from Newry and Dundalk; and some are dealers in linen cloth, and others are weavers.	—	By the produce of their potato gardens chiefly; rearing poultry, pigs, &c. for market.	On the produce of their little farms or gardens; on potatoes purchased by the money they received for their labour, or got on credit.
The diet principally consists of stirabout, milk, butter, potatoes, and herrings; the inhabitants are generally fairly and warmly clad in my neighbourhood, but not so in other parts of the parish where the people are unemployed, where subletting is practised, and the landlord non-resident.	The very poorest labourers live almost entirely on potatoes, with indifferent clothing; the weavers of course live much better.	Potatoes, with salt herrings or buttermilk; clothing of a coarse description.	Potatoes and salt, sometimes herrings, or milk when they can get it; their clothing frieze, corduroy, and coarse linen, which they endeavour to keep as decent as possible for Sundays; during the week their dress is extremely miserable.
The wages of my labourers are 8d. per day in winter, and 10d. in summer, without diet, at the usual farm works; at turf-making they generally get from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day; this, I believe, to be the usual country wages; but in and convenient to the towns they get higher wages, say 1s. and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. per day for farm works.	I never get a labourer for less than 1s. per diem, without food, either summer or winter.	6d. with, and 10d. without diet; little variation as to winter or summer.	10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; few are employed this way: 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter are given with meat and drink of the poorest sort.
The slackest time of employment is after the turf-making season, and before the harvest, say for a month or six weeks, commencing the 1st of August; and from the potato-digging until the cropping season commences, say from the 1st of December to the 1st of March: during these periods, however, they find some employment in their farms, and some at weaving or jobbing: with me and other resident landed proprietors these seasons are as busy as any other, and we then employ many hands planting trees, and draining bogs, and like works.	In the heat of summer and the depth of winter, in general, he can get a labourer, with constant employment, for £14 a-year, without food.	During the three summer and three winter months.	The latter end of November, December, January, the beginning of February, and some part of the summer months.
I employ women and children frequently, and they are employed by other resident landlords also; the rate of wages varies according to the size of the child; women get 6d. or 7d. per day, and children from 3d. to 6d.; as soon as the children are capable of working, they get employment here; a child, at the planting of trees, is as useful as an old person, as he holds the trees for the planter,—a further proof of the benefit of a resident landlord.	At certain seasons, at 6d. a-day; but if they reap, they get men's wages, and if employed in the bog 10d. a-day.	They are not for hire; women, when employed, receive 4d. or 5d. a-day.	Women and children are not employed.
Task-work is with me often resorted to, particularly when I am getting work done that my steward, from his employment with the daily labourers, cannot look after, and when more men want work than he can profitably attend to; it is not very general in this parish, however.	Very seldom indeed.	It is by no means general; scarcely known.	Little or no task-work.
He might earn in the year, getting constant employment, and his chance of harvest work, £14.	The mere labourer is fortunate if he earns £15; the harvest wages, except for mowing, which obtains from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. a-day, do not exceed 1s.	From £8 to £10.	About £5.
I cannot better answer this query than by stating the result of my inquiry from a most intelligent person, himself one of the country people, who with all his connexions have long resided in this parish, and than whom no one knows better; I have also derived my information from him, to enable me to reply to the 8th and 10th Queries: he reports that the children, from the age of 16 down to 10 years of age, both male and female, are generally employed three months in the year, and that many of them are employed the whole year with me.	An average spinner will earn 8d. or 10d. a week, and considering that only one would get potato-gathering with the parent during the season, at 6d. a-day, perhaps £6 a-year might be near it.	A mere trifle; women and children, as stated before, not being usually employed in labour for hire.	They can earn little or nothing; the children are sent out to service; their wages contribute to support the mother and younger children at home.
£9 2s. 6d., his diet being stirabout and milk, with potatoes and salt, calculated in the following manner:—One pound of meal for breakfast, at an average price, 1½d.; half a pint of milk for ditto, ½d.; quarter stone of potatoes for dinner, average ½d.; half a pennyworth of milk for ditto, ½d.; fuel and salt, per day, 1d.; total, per day, 6d. This, he states, he will prove to be true, and the cheapest rate of living for a labouring man.	If I feed and lodge a labourer, his wages are considered good at £6 6s. or £7, or £15 without either, which would value his support at £9.	From £5 to £6 sterling.	£5 would procure the sort of diet used by labourers in this parish; proper diet for labourers would cost £14.
Wages for labour are usually paid in money; my labourers are my tenantry and their families; all work done for me, for the half year ending the 29th September, is allowed to the tenant in the rent of his farm, due to me on the 25th March preceding; the work done between the 29th September and 25th March in each year, is allowed in the half-year's rent due the 29th September preceding; if the tenant overpays his rent in work, which he sometimes does, on his settlement I hand him the balance: if he owes me anything he pays it in cash.	—	They are usually paid in the three ways described in this query, perhaps more generally in money.	In money and provisions.
I pay my herds from 3d. to 4d. per day, without diet; they usually get from 10s. to £1 10s. for the half year, with diet, through this parish; the persons employed in this parish as herds are always small children.	None.	Food and lodging, and from 10s. to £1 for the summer months; they are not employed in winter.	No herd but one, £10.

• The 16 year old child, for 3 months, at 6d. per day	£1 19 0
The 14 ditto at 4d. "	1 6 0
The 12 ditto at 3d. "	0 19 6
The 10 ditto at 2d. "	0 13 0
	£4 17 6

The 16 year old child, for a year, at 6d. per day	£7 16 6
The 14 ditto at 4d. "	5 4 4
The 12 ditto at 3d. "	3 18 3
The 10 ditto at 2d. "	2 12 9
The wife might earn at home, 1½d. "	1 19 1½
	£21 10 4½

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, Fews Lower.

Forkhill . . Pop. 6,978.	Killevy, and District of Cam- lough . . Pop. —.	Killevy . . Pop. 17,197.	Loughgilly . . Pop. 10,198.
A. A. Bernard, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Andrew Cleland.	John White, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Henry Stewart, D. D.
About 30, who have no farms, but occasionally all the small farmers work for hire.	Nearly the whole population are labourers of one kind or other. Perhaps one-third are employed constantly; all the able-bodied in occasional employment.	There are a great many labourers in the parish, who are employed, on an average, about three-fourths of the year. farms, being small, do not, in general, require the assistance of a constant labourer; these small farmers have frequently one cottier, to whom they give two days' work in the week.	It is very difficult to answer this question, as many of those occasionally employed as labourers are also weavers; the
I do not believe they are ever entirely out of employment.	By the produce of their potato garden; when they have no garden then they generally get ground for their manure.	They maintain themselves out of their own savings.	The greater part of those who hire themselves <i>occasionally</i> as labourers work at their looms when out of employment as labourers.
Oatmeal, potatoes, and milk: their clothing is in general comfortable.	Potatoes chiefly, a small proportion of oatmeal, and occasionally buttermilk or herrings: clothing tolerable, consisting of frieze and corduroy for men, calicoes and drugget for women.	Potatoes and milk: in general poorly clothed.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; and meal porridge, in summer, and oat bread; the greater part of them purchase second-hand clothes, not being able to make up new clothing.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet, and 6d. with diet.	Without diet 10d. to 1s. in summer, 8d. to 10d. in winter; with diet, 5d. to 6d. per day.	From 10d. to 1s. per day without diet in summer, and 8d. to 10d. in winter.	10d., and from that to 1s., the summer half-year, without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet; in winter never more than 10d. without diet.
About Christmas.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of August; this latter period they are occasionally employed at turf.	In January, February, July, and December.	From the raising of the potato crop, which is generally all got up the first week in December at farthest, till spring work commences.
Never, except in their own farms; formerly, when the linen trade was in a flourishing state, all the females of a family were employed, and could earn a great deal of money: the women are sometimes employed in cutting the harvest.	They are; from 4d. to 6d. per day without diet.	The women and children are not much employed at labour in this parish unless in their own houses or on their own holdings, with the exception of two extensive linen-yarn factories, that employ about 200 children (females) from 10 to 16 years of age.	They are employed at hay-making, reaping corn, hoeing turnips, and in drill husbandry; at all work except reaping corn, they get 5d. per day; at reaping 8d.
Not, except in cutting the harvest.	No.	Task-work is not general in this parish.	Very little task-work except making ditches; mowers are often paid by the acre, about 4s. the English acre, and some reap corn by the acre, about 6s., or 1d. per stack.
About £11 a-year, allowing for idle days.	From £7 to £9.	About £8 per annum.	A labourer in constant employment cannot earn more than £14 1s. per annum; of course, no <i>casual</i> labourer, though he might work hard at task-work, and also get high wages occasionally at harvest and as a mower, could expect to be able to earn so much as the labourer engaged by the year, who often gets a house and garden rent-free, besides his wages.
The wife may earn about £1 at harvest, and the children, when fit, can get from 7s. 6d. a quarter to 10s., with their diet, as herds or servants.	Not more than £3.	At spinning linen yarn in their own houses, about £7 16s. per annum.	His wife and four children, if all employed at hay harvest or reaping, or at the potato crop, or handling turf, might look to get two months' employment; which, at more than two of a family could expect to be able to get employment in this populous district; their chief earnings are derived from the wheel.
About £4; that is to say, 1d. for meal, 1d. for potatoes, and 1d. for milk, per day, which is their usual diet.	About £6 for raw material, allowing full quantity of the customary food, which excludes all kinds of flesh meat.	It is estimated in this parish at £5 5s. per year, on an average of the three last years.	Potatoes, his chief food, have not averaged for the last three years at more than 2½d. per stone, and oatmeal about 10s. per cwt.; I would therefore say that his food did not cost him more than 4½d. per day, or about 10s. per month.
By the farmers, some in money and some in provisions; by the gentlemen, all in money.	Generally in money; when a labourer holds an acre from his employer his wages go to liquidate it.	In each of those ways, but principally in money.	In money; but the farmer who gives rood-ground for potatoes or flax puts the labourer under stoppages per month until he pays for the same out of his wages.
By the half-year, if not able to do some work, from 14s. to £1, with their diet.	Herds are not usually employed in the parish.	A farmer's servant-boy, who resides and diets in his house, usually gets from £5 to £6 per annum, if fit to do what is called a man's work.	From 10s. to 15s. for the half-year.

ULSTER—County Armagh—Baronies Orier Upper and Lower, Fews Lower, Turaney, Armagh.

Loughgilly . . Pop. 10,198.	Meigh . . Pop. —.	Tynan . . Pop. 11,542.	Tynan . . Pop. 11,542.
Rev. Richard Verschoyle.	Jonathan Seaver, Esq. J. P.	Sir James M. Stronge, Bart. J. P.	Rev. William Mauleverer.
I do not know the number of labourers in the parish, but there is employment for all who are willing to work honestly.	None in constant employment, except by the resident landlords, Mr. Seaver, Mr. Chambre, and Mr. Foxall.	—	This question I do not feel competent to answer.
Some are maintained by begging.	When out of employment labourers are maintained working their own farms.	—	In general they have some land by which they endeavour to maintain themselves.
Potatoes and milk : clothing of some of them very bad.	They feed upon potatoes one part of the year, and oatmeal the other, and milk or herrings : in general well clothed.	Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal : in general the labouring classes are decently clothed, and latterly there has been a considerable consumption of bread.	Potatoes and oatmeal : the clothing of the women good, in general ; that of the men, in most instances, not by any means so good.
10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, without diet.	10d. without diet, summer and winter.	If hired by the year 10d. per day, without diet ; in summer and harvest the wages are higher.	From 10d. to 1s. without diet ; and from 6d. to 8d. with diet.
Least employed in December.	They can have employment the year round, if they choose, from the resident landlords.	During the winter.	In the winter season.
Women are employed at 4d. per day.	Women are employed in hay and harvest time at 10d.	Many women and boys are employed in labour ; the women at 6d., and the boys from 5d. to 6d. per diem.	The women are, during the harvest, and in many instances receive the same wages as the men at that season. The children, during the season of potato-digging, at from 5d. to 6d. per day, but seldom employed except as above mentioned, and during the haymaking.
Task-work is not general.	Very little task-work.	Not very general.	There is not any task-work in this neighbourhood that I am aware of.
An average labourer might make £13.	A constant workman may make by labour £12 12s. a-year ; something during harvest.	—	I really cannot say exactly, but would suppose about £15, if in constant work.
Obtaining an average amount of employment about £31 16s.	This cannot be ascertained well, as there is no constant employment for women and children.	—	I cannot say.
The labourer generally subsists at the annual expense of about £5.	About £6, or guineas.	—	I cannot say.
Labourers' wages are usually paid in money.	Wages paid in money.	In money.	The gentry pay always in money, and I have not heard of any other mode of paying wages for labour here, except where there are cottiers.
Herds are hired by the half-year from 10s. to £1 10s., as servants.	Cattle usually herded by the younger part of the family.	No herds in this parish.	I do not know of any herds in this parish ; they are constantly employed in the mountainous districts, but at what wages I know not.

ULSTER—Counties Armagh, Cavan—Baronies Turaney, Armagh, Castleraghan.

Tynan . . Pop. 11,542.	Kilcluney . . Pop. —.	Kilcluney . . Pop. —.	Lurgan and Munterconnaught. Pop. 9,356.
William Irwin, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Dr. Dillon, P. P.	Rev. L. Robinson.	Rev. Henry Gibson.
Cannot answer this query.	500 : they are mostly all labourers ; those that have small farms, labour for such as occupy large ones. In harvest time, constant employment ; at other times of the year, occasional employment.	There being no public works in this neighbourhood, none of our labourers can be said to be in <i>constant</i> employment as labourers ; many of them, however, can weave, and by this means obtain employment when other resources fail ; such as can not weave break stones for the roads, or go idle.	Cannot say.
Chiefly from the potato crop of a portion of land taken from the small farmers for the season.	Maintained by the produce of their farms, and what they receive for their casual employment.	They have betimes a small stock of potatoes of their own, and when this is not the case, or when these fail, they in general get provisions on trust from farmers betimes, at prices considerably above the market price.	—
Potatoes and oaten-meal, with milk and eggs in the summer season, and in winter and spring salt herrings.	Potatoes and salt, sometimes a little meal and milk : clothing very bad.	Both in diet and clothing, I regret to say that the generality of labourers could not be worse ; potatoes and salt is their daily food, and milk is the highest luxury they know ; their clothing and bed-clothes are miserable in the extreme.	Potatoes 10 months in the year, and buttermilk occasionally in summer ; the two months (June and July) previously to the potatoes being fit to dig, those that are better off have oatmeal.
Generally 10 <i>d.</i> per day in some places ; 8 <i>d.</i> per day for the winter quarter ; with diet 6 <i>d.</i> for nine months, and 4 <i>d.</i> or 5 <i>d.</i> for the winter quarter.	With diet 6 <i>d.</i> per day ; without diet from 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> a-day in summer, and 10 <i>d.</i> in winter, the labourer supporting himself ; 8 <i>d.</i> a-day in summer, and 6 <i>d.</i> in winter, his employer feeding him.	10 <i>d.</i> in summer, and 8 <i>d.</i> in winter, without diet.
The winter quarter.	In the winter.	From the middle of November till the beginning of March, and from the latter end of May till August.	December, January, and February.
They are ; rate of wages 4 <i>d.</i> per day.	When employment can be obtained, from 6 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> a-day is given without diet.	Women seldom employed, except in harvest, when they receive the same rate of wages as men, (1 <i>s.</i> a-day) ; at other times they can be had for 4 <i>d.</i> or 5 <i>d.</i> a-day ; children for that and less, according to their age.	The women who are industrious (and they are few in number) occasionally spin, and with great difficulty will earn 4 <i>d.</i> a-day ; children have little or no employment.
Not very general ; sometimes in the winter quarter making ditches and drains in land.	It is not.	Task-work not common, and at first I found a great aversion to it on the part of the people ; latterly, however, this prejudice is disappearing, and I have now no difficulty in getting work so done.	No.
£13 where a good ploughman is engaged ; for the full year he generally gets 1 <i>s.</i> per day.	From £12 to £15.	About £13 a-year as a day-labourer : my calculation is at the rate of 5 <i>s.</i> a week the year round, and I know that any labourer would engage for this the year round, many perhaps less.	The generality are not employed more than nine months in the year, and their service might be obtained for that period for about £8 10 <i>s.</i> : indeed, when the number of holidays, and of those spent at funerals, fairs, markets, &c., are considered, they may be considered a full valuation of the time they are employed in the year.
I think four months during the year is a fair average of the time that this description of persons are employed in farming business, and in that time they would obtain £7 14 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ; the remaining eight months they might earn, each 1½ <i>d.</i> per day by spinning, or needle-work, which would amount to £6, or thereabouts.	Were constant employment obtained, from £50 to £52 could be earned ; but, unhappily, this is far from being the case.	The earnings of a woman who has the management of a family, cannot be estimated above 1 <i>s.</i> a-week ; perhaps this is too high for persons under 16 : there is seldom any employment, except during the digging of potatoes, when they get 5 <i>d.</i> a day.	The women and children earn comparatively little, save in spinning, as before mentioned, and occasionally assisting for a couple of months in rearing turf ; the service of a boy or girl of the age of 15 or 16, may be obtained for £1 5 <i>s.</i> to £1 10 <i>s.</i> (with food) for the year.
This year, and the two preceding years, meal and potatoes have been very cheap ; I therefore think a labourer might support himself for £5 a-year.	From £9 to £9 10 <i>s.</i>	The answers to Questions 8 and 9 show their earnings, the answers to Question 14, Appendix E., their rent ; on the difference, however miserable, they contrive in general to support their families.	They have from a rood to half an acre of potatoes, and two cwt. of meal ; say £5 10 <i>s.</i>
Generally in money ; those holding from 20 to 40 acres, sometimes by provisions or con acre.	Wages are generally paid in the different ways set forth in this query ; with any other I am not acquainted.	Wages are paid in all the modes mentioned in the query : it is an inducement to the poor to take con acre from the person who will take work in preference to money in payment.	By con acres.
Herds are very little used in this parish, I cannot say I know of any.	No stock farms in my parish.	The only herds we have are boys of about 10 years old, who are merely fed by their employers.	No grazing lands,

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Castleraghan, Loughtee Upper.

Mullogh . . Pop. 5,960.	Denn . . Pop. 5,915.	Kildrumferton . . Pop. 9,687.	Killinkere . . Pop. 7,503.
Rev. Charles Caffray.	Rev. Joseph Druitt.	Pierce Morton, Esq. J. P.	Rev. H. F. Williams.
I cannot well answer this query.	162. They are all employed, except a few in the months of December and January; in fact, the number of labourers are so few, that in the potato-digging season they migrate from the county of Leitrim to get employment in this parish.	Not easy to say, the holdings being for the most part small, and the occupiers their own labourers. Perhaps 150 labourers (properly so designated) in constant employment, exclusive of cottiers whose return for their holdings is partly in stipulated labour.	I have no means of ascertaining the number of labourers, but think by much the largest portion of them are in constant employment.
Very badly indeed; all but starving.	They live upon their crops of con acre potatoes.	By the produce of their con-acre potatoes, and very scantily.	Many who are not in constant employment have very small holdings as "cottiers;" and when not employed as labourers, work at home.
Potatoes and salt; seldom buttermilk with the potato.	Potatoes: they are very poorly clothed.	Tenants employing labourers live on potatoes and milk, with a small quantity of oatmeal and herring when to be had; labourers hired by the half year in the same manner as their employers; occasional labourers not so plentifully: there is little difference also in their clothing, which is of coarse frieze, and tolerably comfortable; a large number are without labour, and mere beggars—these are, in both respects, wretched. The following account of "how a poor man generally manages the year" in this part of the country, has been furnished, with reference to Queries 3, 6, 8, 9, and 10, by an intelligent and observing peasant residing in the parish:—"From March till May, one year with another, he usually earns from £1 10s. to £2; of this £1 goes to pay the rent of his cabin, and for as much as can be spared of the remainder he buys wool, tow, and flax, which, in the course of the summer, his wife manufactures into frieze, druggel, and coarse linen to clothe the family; but every year does not afford this. A good part of May and June is taken up with setting and landing his potatoes, and cutting his turf; this turf the wife and children rear during the succeeding months. By the latter end of May his stock of potatoes is out, and he then gets more, or some oatmeal on credit at high interest; he then repairs to the counties of Meath and Dublin, or perhaps to England, to haymaking and harvesting, and returns in the month of September, this being the usual time for the farmer to pay his rent. The poor man is just come in time to avoid a civil-bill process by paying up the price of the oatmeal he was credited for; from this, till the potatoes are dug, he may earn from £1 to £1 10s., and his pig, now a year old, sells for about £3, making, in all, about £4 10s. or £5. But now his half-yearly rent is again due, above £1, his con-acre rent more than £2; his frieze and linen are ready, and the tailor and weaver must be paid. He wants a pair of brogues for the winter; the wife an apron, shawl, and cap, but as to shoes, it is a small chance for her; he wants himself a fine shirt for Sunday. The earnings of his elder children at service are too small to clothe them; and the wife (let things go as they will) must get 5s. to buy flax, that with spinning it through the winter, and selling an odd hank and a few eggs, she may struggle from week to week to get salt, soap, blue, starch, an odd herring, and, with great saving and care, a few pounds of meat at Christmas. Besides this, he has to replace the pig, or how is he to pay for his con-acre next year?" I add the following from the same source. "During these several years past milk is a rarity among cottiers; owing to the reduced prices of butter, farmers find tillage more profitable than cow feeding—they have therefore no milk to bestow, and a foolish superstition prevails that it is unlucky to sell it. Their clothing is mostly frieze, manufactured by their wives, but, for want of money to purchase wool, they can scarcely afford to renew it every third or fourth year.	The greater part of the year potatoes, and sometimes meal: their clothing, in general, better than would be expected
From 6d. to 8d. without diet, throughout the year.	With diet 5d. per day, when engaged the entire year: without diet, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter.	Without diet, 8d. in summer, 6d. in winter; 10d. and 8d. are sometimes given, and considered very good.	With diet, in winter, 6d., without diet 8d.; in summer with diet, sometimes 8d., without diet, from 8d. to 10d.; in harvest 1s.
During the winter.	In the months of December and January.	From November to March, with part of July.	Winter only.
No.	They are not employed, except the women in binding corn, and the children in picking potatoes, for which they get half the above wages.	Not usually for hire, but for the family about the farm; when hired they take half the wages of the men. The failure of the linen manufacture has almost destroyed the profitable employment of females in this part of Ireland; the profit which has been thus lost to the families of the poor is thus reckoned by the individual before mentioned:—"A poor man took con-acre flax ground, say 10 perches—rent 10s., price of a peck of seed 5s., horse to plant it 2s. 6d., flax-dresser's fee 2s. 6d., total expense £1. The crop of this, by the labour of wife and children, without taking up more than two days of the man's own time, produced 56 lbs. of rough flax, and this basked by the flax-dresser, 48 lbs. of clean flax, and 14 lbs. of tow. The clean flax spun into four hank-yarns, sold at 1s. per hank, producing 48s. 8d., which, with 7s. from the tow-yarn, at 6d. per lb., makes a total of £8 15s. Here, then, was a profit of £7 15s. on the labour of the wife and children, who are now, in most instances, a burden rather than an assistance."	Women and children are much employed, women at 4d., and small children 3d. or 2d.
No.	It is not general.	Working by the task is preferred, where practicable.	Task-work is not general, though sometimes adopted, chiefly in turf-making.
About £8.	If he could procure task-work, which is very infrequent, he could earn average wages of 1s. per day.	From the same source:—"In taking his cabin a labourer is bound, in addition to a specified rent, to give the landholder six or eight days in spring at setting his potatoes, the same in harvest at reaping, and again at digging his potatoes; then he has his own con-acre to set, which takes eight days, to cut his turf six days, and to dig his potatoes twelve. Here, then, are 50 days, the very best in the whole year, disposed of; and the farms being so small generally in these parts, the farmers are able enough to perform the tillage here practised without other help than that of their own families, and the population numerous, a labourer having, moreover, little for himself to do from the middle of June to the middle of August, and from the 1st of December to the 1st of March. I am led to conclude the average of amount of his earnings rarely exceeds £5." By feeding pigs he may get £3 a-year more; before the peace, the latter resource would have procured him £6 or £8.	I think an average labourer might earn about £10 per annum.
Nothing.	As the linen trade has failed in this country, I do not conceive that a woman with four children of the age stated, could possibly earn more than £3 in the year.	I am credibly assured not more than £3 5s., computed as follows: wife £1 10s., eldest son the same, second son £1., eldest daughter 13s., second daughter 10s., in all, £5 3s.	I think about £10, besides what might be earned by spinning, &c.
I cannot say.	Valuing potatoes, which is his most constant food, at an average return of 2d. per stone, with buttermilk, about 100 of meal, which they must use in the summer months, and a few salt herrings, I conceive the whole would amount to £4 10s.	About £7 10s., thus computed:—4½ cwt. of meal at 10s., £2 5s.; 200 stone of potatoes at 2d., 13s. 4d.; milk, 3 pints daily, £4 11s. 3d.; total £7 9s. 7d.	I cannot say.
Generally by the con acre.	Wages are, in almost all cases, paid in money; very rarely by con acre.	Where the employer has set con-acre to his labourer, which is very common, the wages are set against the con-acre rent; otherwise they are paid in money, at least usually, though in some instances provisions may be taken in lieu.	Wages are paid by money and con-acre in general, sometimes by provision.
Very cheaply.	This varies in proportion to the trust committed; in general a house and garden are given rent free: if the care is extensive, the grass of a cow is added, but the farms in this parish being in general very small, very young boys are employed at an average of 10s. wages, and their diet for the summer half-year; in the winter, very few boys are employed.	A free house and garden, with the grass of a cow.	Herds usually get £1 for the half-year.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Castleraghan, Loughtee Upper, Clonkee.

One-third of Killinkere. Pop. 2,501.	Bailieborough . Pop. 10,480.	Bailieborough . Pop. 10,480.	Knockbride . . Pop. 9,746.
Rev. John King, P. M.	Rev. John Gumley.	John Young, Esq. M. P.	Rev. Bernard Brady, P. P.
The number is about 40, and of these not more than 20 are in constant employment.	It is impossible for me to answer this question accurately. There are but three or four gentlemen in the lower part who employ labourers; the rest are employed in cultivating their own little holdings: they are seldom entirely out of employment.	568 agricultural labourers. Mostly in constant employment.	It cannot be properly ascertained how many; but very few are in constant employment, as few are employed except in spring and harvest.
By themselves, as they all manage to have as much conacre potatoes as will support them and their families.	When they are out of employment they maintain themselves by working for themselves, as few of them have not some land, less or more.	Either on the savings of former earnings, or by anticipating their future wages.	They must live very poorly, having no means of support even for food.
Their diet is potatoes and milk; in general, when they are not lazy, they have what they call their working clothes and their dress suit.	Their ordinary diet is indeed wretchedly poor—potatoes almost through the whole year, except in the beginning of summer, when they get bad, they then generally procure meal.	Potatoes, oaten meal, with milk, or occasionally herrings, form the ordinary diet: the clothing is generally respectable; coarse blue cloth and grey frieze are in common wear, and a person of either sex without shoes and stockings is rarely to be seen.	Their ordinary diet can be no better than potatoes and salt; and their clothing rags, and almost nakedness.
7½d. per day in winter, and 8d. in summer, without diet; if they be boarded they only obtain 5d. or 6d. per day.	The daily wages of labourers, without diet, are in general 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter: I employ a great many, and give 1s. in summer, and 8d. in winter, from 1st November to 1st April; but I believe I am the only person in the parish who pays so high.	Without diet, 9d. per day from farmers; 1s. when in the employ of gentlemen; with diet, 6d.	Their wages, without diet, 10d. per day, and with diet 6d., both summer and winter; and some of them working for their diet without wages.
In the middle of winter and of summer.	They are least employed in the months of December and January.	In the latter parts of June and December, in July, January, and the beginning of February.	During the winter season very few are employed.
They are; women at 4d., children at the same, except in time of harvest, when they get more than on ordinary occasions.	I employ, and I believe others in the parish do so also, women and children at some particular seasons of the year, at 5d. per day, summer and winter.	Women seldom; children usually, so soon as they are able, by the year.	The women and children are seldom employed, except a few might be called on occasionally in harvest to assist at binding oats or pulling flax.
It is not, if we except the cutting of turf.	Task-work prevails but little in the parish.	Not, except in the making of fences.	No task-work.
About £7 or £8; at least, an active man will obtain this.	I do not think a labourer could earn, on an average, more than from £10 to £12 per annum, as they abstain from work on almost every holiday, and a number of wet days must naturally occur, on which they cannot work out of doors.	£11 14s. at least, probably more.	Cannot be ascertained, as there are few in constant employment, and no task-work.
£12.	I really cannot answer this question with precision, as a whole family is never employed in this parish except perhaps for a few weeks in harvest time.	The wife would not be employed, children would get their diet and £1 5s. each by the year.	Cannot be ascertained, as there is not constant employment for himself, wife, or children.
Between £3 and £3 10s. own, on which they almost entirely feed, as last until the beginning of summer, when they must have recourse to the market; but provisions have been exceedingly cheap these last three years, potatoes for 1½d. per stone, so that the yearly expense of food is but small.	The labourers in this parish have all as many potatoes of their own, on which they almost entirely feed, as last until the beginning of summer, when they must have recourse to the market; but provisions have been exceedingly cheap these last three years, potatoes for 1½d. per stone, so that the yearly expense of food is but small.	Say £6; average price of provisions 9s. 6d. per cwt. for meal, 2d. a stone for potatoes, thus allowing for each man 1½ lb. of meal, and half a stone of potatoes per diem, with a considerable overplus.	If he were to pay for his diet he would pay about £8 for indifferent food.
Sometimes in wages, sometimes in provisions, sometimes in con acres.	Wages for labour are usually paid partly in money, partly in rent of land, and partly in con acres.	All three modes obtain.	Sometimes by money, sometimes by provisions, and at other times by con acres.
They usually get a free house and turf-bog, with a rood or half a rood of potato ground well manured.	I really do not know the general terms upon which herds are hired: I have one, a little boy, to take care of my cattle, I pay him £2 per annum, with board and lodging.	There are very few herds in the parish, and they are hired as other farm servants.	From 10s. to £1 half yearly.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Clonkee, Kells Lower.

Knockbride and Drumgoon. Pop. 21,785.	Shercock . . Pop. 4,855.	Enniskeen . . Pop. 10,368.	Enniskeen . . Pop. 10,368.
Rev. Samuel Crookshanks, P. M.	Rev. F. Fitzpatrick, J. P.	Rev. William Hewson.	John Pratt, Esq. J. P.
I could not tell.	About 400. 100 in constant employment.	I should suppose there are 600 labourers, and that about 200 may be in constant, and perhaps 300 in occasional employment.	There are from 150 to 200 labourers. Among the resident gentry and several respectable shopkeepers in the town of Kingscourt, these labourers find constant employment nearly all the year.
They contrive to have less or more provisions of their own; when they have not this they must beg.	By the produce of con acre potato ground.	Chiefly by the produce of a potato garden, say from half a rood, or thereabouts; but all of them are not so provided, consequently must subsist by begging.	If they should happen to remain unemployed by others, they are employed for themselves in setting, digging, and securing their crop of potatoes, on which they live almost exclusively.
Potatoes and milk: clothing sometimes is very scanty.	Potatoes and milk in summer, though very often without milk: they are generally tolerably well clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, and nothing else: clothing miserable in general.	Some oatmeal and potatoes and milk: the general clothing of the men is frieze of home-manufacture; they are improving as to dress, both male and female.
The wages of a day-labourer are 10d. per day, without diet, and with diet 6d.; except in gentlemen's work, there is no great difference between summer and winter.	8d. per day in summer, and 6d. in winter with diet, and 10d. and 8d. without.	The daily wages of labourers in summer are 8d. per day with diet, or 10d. without it; and in winter 6d. with diet, and 8d. without it.	8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer, from May to November, without diet; 6d. with diet; more in harvest.
In the months of January, February, July, and August.	Winter.	Partly in summer, and partly in winter.	In the middle of winter, and in summer before the hay season commences.
Women very seldom; little boys sometimes are, and are hired by the half-year.	Women are occasionally employed, in harvest especially, at 6d. a day; children seldom or never, except to herd cattle at 10s. per half-year.	Women and children are not usually employed.	In hay season and harvest they are; and in potato planting and digging, and making turf; women about 8d. per day; children according to age, from 3d. to 5d.
I do not know of any task-work in the neighbourhood.	Only in a few instances.	There is no task-work whatever, all daily labour.	It is; in ditching, draining, mowing, and such works as are capable of being measured and executed in the dead seasons; but in spring and harvest, when the demand for labour is great, task-work is refused by our labourers.
A good house boy would get from £2 5s. to £2 15s. in the half year, and a cottier man would get about 5d. per day, through the year; to this must be added several other advantages, arising from the industry of his wife and family.	£7 or £8.	I should not suppose more than £8.	200 days' work at 9d. £7 10s.; jobs and task-work £3; harvest-work 30 days at 15d. per day, £1 17s. 6d.; total, about £12 7s. 6d. Yearly profit on a pig £1 10s.
A boy of 16 years of age would get from £1 10s. to £2 in the half year; a boy of 14 years would earn about £1 5s.; the youngest of the four children would earn 8s. or 10s., as a herd, &c.; the mother's earnings would arise from rearing fowls, eggs, pig, &c.	Impossible to say; very little.	I think they might earn £7 by obtaining an average amount of employment.	His wife about £3; a boy of 16 £5; a boy or girl of 14, spinning, &c. £3; a boy of 12, herding, with board, £1; a boy of 10, herding, with board, 10s.; total, £12 10s.
I cannot answer this otherwise than by saying that a stone of potatoes is supposed to be the consumption of an able-bodied labourer in a day; in the summer time three quarts of buttermilk are sold for 1d.; this is their usual beverage, unless when fed at the farmer's table.	£7 or £8 for good food. <small>would amount to £7 or £8 (I do not mean potatoes and buttermilk, which constitute the general food of labourers). tous for supper, 1d., £1 10s. 5d.; milk and butter, and eggs, 14d., per day. £2 5s. 74d. 20 lbs. of meat for Christmas and Easter, 5s.; total for a comfortable labourer £7 1s. 104d., if he bought his food; but this is not the case; one acre of potato ground at 28 would feed a family and a pig. I have answered this query, supposing that it applies to a labourer who buys his provisions; but neither in this nor in any other place at a distance from the city, is it the practice for labourers to buy provisions in the market. They generally take from a rood to an acre of potato ground at about £6 and £8 per acre, according to the number of their family, plant it themselves, and live solely (or nearly so) on the produce, and feed a pig on the offal.</small>	Any sort of comfortable diet	1 lb. of meal for breakfast, 1d. per day, £1 10s. 5d. half a stone of potatoes, dinner 1d., £1 10s. 5d.; half a stone of potatoes for supper, 1d., £1 10s. 5d.; milk and butter, and eggs, 14d., per day. £2 5s. 74d. 20 lbs. of meat for Christmas and Easter, 5s.; total for a comfortable labourer £7 1s. 104d., if he bought his food; but this is not the case; one acre of potato ground at 28 would feed a family and a pig. I have answered this query, supposing that it applies to a labourer who buys his provisions; but neither in this nor in any other place at a distance from the city, is it the practice for labourers to buy provisions in the market. They generally take from a rood to an acre of potato ground at about £6 and £8 per acre, according to the number of their family, plant it themselves, and live solely (or nearly so) on the produce, and feed a pig on the offal.
Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions and sometimes by con acre.	Wages are paid in money, provisions, and con acre rent.	Wages for labour are often paid by provisions, and also by con acre.	Both in money and con acres, rent of house, and sometimes provisions by farmers.
From 6s. to 12s. in the summer half-year. tato garden may be of half an acre: and if the herdship is	For 10s. or 12s. half-yearly, and their diet and lodging.	Herds are usually hired, by giving them a cabin and a potato garden may be of half an acre: and if the herdship is	They have various terms, according to the number of cattle and responsibility; some have
		£10 a-year, two cows' grass, half an acre of potato ground, and a house; others who have a small charge, have a cow's grass, and potato ground, and no wages; others have less.	

ULSTER—Counties Cavan, Meath—Baronies Clonkee, Kells Lower, Clonmahon, Demifore, Loughtee Lower.

Enniskeen . . Pop. 10,368.	Kilbride . . Pop. 4,658.	Kilbride . . Pop. 4,658.	West Annagh (Belturbet). Pop. 12,269.
<i>Joseph Pratt, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Matthew Webb.</i>	<i>C. E. J. Nugent, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Hugh Fitzsimmons, P. P.</i>
It is impossible to be accurate to a man in this query; I should say, on my oath, about 200. All constantly employed: I advertised for 300 men per day, <i>task-men</i> , for the last three years, and never could get near that number.	According to the late Population Return there are 323; and about 150 in constant employment.	According to the late Population Returns there are 323; and about 150 in constant employment.	491. Not one-eighth in constant employment; the remainder in occasional: when unemployed lingering out their existence in half a sufficiency of potatoes and salt, in miserable cabins, with bad bed and fire.
None unemployed who choose to work.	By the produce of their con acre.	By the produce of their con acres.	In a starving state, for want of food and raiment.
Oatmeal stirabout, and potatoes, and mostly milk: frieze, coarse cloth, and corduroy.	Potatoes, milk, and herrings: their condition is bad with respect to clothing.	Potatoes, milk, and herrings: their condition bad with respect to clothing.	Potatoes and buttermilk one half of the year; at some times a little oatmeal boiled in water with buttermilk: half naked.
10 <i>d.</i> summer, 8 <i>d.</i> winter, without diet; some handy labourers 10 <i>d.</i> winter and summer, but of this class very few.	6 <i>d.</i> in winter, and 8 <i>d.</i> in summer, without diet.	Generally 6 <i>d.</i> in winter, and 8 <i>d.</i> in summer, without diet.	10 <i>d.</i> per day in summer, and 8 <i>d.</i> in winter, without diet; 8 <i>d.</i> in summer, and 5 <i>d.</i> in winter, with diet.
In December and July; but task-work every day in the winter, at stated prices, from me and others in the parish.	In the winter season.	In winter.	In winter, from the 1st of December until the middle of February.
They are, in busy times; at from 3 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> per day, according to age and strength of the parties.	They are not usually employed.	They are not usually employed.	Women and children seldom, and in most parts of the parish never employed, except in task-work to assist their parents or friends.
Very general, except in " <i>Ten Boured men</i> ," at 8 <i>d.</i> and 10 <i>d.</i> per day: I do all my work by task, others in the parish do the same; meadows cut and made by task; ditching, draining, and approaches made by task; harvest generally by day-work, at an advanced rate of payments, according to the plenty or scarcity of hands.	It is.	It is.	It is the general manner of getting work done.
An able, industrious labourer can earn with ease from £12 to £14 per annum; more, I conceive, if constantly employed at task-work.	£9 per year, as an average labourer, together with £3 by feeding pigs, making in the whole £12 per year.	From £8 to £9 on an average, and about £1 10 <i>s.</i> by feeding pigs; making in the whole about £10 or £10 10 <i>s.</i>	About £12 per year; perhaps some years more, and some less.
The wife about £4, the eldest £4, the next £3, the others from £1 to £2, able to herd cattle or fowls, or any other work.	Wife, per year, £1 10 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ; eldest son, £1 10 <i>s.</i> ; second son, £1; eldest daughter, 15 <i>s.</i> ; second daughter, 10 <i>s.</i> ; total, £5 5 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	Wife, about £1 6 <i>s.</i> ; eldest son, £1 10 <i>s.</i> ; second son, £1; eldest daughter, 15 <i>s.</i> ; second daughter, 10 <i>s.</i> ; total, about £5 1 <i>s.</i>	No employment for women or children, only in planting and saving potatoes for their support, and assisting in cutting and drying turf for their fire.
About £6 to £6 10 <i>s.</i> : this query is rather difficult to answer, as much depends upon the kind of food used, and the quantity also.	4 cwt. of meal, at 10 <i>s.</i> per cwt., £2; 200 stone of potatoes, at 2 <i>d.</i> per stone, £1 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; 2 <i>d.</i> per day for milk, £3 0 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ; total, £6 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	From £7 to £8, according to the present price of provisions.	About £10 a-year, and no flesh meat considered as a part of his food; his clothing included.
The labourer allows every article he gets to be stopped out of his wages, according to market prices and at the rate of the country; he receives the	Sometimes in money, and sometimes by con acre.	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in con acre.	Wages are paid in money, provisions, and con acre, as the parties agree upon, or as need and convenience may require.
Two cows' grass and hay winter and summer; half an acre of potato ground, and sometimes as much as five roods; house, fuel, and wages, varying from £10 down to nothing.	According to the quantity of land they have to look after.	According to the quantity of land, or size of stock in their care.	They receive a house free of rent, with a garden, turf-bog for fire, and paid for their work as agreed upon.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Barony Loughtee Lower.

Annagh East . . Pop. 12,269.	Annagh . . . Pop. 12,269.	Drumlane . . Pop. 8,764.	Drumlane . . Pop. 8,764.
Rev. C. O'Reilly, P. P.	James Saunderson, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Patrick McCabe, P. P.	Major Bailie, J. P.
1,000, at least, may have occasional employment; but none constant employment.	Very few in constant employment.	There are about 310 labourers in the half parish. Not more than 12 or 14 are in constant employment.	I have no means of ascertaining, their numbers are great. Employment uncertain and scanty.
They are generally supported by potatoes purchased at trust, until harvest or other seasons of employment come to earn what will pay for them; others supported by the bounty of their neighbours.	Living on potatoes in their cabins.	By a small store of con acre potatoes.	They exist upon the potato, or sometimes an addition of meal, generally procured upon credit.
The ordinary diet of the poor or labouring classes is potatoes and salt, sometimes some buttermilk in the summer season; their clothing is generally rags bound together with cords, scarcely any of the same colour.	Potatoes, some with milk; clothing in general not good.	The ordinary diet, for at least one-half of the year, is potatoes and salt; in the summer season they sometimes get milk, or a little butter.	The ordinary diet is the potato, not always accompanied with milk; the clothing on week-days wretched, but quite otherwise on Sundays.
From 7d. to 9d. without diet for the few that get daily employment, and 3d. to 5d. with diet for those that are engaged yearly.	8d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. in summer.	In summer, 10d. per day without diet, and 7d. with diet; in winter, 8d. without, and 6d. with diet.	10d. and 1s. in summer, depending on the contiguity to a town; 8d. and 9d. in winter; with diet, the wages proportionably reduced.
In the summer months, and from November till February.	In the winter.	From the middle of November to the 1st of March, and from the 1st of June to the 1st of August.	In winter.
Women and children are never employed.	Not employed much.	Scarcely ever employed in this parish.	Not in this parish to my knowledge, with the exception that children are employed in spring and autumn in dropping and gathering potatoes, stoning meadows, &c.
Task-work is not general in this parish.	None.	By no means general.	It is not general.
If I could suppose an average amount of employment with an average compensation for his labour, he might be worth from £15 to £16 (including all those other advantages) in the year.	Can form no opinion.	Upon inquiry, from those competent to give information on this query, I have been informed that from £7 to £8 would be about the amount.	Between £10 and £11.
I can make no supposition on this question as I never knew such persons obtaining regular employment, and the little employment they endeavour to make out these years back would not bring the five persons 2d. per day.	Can form no opinion.	As women and children are not at all employed in this parish, I can give no answer to this query.	Vide answer to No. 6.
About £8, with economy, might provide him with reasonable diet, from the low price of potatoes and meal these three years back.	About £6.	I have been informed that from £3 to £4 would be about the expense.	Supporting himself, his potatoes and milk can be only taken into consideration; to a farmer, the expense of feeding a labourer as one of his own family, would be about £3 per annum.
Wages are paid both in money, provisions, and many other ways.	Wages at public works, or for landed proprietors, are paid in cash; and when employed by farmers are generally paid by con acres and provisions.	Wages are generally paid in money, but in some few instances in the other ways mentioned.	Provisions and con acres most frequently form a part of the wages due for labour.
There are no herds employed, nor any call for them.	Very few herds in the parish, as the farmers are generally resident on the ground.	They have generally some little freedom, such as the use of a house, grass for a cow, and turf cot.	Herds are generally hired as other labourers, but with the difference of not being charged rent for their cabin or cottage.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Barony Loughtee Upper.

Castleterra . . Pop. 6,502.	Castleterra . . Pop. 6,502.	Urney and Annageliff (including Town of Cavan). Pop. 10,391.	Urney and Annageliff (including Town of Cavan). Pop. 10,391.
Rev. Francis Fox.	Rev. John Matthews, P.P.	Rev. James Collins.	Rev. P. O'Reilly.
The census of 1831 says 646 labourers employed; I fear that not even that number are so, except in the summer.	About 300 labourers. About 100 constantly employed, the rest occasionally.	Can form no idea.	Constant labourers, 72; occasional, 168.
Not one, except the pensioners of Mr. Humphrys.	In the summer quarter their wives beg, to support their children and their husbands.	They live on their earnings.	By some potatoes raised out of con acre, or some kind of traffic.
Potatoes, and extremely bad clothing.	Their diet is potatoes merely; their clothing very bad; they are generally covered with rags!	Potatoes and salt; clothing very poor.	Diet, potatoes and salt generally; sometimes, in the summer season, they may get buttermilk to buy, if they can pay for it; clothing in general very bad and miserable.
Summer wages in general are 8d. for cottiers, 10d. for day labourers, without diet; 6d. for cottiers, 8d. for day labourers, in winter; there are some who pay three days per week for their stacks, &c.	Labourers, without diet, 8d. in winter, 9d. in summer; labourers with diet, and constant employment, at 4d. per day.	In summer, 10d. per diem without diet, and 6d. with diet; in winter, 8d. and 4d.	Without diet, on an average, 9d.; with diet 6d.
From November to March.	From the end of May till the middle of August.	In the months of December, January, and February.	In the winter quarter they are not employed, unless by chance.
Very few are employed; women at 5d., and children 4d., 3d., and 2d., according to their size.	Women and children have no employment in this parish.	No.	When women are employed, which is only in the summer season, they get 6d.; the children, if strong, may get 3d.
Merely ditching, and digging lands, as few ploughs are employed in this parish.	Sometimes, but rarely.	No.	It is not general, it only occurs occasionally.
I don't think he could earn £9 in the year, and that would be at 6d. per day; I am satisfied it is too high a valuation.	About £10, without diet.	About £8 per annum.	On the whole, on an average, he might earn £8 10s.
Very little indeed; a woman and daughter well grown, could not, at the price of yarn, make 6d. per day; if the boys were hired out to farmers, they might get 6s. to 8s. per quarter: but all this is regulated by their abilities and strength.	As neither women nor children get employment in this parish, I cannot give an answer to this question; but a boy of 16 years might get half a man's wages.	About £5.	If the wife and children were employed they would earn more than the husband, but they are not employed; the wife has no employment, except to spin a little, for which she is badly remunerated; and the children, when able to work, are sent to service at low wages.
I should think the full expense is £6 6s.	This question is difficult to answer, as it must depend on the quality of food.	About £4 10s.	In my opinion, no less than £7 a-year would be sufficient for the food of an able-bodied labourer.
By all of these; and oftener by potatoes and meal.	Sometimes in money, often by con acre; the only resident gentleman in this parish, Mr. Humphrys, takes the labour of his tenants for the rent to a very great amount.	They are paid by each of these modes.	The wages are generally paid by the three modes mentioned.
I don't know of any but that of Mr. Humphrys.	A herd is not known in this parish.	They generally get a cabin and about half an acre of ground for their morning and evening services.	Herds, of whom we have very few, are paid in proportion to their care, from £4 4s. to £6 6s., in money or value.

ULSTER—Counties Cavan, Fermanagh—Baronies Tullaghagh, Tullaghgarvey.

Kinawley . . Pop. 16,125.	Tomregan . . Pop. 4,118.	Killochter . . Pop. —.	Killsberdiney . . Pop. —.
<i>Alexander Maguire, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. Joseph Story.</i>	<i>Rev. James Gumley.</i>	<i>Rev. Edward Hales.</i>
The one-third of the people would be labourers, if they got employment. There are not more than five labourers in constant employment throughout the year; there are about 100 in occasional employment.	<i>I am not able to answer this question, though I tried to get information; I suppose there may be 200, or perhaps 300; and about 60 in constant employment.</i>	Four-fifths of the male population. Very few in constant employment.	About 770. 170 in constant, and 600 in occasional employment.
They are living, for the most part, on the bounty of their neighbours.	Some of them weave, some of them go in search of work, but most of them find a sort of employment occasionally, which keeps them from actual want.	By their own potato gardens and con acres.	By their savings during the time of employment, and the produce of their gardens and con acres.
Their ordinary diet is the potato; they generally have buttermilk during the summer and autumn; potatoes and salt during the remainder of the year, with a salt herring occasionally; they never use flesh meat, unless of the worst kind at Christmas, Shrovetide, and Easter; their clothing is of various kinds; some wear cheap shop cloth, others drugget, made of coarse wool and tow, others home-made frieze.	The diet is potatoes with buttermilk, and sometimes the latter is not to be procured; some occasionally have oatmeal, but only sometimes.	Their diet is mostly potatoes and milk; sometimes butter, and very seldom flesh; often salt only: the clothing of small farmers is pretty well, but that of the very poor very bad.	Potatoes and buttermilk during the summer and autumn, with a little oatmeal in bread or stirabout; potatoes and salt during winter; very seldom any butcher's meat: clothing, frieze or coarse broad cloth or corduroy for the men; cottons and flannels generally for the women.
The daily wages of labourers during spring and autumn, with diet, are from 4d. to 6d. per day; without diet, from 6d. to 8d.: there is no employment of any account during summer or winter, unless what is stated under Query 1.	In summer 10d., in winter 8d. with diet; in summer 8d., and in winter 6d., if they are dieted; diet is valued at 2d. per day.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; with diet, 6d. in summer, and 5d. in winter.	With diet, 7d. in summer, and 5d. in winter, per day; without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter.
The answer to this is given under Query 4.	During the winter months, from November till about March.	From the middle of November to the middle of January, and the month of June.	During December, January, February, and July.
Women and children are seldom employed, unless as domestic servants; they spin yarn sometimes, which they consider of very little value since the failure of the linen trade.	No; children occasionally pick potatoes and tend cattle, but women never work in this neighbourhood out of doors, except to pull flax.	Scarcely ever, except at flax.	Sometimes women are employed in spinning linen yarn, by which they can earn 1d. or 2d. per day; children and grown girls in weeding, &c., at 4d. or 5d. per day.
Task-work is seldom heard of, unless sometimes at the digging of corn ground in spring, or mowing in harvest.	Not very general, except for mowing and making turf; it is, however, occasionally resorted to, to dig corn ground instead of ploughing.	It is not.	Not general.
According as employment is given in this neighbourhood, the maximum would be about £5 sterling.	I should think about £12; but, probably, he will not receive that in money, but in con acre, &c.; and I think few earn as much as that.	From the best information I could obtain, from £5 to £6.	About £12 per annum.
Where there are so many in a family under the age of 16 depending upon labour, the mother, with some of the children, must beg during the day; should they get any employment,	In addition to what he earns, which may be from £10 to £12 if he gets constant work, or to about £8, which, probably, all of them at least earn, the children would save his labour at home, win his turf, &c.; and his wife would earn about 10d. a-week or so by spinning yarn.	No employment for such.	About £8 per annum.
The yearly expense, averaging the price as stated, would be about £5.	About £6; I make this calculation at a guess; some say £7: they are all fed <i>somehow</i> , at any rate.	From £3 to £4.	About £7.
Wages are paid in the three ways mentioned in the query.	Usually, in provisions and con acre, and sometimes in money; but the labourer generally <i>prefers</i> to be paid in kind; it saves going to market, which is often inconvenient.	In all those ways.	Usually paid in the three different ways.
Herds generally get a house and garden, with the outrun of a cow during the year, for their trouble.	At the price of a house, garden, turf, bank, and common, all rent free.	No herds in this parish.	There are very few employed as herds in this parish, as the farms are small and the fields fenced; herding done by children of the farmers or owners of the cattle themselves.

ULSTER—County Cavan—Baronies Tullaghgarvey, Tulloghonoho.

Killsherdiney . . Pop. —.	Killsherdiney . . Pop. —.	Killeshandra . . Pop. 14,475.	Killeshandra . . Pop. 14,475.
<i>M. J. Boyle, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Cosby Adams, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Henry Martin.</i>	<i>Rev. Thomas Atkinson.</i>
About 300, all of whom are generally employed.	It would be impossible for me to say how many labourers are in the parish with any degree of accuracy, but those that are get constant employment.	—	—
Most of the labourers in this parish have farms at which they work when not employed; others weave.	Of labourers here, some have farms at which they work when not required by their employers, others weave, some hatchel, &c., &c.	About one-third upon what they have saved when in employment, or the potatoes then purchased or taken by con acre; two thirds I should say have looms at home, and earn something by weaving.	—
The chief diet is potatoes and milk, some use meal: clothing, frieze and corduroy; generally warm clad.	The chief diet is potatoes; some are fortunate in being able to purchase milk (I mean to get it sold them): clothing, frieze and corduroy; generally warmly clad.	Their clothing is generally speaking very indifferent and ragged: their food usually is potatoes and salt, with butter-milk, a couple of days in the week, upon an average, at home; when employed, they get milk with potatoes, and sometimes butter, and once a-week bacon.	Potatoes; very poor.
The daily wages, without diet, in summer are 10d. per day, in winter 8d.; with diet, about 6d.	The general amount of wages, without diet, in summer is 10d. per day, and winter 8d. per day; with diet 6d., except in busy times, when they get their full wages and food.	The farmers usually give diet with 4d. a-day in winter, and 6d. a-day in summer; without diet the average is, I believe, 8d. in winter, and 10d. in summer.	6d. per day in winter, and 8d. in summer.
Depth of winter and middle of summer.	I think about Christmas, some time before and after; and from June until the latter end of July.	In winter, I think in the months of November and December; in summer, in the months of June and July, before the harvest, labour is not in demand; most, as I said, weave at those times.	In winter.
The women are not employed, the children sometimes are, at the rate of 4d. per day.	It is not the practice to employ women in labour here: children sometimes at the rate of 3d. per day.	Wives and children of farmers frequently labour; the children of labourers are employed in the harvest and turf cutting seasons, perhaps about four months in the year, at about 3d. a-day with their diet.	No.
No.	Very little of this.	It is not <i>general</i> in the parish; task-work in making ditches, &c. occasionally is undertaken, but it is not a common mode of employment.	Very little.
About £14 in the year.	I do think a man with average work will earn from £12 to £15 per annum.	Taking about eight months in the year as the average of external employment, in my opinion about £9 a-year for labour; the labourers who weave, perhaps may earn in addition, on an average, about £2 5s.	About £7 10s. per annum.
I think, provided that two of the children were boys and two girls, that the labour of them all would amount, at present prices, to about £17 per annum.	In the present state of the linen business, women earn very little; their chief business is spinning, at which, if they adhered strictly to it at the present prices, the whole family of mother and daughters might earn about £12 per annum; I could not say about labour, as they seldom employ themselves at it, except in the harvest.	His wife, besides managing the family, may earn perhaps, if industrious, £1 10s. a-year by spinning; the four children's average earnings might be £5, but are probably less.	If attentive, £3 10s.
At present prices, a labourer could support himself for about £7 per annum.	A labourer might support himself well on £6 per annum, at the present prices.	It depends upon the quality of the food; he might live at home upon potatoes and salt at 2d. a-day, or about £3 per annum; his diet is estimated at 3d. by the farmer, who gives him milk and sometimes butter.	—
Wages are paid both in money and provisions, but generally in cash.	Wages are generally paid in money, but they are paid in all those ways.	Some paid in money, others by con acre, but none by provisions.	In both.
At labourer's wages.	If hired, generally at labourer's wages; but very few required.	Generally by getting a house and a few acres of land.	—

ULSTER—Counties Cavan, Longford, Donegal—Baronies Tulloghonoho, Granard, Bannagh.

Killeshandra and Columbkil. Pop. 23,019.	Glencollumbkill . Pop. 3,752.	Glencollumbkill . Pop. 3,752.	Inver . . Pop. 11,785.
Rev. M. M ^r Gaver.	Rev. Con. M ^r Dermot, P. P.	Rev. John Ewing.	Rev. James Owens.
210; 16 of whom are in constant employment, the other 194 in casual employment.	The generality of the parishioners are of the labouring class and fishers, and as constant as they can attend their occasional employment to discharge their exorbitant rents; which, by any possibility, they cannot the season that the herring fishing fails.	Those who require the assistance of labourers in this parish generally employ a young man for six months, at from £2 to £2 10s. for that period; this is the only description of labourers who find constant employment, and the number so employed may be estimated at 40. When out of employ they live with their parents, who probably support themselves by planting some potatoes in the ground of another person, to whom he gives some labour for the privilege. On the potatoes so raised he contrives to support his family, with the exception of a few days' labour occasionally, at the wages mentioned under; clothing very poor indeed: something about 50 families so circumstanced.	About 120 subsist by labour; of whom there are not more than 20 in constant, the remainder in occasional employment.
They live on the produce of their con acre, the rent of which they contrive to pay by their earnings when employed, and the price of the pig, which they try to bring up.	Their maintenance in employment and out of employment is the same, and the most part of their time as ordinary as potatoes without kitchen.		By fishing, and farming small plots of ground.
For a few months of the year they use potatoes and buttermilk; for the rest of the year potatoes alone.	Their diet as in No. 2; and with respect to clothing, the lower order of the people are so miserably reduced, that their day-wearing clothes they must necessarily use to help their bed-covering to give a night's rest.		Principally potatoes, salt fish, and a little milk occasionally; tolerably well clothed.
8d. for six months of the year, and 6d. for the other six months, without diet.	The daily wages of labourers in this parish, with diet, are from 6d. to 8d., and without diet, from 10d. to 1s.; both spring and harvest alike.	Summer 10d., without diet, 7d. with it in summer; in winter 8d. without, 6d. with.	In summer, 10d. per diem without, or 6d. with, diet; in winter, 8d. without, or 5d. with, diet.
From November to March, and from the middle of June to the middle of August.	Labourers are least employed in this parish from June to August, and from November to March.	In winter.	In the months of December, January, and February.
Since the failure of the linen trade there is no employment for women, except they go to service, at which they generally earn no more than £1 5s. per annum; for children there is, in this parish, hardly any employment.	From the want of employment to women and children in this parish, their miserable condition obliges them to betake themselves to the gathering of seaweeds, commonly called dillisk, as they are in nowise better employed, to earn their maintenance.	They are very seldom; wages from 2d. to 7d., according to their strength.	Women never employed; children occasionally, at the planting and digging of the potatoes; from 2½d. to 3d. per diem, with diet.
We have not, in this parish, a single instance of task-work.	No task-work of any description in this parish.	Not at all.	It is not general.
About £8 10s.	See Answer to Query No. 4.	There is no constant employment for labourers, except those who hire by the half-year; others get only a few days' work in spring and harvest: see Answer to Queries No. 1, 2, 3.	From £6 to £8 per annum.
The females, as I observed above (since the failure of the linen trade), can earn almost nothing; if the males, at the age of 16, can do a man's work, they can earn as much as the father, if not, they are rarely employed; if employed, and unable to do a man's work, they get but half wages; so that a man with one son might earn about £12 15s.	See Answer to Query No. 6.	By buying flax and spinning it, a woman may earn from 3d. to 6d. per week, or probably work the week without any profit; a boy from 10 to 16 years of age may get his food and from 10s. to 16s. during the summer and harvest for herding cattle, but cannot earn anything during the winter.	Women and children contribute now very little towards the support of the family, from the very depressed state of the linen manufacture: I think that such a family would with difficulty earn from £8 to £10 per annum.
Something better than £6.	We cannot possibly return an average amount of the yearly expense of food of a labourer of any description, owing to the uncertainty of the safety of the crop, which is evidently known that only one year out of ten it escapes the furious blast of the Western ocean, which surrounds this parish for the most part, and brings on a dearth by the destruction of the crop, which brings on a total change in the price of provisions.	Anything like tolerable food would cost £5.	About £5 annually.
They are paid in each of these modes; but, for the most part, in money and provisions.	—	Those who hire by the half-year are paid in money; those who are occasionally employed by the day, sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions.
We have no such situation in these parishes.	—	For herding milk cattle, see Answer to Query No. 9; mountain herds get part of the land.	In very few instances required; for their care, they are generally supplied with a house and some ground, in proportion to the extent of their charge.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Bannagh.

Inver . . Pop. 11,785.	Kilcarr . . Pop. 4,319.	Kilcarr . . Pop. 4,319.	Killaghtee . . Pop. 4,760.
Rev. Michael McGouldrick, P.P.	Rev. John Gallagher, P.P.	Rev. Hill Benson.	Rev. Joseph Welch.
There are about 40. 20 constantly employed; the rest occasionally.	All daily labourers, working their own little farms; and a few hired occasionally by the half year.	I know of none, save those who are hired servants.	About 400, 250 of whom are in constant employment.
I cannot tell: as well as they can.	By the produce of their own farms.	—	Chiefly by fishing.
Potatoes and small fish during winter, and buttermilk in the summer and harvest; clothing ordinary.	Potatoes, fish, and some few have milk; clothing in general very bad.	—	Potatoes, with milk, butter, and fish occasionally; they are tolerably well clothed.
Between 8d. and 10d. without diet; such as are occasionally employed may get 6d. and diet.	Those hired by the half year have, on an average, £2 5s. and diet; the same in winter as in summer.	—	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter, with diet.
In winter, and about the middle of summer.	In winter.	—	The winter quarter.
No women nor children employed.	Those hired by the half year get from 10s. to 15s.	—	Not usually; but, when they are employed, they work at from 4d. to 6d. per day.
No task-work in this parish.	None.	—	It is not.
I am not a judge.	About £8, at least.	—	About £8 per annum, without diet.
I am not a judge.	Cannot say, as they are employed spinning and helping to work on their farms.	—	About £20.
You are the best judges; I suppose about £9 or £10.	About £6; as the food is potatoes, fish, and milk.	—	About £4.
—	—	—	Always in money.
No herds are in the parish.	They get a portion of the farm.	They get a proportion of arable and pasture land.	They get a house and a portion of ground for their trouble, and, on some occasions, a small yearly stipend.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Bannagh, Boylagh.

Killybegs Lower. . Pop. 2,990.	Killybegs Lower. . Pop. 2,990.	Killybegs Upper. . Pop. 4,297.	Killybegs and Killaghtee. Pop. —.
Rev. John M'Garvey.	Rev. G. B. Moore.	Rev. George Stewart.	Rev. William Drummond, P. P.
There are not 10 constantly employed in this parish; a considerable number occasionally employed at 6d. per day, with diet.	It would be very difficult to ascertain. There are none in constant, and very few in occasional employment.	360 seeking labour. About 30 in constant employment, exclusive of servants; half of remainder employed in spring and harvest.	There are about 100 daily labourers in these parishes; 40 of whom are constantly employed, the remaining 60 occasionally.
By the potatoes they cultivate.	They maintain themselves.	On whatever means of subsistence they have themselves; some occasionally by fishing.	They are, when out of employment, obliged to procure provisions on credit, until they can pay for them, either in work or in money, as may happen.
Diet and clothing very indifferent.	The ordinary diet consists generally of salt fish, potatoes, fresh fish, and shell-fish in the season; occasionally oatmeal is made use of: the clothing in general is bad.	Potatoes with (to those in best circumstances) occasionally fish, milk, and sometimes butter, and on particular occasions meat; many, potatoes and salt alone: in general indifferently clothed, many badly.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; they sometimes can procure milk, herrings, &c., but more frequently neither; their clothing is of a very scanty description, consisting of the coarsest cloth or linen, and often in bad condition: this is not only true of labourers, but even small farmers (a very numerous class here), and their families are in no better condition; so much so, that there are above 2,000 children in these parishes with scarcely any thing but rags to protect them from the inclemency of the weather.
Answered in Query 1.	The wages vary a good deal, from 6d. to 9d. in winter, and from 9d. to 1s. in summer, without diet; from 6d. to 8d. with diet; I pay but 8d. per day.	Without diet, 8d. in winter, 10d. in summer; with diet, 6d. in winter, 7d. in summer.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter; with diet, 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.
In the winter season.	During summer and winter.	In the dead of winter.	In summer and in winter generally; for, if fishing be prosperous in the winter, the labourers find full employment during its continuance, and are even paid a higher rate of wages than at any other time.
No; they are not.	Women are seldom employed; when children are employed they receive 3d. per day.	Not usually employed in labour.	Women and children are not usually employed in labour.
No task-work in this place.	Not that I am aware of.	Not common; very rare.	There is no task-work in this neighbourhood.
There are scarcely any employed here in that way.	I have never had an opportunity of ascertaining, so therefore cannot say.	Perhaps from £5 to £6.	An average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, might earn about £14 in a year.
They are not employed here, and hence we cannot say what they could obtain.	Cannot say; but am convinced, from what I have experienced, <i>that the women and children are too idle and lazy to work, even for wages.</i>	About £4 8s. 4d.; this, too, may be rather above what might be earned.	An average of about £4 each.
There is no instance of such in this parish.	Cannot exactly say, but consider it would be very little, as potatoes and oatmeal are very cheap, the former 1s. per cwt., and the latter but 10s. per cwt.	From £7 to £8.	I think about £8 10s.
Mostly paid in money.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions; never in con acre.	By money.	Usually in money, sometimes in provisions, as in No. 2.
From 12s. to £1 by the half year.	There are none employed in this parish.	Herds usually receive in payment grass for two or three cows, and arable land to support their family, for which they herd, save the hay of farm, and pay county cess and any other tax.	Herd boys are hired at from 12s. to 15s. half yearly; in other cases, the herd of an extensive farm gets a house, with two or three acres of arable, and the privilege of grazing one, two, or three cows; with, however, the obligation of paying county taxes for what he occupies.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Bannagh, Boylagh.

Killymard . . Pop. 4,798.	Inniskeel . . Pop. 8,872.	Lettermacward . . Pop. 2,039.	Lettermacward . . Pop. 2,039.
Rev. N. O'Callaghan, P.P.	Rev. Daniel Early, jun. P.P.	Rev. Neal Hewston, P.P.	Rev. James Kilpatrick.
About 100. About 20 in constant employment, the remainder occasionally employed.	There are very few constantly employed, perhaps not more than 30; there are more occasionally employed.	About 50 labourers. None in constant employment; some occasionally engaged in illicit distillation.	There are scarcely any who can be called day labourers, each holding a small portion of land.
By the potatoes they cultivate.	On the potatoes they may chance to have by.	By illicit distillation.	—
Potatoes: clothing very bad.	Generally potatoes: clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes and salt: very bad clothing, and the majority of them obliged to go barefooted during the entire year in frost and snow.	The ordinary diet of the lower orders consists principally of potatoes, very seldom enjoying the luxury of a little milk: their clothing is of a very inferior description.
10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; 6d. per day with diet.	With diet 6d. per day in summer and winter.	I cannot answer this query, as there are no resident gentry, or public works carried on in this parish, and, consequently, no employment.	In summer 6d. with, and 9d. without diet; in winter 5d. with, and 7d. without diet: servants hired per half-year, get from £2 5s. to £2 10s., and sometimes £3.
The middle of summer and in the winter.	In winter.	Summer and winter.	In the winter months there is least employment.
They are not employed.	None. age, may earn	Women and children are employed knitting stockings and socks, each, on an average, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to a 1d. per week.	Women and children are not usually employed in daily labour; the women, however, are busied in spinning and knitting a kind of coarse woollen stockings.
It is not.	No.	No.	Task-work is unknown in this parish.
From £10 to £12, if constantly employed; but they are not so employed.	About £7 10s.	I cannot ascertain this for the reason already assigned, having no resident gentry or public works in this parish.	I am unable to give any satisfactory answer.
From £3 to £5; but they are not employed.	There is no employment for them.	Women and children are not employed in this parish.	I am equally unable to answer this query.
From £5 to £7.	The labourers in this parish always get their diet when employed.	No such labourers employed here.	I am of opinion that a daily labourer might lodge and support himself on the usual diet of the country at about £6 per annum.
Mostly in money, sometimes in provisions.	Wages are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions.	—	Occasionally both money and provisions are given for labour.
They get from 10s. to £1 for the half year.	Little boys hired at from 10s. to £1 in the half year are the (almost) only herds in this parish.	Little boys and girls are hired at the rate of from 10s. to £1 in the half year.	Very few are hired as herds; they, however, sometimes get from 12s. to 15s. per half year.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Boylagh, Ennishowen.

Templecroan . Pop. 8,198.	Cloncha . . Pop. 6,682.	Cloncha and Culdaff. Pop. 12,677.	Clonmany . . Pop. 6,456.
Rev. James M'Davitt, P. P.	Rev. John Canning, P. M.	Rev. Richard Hamilton.	Rev. F. L. Molloy.
Very few constantly employed, not more than 80; there are more occasionally employed.	The number I cannot state. A large proportion of them are unemployed during a great part of the year, particularly in seasons when fish are not abundant on the coast.	I cannot answer this question.	To answer this would require a person more conversant with the state of the parish, which is very populous; but I may venture to state
		that there are very few in constant employment, and not many in occasional, owing to the general poverty of the people.	
On potatoes.	They commonly receive, from the more opulent farmers, meal and potatoes on credit, to be paid for when employment returns.	In general, themselves or their parents hold small farms, on which they employ themselves when they cannot get work.	Cannot answer this otherwise than by saying that they endeavour to grow potatoes from sea alga, &c., which is their ordinary diet; sometimes they have oat bread, milk, and butter, and salt herrings, and edible alga: the better or richer grade are tolerably well clad on Sundays, but there are many poor persons who are poorly clad.
Potatoes: clothing extremely bad.	Potatoes and fish, or milk: some of the most indigent are often obliged to live on potatoes alone: their clothing is coarse, but generally pretty comfortable.	I believe the general diet to be potatoes, meal, and fish: I think in general they are better clad than in other parts of Ireland.	
With diet 6d. per day in summer and winter.	In summer 8d. with, and 1s. without diet; and in winter 6d. with, and 10d. without diet.	The wages I pay winter and summer are 10d. per diem; some pay less.	1s. per diem without diet in a few cases in summer, and 10d. in winter: 8d. per day with diet in summer, and 6d. in winter.
Winter.	During the months from the 1st of November to the middle of March, and from the middle of June to the 1st of September.	In winter.	From the 21st of November till the 21st of February, the farmers contrive to manage themselves, as their farms are generally small.
None.	Since the depression of the linen trade in Ireland, women have been nearly altogether unemployed, and children have always been so.	They are seldom employed, except on the land occupied by their husbands or parents.	Usually the women spin for 10d. perspangle, without diet: the children are employed to herd in summer, with diet, for
		from 15s. to £2, from 21st February till 21st November.	
No.	It is not known in it.	It is not.	Not often resorted to.
About £7 10s.	An average amount of employment would not be more than half time, which, calculated at 11d. per day, would amount to £7 3s. 5½d.: to this may be added the advantages arising from about one rood of potatoes made by himself, which would be about £1 10s.; making a total of £8 13s. 5½d.	About £12 a-year.	A labourer employed by a farmer gets from £5 to £6 per annum: if married, and employed for two-thirds of the year at 10d. a-day, will come to about £7, which is on the supposition of his being so long employed, and fed during that time.
There is no employment for them.	Supposing the children to be all males, about £4 4s., and supposing them to be females, about £2 10s.; women's work can scarcely feed them, excepting when they can obtain service in the families of farmers; their wages then are about an average of £1 13s. per annum with diet.	I cannot say.	His wife will earn by spinning about £2 10s. a-year; and his eldest, not more than 16, not more than 25s. by herding; his second at herding 16s.; and third, perhaps, 12s.; and fourth, perhaps, 10s., by herding; amounting in all to £12 13s.
The labourers in this parish get their diet when employed.	In the manner in which most of those who find themselves are fed, about £4 10s.; and, where fed by their employers, about £6.	I should suppose about £6 or £7 a-year.	I should think £8 or £9.
Mostly in money.	See Answers to Queries 26, 27, 28, Appendix F.	The wages sometimes are paid by that, sometimes by money.	Some in money, some in provisions, and some with a cabin and garden.
From 8s. to 15s. half yearly; in winter not employed.	For the terms between the 1st of May and the 21st of November, they are hired at from 10s. to £1.	From £1 1s. to £1 11s. 6d. for the summer months; they are always fed and lodged.	See No. 6.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Ennishowen.

Desertegney . . Pop. 1,913.	Fahan Lower . Pop. 5,614.	Fahan Lower . Pop. 5,614.	Fahan Lower . Pop. 5,614.
Rev. G. W. L., Curate of Desertegney.	Rev. David Hamilton, P. M.	Rev. H. Stuart.	Rev. William Hawkshaw.
Many would labour for hire if they had employment, but in this parish all or most are subsisting by themselves on patches of ground; it is wonderful how many exist and keep life in their families with	There are 50 labourers constantly employed by two or three gentlemen in the parish, and others occasionally employed by the common farmers.	About 300. Unknown.	Hundreds are able and willing to work, but cannot find employment for the half of their time. Not more than 40 find constant employment.
By the produce of the potato crop.	Very badly.	On their little patches of potatoes.	In collecting materials for compost, such as bog-stuff, and preparing for the planting of a few potatoes in spring.
I have known many who have had no other food than potatoes, sometimes without even buttermilk or butter, and often without either, or common salt: the clothing too often threadbare, and torn, and comfortless, but mostly home-made cloth.	Potatoes and salt, sometimes a salt herring: they are in general badly clothed.	Potatoes and buttermilk: very indifferent.	Potatoes and salt, or occasionally a salt herring, very little buttermilk and meal for bread or porridge: their clothing is wretched.
10d. in winter, and 1s in summer.	Without diet 10d. per day, and with diet generally 6d. per day.	From 8d. to 1s., without diet.	5d. the day, with food, or 10d. without food, is the average rate of labourers; during the winter few are employed, except by three gentlemen in this parish.
Winter is the idle time: men that have been employed in culture during the summer weave in the winter months.	The first winter quarter.	Principally in spring and harvest.	Winter.
Women labour in common on their own scanty holdings, such as reaping, digging out potatoes, &c.; a man with a large family of daughters is able to earn 4d. a day with each girl; they prepare the flax, spin, &c., while he himself is at the loom: children are employed herding cattle.	Only at a certain season of the year, when flax is to be pulled and hay preserved, also when the potato crop is stored up.	Seldom; at 3d. per diem.	So few are employed, that it affords no general relief; when employed in haymaking or harvest they get 5d. a-day, without food.
It is not throughout Ireland.	On these occasions they are generally allowed 5d. per day, and fed by their employers.	No.	It is not.
£15 per year.	He might obtain 12 per year.	£10.	10d. a-day for the year round (not including Sundays) is the utmost that my own or any other labourers in this parish can earn; and I think 40 is the greatest number so fully engaged.
£15 per year.	—	£5.	This large and useful class is altogether unemployed; a wretched pittance earned by spinning can be made by the mother, if healthy, not exceeding 2½d. per day; the children are only employed to herd cattle in summer, at £1 10s. the half-year for the greatest boys, 15s. for the lesser.
A stone of potatoes 3d., a quart of milk 2d., poor food 2d., meal 1d.	On an average, about £6.	£4 10s.	£6 is about the value of such food as the common farmer gives his servants the year round.
Generally by hire; I have known a cottier to receive but 4d. per diem and diet; hired by the year.	Generally paid in money.	In both.	All paid by provisions or land, except in the few cases where gentlemen give employment.
£1 10s. in summer, from 15s. to £1 in winter; boys are employed—a most miserable system; the face of the country will not afford other means.	They generally get a house and garden, with half an acre of corn sown for them; also half a rood of flax ground, with liberty of bog and fuel.	From £1 to 2.	They generally receive from those who employ them a house and cabbage garden, one cow's grass, half an acre of corn sown, and half a rood of flax sown, with the right of turbary and mire or peat moss, to make manure or what not.

Fahan Upper and Lower, and Desertegney . Pop. 10,830.	Moville Lower . Pop. 5,785.	Moville Upper . Pop. 4,902.	Inchisland, part of Templemore . . Pop. 1,135.
Rev. Edward Maginn, P. P.	Rev. Charles Galway.	Rev. Stewart Marks.	Rev. Henry Scott.
In the three parishes or unions which I superintend there are about 150 persons (independent of servant boys and girls, usually called domestics) depending chiefly for their support on their daily labour. Of these I think I may safely say not more than 30 are in constant employment.	I cannot specify the exact number of those who are exclusively such, but I think the generality of the male inhabitants may be included in that class, their farms not being usually large enough to occupy them constantly, and their circumstances being such as to render a day's work an object to them.	I cannot say, as most of the labourers have some small portions of ground themselves, but suppose there might be from 50 to 60. All in occasional employ, except those employed steadily by gentlemen.	The labour is done by the cottiers, who amount to about 120, and by farm servants, say 37. The latter are constantly employed, and the former almost all pay their rent in work, at the rate of 5s. 4d. per day, with food; at which rate (5s. 4d. per day) they generally engage to work for the person under whom they hold, even after the rent is paid up.
They live as well as they can on the miserable pittance they receive when in employment, or on the few potatoes which they endeavour to grow during the period in which they are out of employment; many of the aforesaid description send their families out to beg, especially when they are for a length of time unemployed.	I cannot say how those not possessing farms can be maintained; a few, perhaps, by fishing.	They generally raise potatoes for themselves and families, and subsist on those when unemployed.	When not employed, they occupy themselves in gathering the sea drift, rack, and sweet grass, on which they set potatoes; there are some looms among them (say 20), in which they make druggat, shirting, and coarse gray cloth; in the summer months the herring fishing employs their time, and contributes to their support.
The ordinary diet, not only of the daily labourers, but also of by far the greatest portion of the farmers, is potatoes and salt in the winter season; a herring at times is considered a luxury; in the summer season they have some milk; Easter and Christmas excepted, they never taste flesh meat: with respect to the farmers, their farms, with a few exceptions, being small, they are obliged to dispose of all the grain that grows on them early in the season to pay their rents, tithes, &c.: during the week their clothing is wretched; many of them, I should say most of them, wear neither shoes nor stockings; when, however, they come out to market, or to divine service, they are somewhat better dressed: they generally reserve whatever clothes they can procure for such occasions.	Stirabout and potatoes, with salt herrings, or some inferior kind of fish: their clothing is tolerably good in general, but in some cases very bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes from November till May, and then oatmeal and potatoes from that till August, and milk when they can procure it: their clothing in general very bad.	As to diet, the farm servants get, for breakfast, stirabout or potatoes: dinner, potatoes and oatmeal, bread and butter, flesh meat three days in the week; supper, stirabout or summery: milk at all their meals: the diet of the cottiers much the same, with the exception of flesh meat, which some may, but the generality certainly cannot, afford; a salt herring supplies its place; milk too and butter are rarities with the most: clothing comfortable, of coarse cloth, home manufacture in many instances.
Daily wages vary from 8d. to 1s. without diet, and from 3d. to 6d. with it; servant boys found, receive from £2 10s. to £4 4s.; except in the spring and harvest seasons, there is scarcely any difference in the wages of daily labourers; at these periods there is sometimes an advance of from 2d. to 3d. per day.	From 11d. to 1s. in summer, from 8d. to 10d. in winter, or 10d. a day all the year round, without diet; or £5 5s. or £6 a-year, when dieted and lodged.	10d. per day the year round if in constant employment, and 9d. in winter, and 11d. in spring and summer, without diet; and from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	Wages—farm servants, £3 for the summer half-year, and £2 10s. for the winter one, beginning November and ending 1st of May; the cottiers engage to work for those under whom they hold, at 5s. 4d. per day, with diet; when employed by others they obtain 8d. summer, and 4d. in summer, and 10d. in winter, per diem.
From November to February, and from June to August.	In the middle of summer and winter.	From November till the 1st of April.	In November, December, and January.
Few, very few, women and children are employed in labour; these few weed gardens, and gather potatoes, receiving from 2d. to 4d. per day, without meat or drink.	They are usually found assisting at the busy times on their own farms, gathering potatoes, reaping corn, or pulling flax (now, alas! rarely), but they are seldom employed by others; when they are, the wages are about half those of men.	Women are not, unless in harvest, and children not, unless gathering potatoes; women 6d. per day, children 3d. per day, and fed.	Sometimes, but <i>very seldom</i> , in gathering potatoes and shearing; indeed, this occurs so rarely that I cannot say they are employed, but when they are so they get, for gathering potatoes 3d., and for shearing 6d., with food.
We have no task-work in this neighbourhood.	I believe not.	I know of no task-work.	Not, as far as I can learn, in the neighbourhood; in this particular parish known only by name.
A labourer in constant employment would earn about £13 per annum; he would consider himself most happy in having such a sum secured him under such circumstances; the half of the aforesaid sum, taking into account the time that most of our labourers are unemployed, would be deemed by them satisfactory.	I should think not more than £13, probably not so much.	From £5 to £6 in money, besides one rood of potatoes at least for themselves and families, as the labourers are mostly cottiers, for which they pay no rent, that is, for the land, but labour, and seed the potatoes themselves.	You are to recollect that the labour is done by the cottiers, who thus pay their rent, and are mostly always employed by those under whom they hold; but labour for eight months in the year. From the facility of gathering sea-weed the poor cottier derives great advantage; I have known above half an acre of potatoes to have been raised on rack and sea-weed collected by an industrious man who had merely a crose, and nearly three roods by another advanced in life, who had a little ass and car; the herring fishing is a means of living, but this is very variable.
The four children under 16 would receive for herding cattle, sheep, &c., about £1 10s. each, or from that to £1; it is not the custom here to work the mother of an average amount of employment, (by the word average I don't mean constant, but such employment as can be procured in this neighbourhood), would consider themselves well paid on receiving £10 annually.—N. B. As spinning in Enniskillen is altogether an unprofitable business, the female portion of the community have scarcely any employment within doors.	There is no regular employment for such, and therefore I cannot give a satisfactory answer to this Query.	I cannot say, as the women are all employed in spinning, and not at labour, and all the girls as soon as they can spin; little boys get from £1 to £1 10s., and fed, for herding cattle in summer; I might say in all £4.	Women and children are scarcely ever employed; lads, however, of 15 and upwards are hired for herds, and obtain from £2 10s. to £3 per annum, with food and lodging; boys of 12 years are sometimes hired; wages £2 per annum.
Of the kind of food which labourers use in this quarter the expense would not be great; allowing them three meals of potatoes, with salt, herring, or buttermilk, 4d. per day would on an average support each of them.	I should suppose from £4 10s. to £5.	From £4 to £6, as near as I can suppose.	I should think, taking the average price of provisions for the last three years, an able labourer could be fed for £10 10s. per annum, allowing him for breakfast, stirabout; for dinner, potatoes and milk, flesh meat three days in the week; and for supper, stirabout; butter and oatmeal bread constantly to dinner, and herrings occasionally.
In the town, wages for labour are paid in money; in the country places, by cottier takes or provisions.	In money and provisions.	Generally in money, unless where the farmer gives provisions to the labourers at the market price of the day.	Generally in money; sometimes, however, by provisions.
As the pasture attached to the villages is for the most part common, the herd who herds for the entire village receives from £1 to £1 10s. for the season, with diet.	Children are generally employed from 1st of May to 1st of November, for 13s. or 14s., with diet and lodging.	Little boys, from £1 to £1 10s.	From £2 10s. to £3 per annum above 15 years; boys under that age (say from 12 to 15 years old), when hired, which is very rarely, get at the highest £2 per annum, exclusive of food and lodging.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Ennishowen, Kilmacrenan.

Inchisland, part of Templemore . . Pop. 1,135.	Aughanuncheon . Pop. 1,848.	Aughnish . . Pop. 1,938.	Clondohorkey . . Pop. 6,479.
Rev. Samuel Armour, P. M.	Rev. M. M' Menaman, P. P.	Rev. Hugh M' Faddin, P. P.	Rev. Joseph Magee, P. P.
There are 130. 80 of these are in constant employment, and the remainder occasional.	Generally in constant employ.	About 100 in the town and vicinity of Ramelton. Mostly in constant employment.	An immense number of labourers. From 20 to 30 constantly employed by A. R. Stewart, a few by Captain Hart.
They live at their own expense, &c.	On the potatoes they cultivate at after hours in summer.	Mostly employed.	Maintained by the potatoes they have been able to cultivate.
The principal food potatoes, sometimes milk, and fish, &c.; their clothing indifferent.	Potatoes: clothing generally bad.	Their diet is indifferent, and their clothing not good.	Potatoes principally: clothing very bad.
Their wages throughout the year are from 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> with diet.	9 <i>d.</i> without diet; the same in winter.	From 10 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> without diet, from 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> with diet, in summer; winter nearly the same.	A. R. Stewart, Esq. gives 9 <i>d.</i> without diet; and from others they get 6 <i>d.</i> in harvest with diet.
From November to February.	In winter.	Winter.	In winter and a part of summer they are least employed.
A few in harvest, wages about 6 <i>d.</i>	They are not generally employed.	They are not generally employed.	Women and children are never employed in this parish.
Not general.	It is not general.	No.	Task-work is not general.
The average amount of a common labourer throughout the year, with his diet, is £6; few employed otherwise.	About £11 14 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> if employed, but they are not constantly employed.	Were he in constant employment he might earn £14.	There is no employment of the kind prevalent in this parish.
Since the decline of the linen manufacture, females can make but little; a boy about 16 years of age could earn about £2 10 <i>s.</i> per year.	Women and children are not employed.	They are not employed.	Answered in the above.
About £8 per year.	From £6 to £7.	From £6 to £7.	There are no such persons employed in this parish.
Labour is generally paid in money and tenement in this parish.	Usually in money; in provisions sometimes.	Mostly in money.	Usually paid in money: sometimes by provisions.
They are hired from £1 10 <i>s.</i> to £3 yearly.	From 15 <i>s.</i> to £1 by the half-year.	From 12 <i>s.</i> to £1 half-yearly in summer; in winter seldom employed.	Boys, who herd in the summer season, from 12 <i>s.</i> to £1 for the half-year.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Kilmacrenan, Raphoe.

Clondehorkey . . Pop. 6,479.	Clonderadock . . Pop. 9,596.	Conwall . . Pop. 12,979.	Conwall . . Pop. 12,979.
Rev. David Reid, A. M.	Rev. Peter Gallagher, P. P.	Rev. M. M'Menaman, P. P.	John Haslett, Esq. J. P.
This is impossible for me to tell.	Six or seven employed by Captain Babington.	From 50 to 100 about the town; few in other parts of the parish.	—
Some on their previous industry, and when that is exhausted, they purchase on credit at double value till they earn the price.	Mostly employed.	About the town and neighbourhood they are, I may say, constantly employed; when out of employment, on the potatoes they cultivate.	—
Potatoes in general; some with little else than salt, and a few with a little milk: clothing not of the worst description.	Potatoes; very bad, as in every other part of this country.	As in every other part of the country, the diet is indifferent and clothing bad.	Clothing very bad; food, potatoes.
With diet, 6d. in summer, and 10d. without diet; during the winter quarter, little or perhaps no employment.	10d. without diet, 6d. with diet; in summer, 1s. without diet, 8d. with diet.	1s. in summer, without diet; from 8d. to 10d. in winter, without diet; few are employed at lower rates in the country with diet.	6d. without food; 10d. with food.
In the winter quarter.	In winter.	They are least employed in winter.	Winter.
Women here are almost never employed to labour, and children are only employed to herd at very small wages.	No.	Women and children are not employed; a few are employed in harvest.	Men latterly; women and children formerly.
No.	No.	Very partially.	Not in general.
From £12 to £13 per annum.	About £12 or £13.	About £10.	About two-thirds of his time.
If employed, they might earn from £40 to £50 per annum.	They are not employed.	They have no employment.	About one-third.
From £5 to £6.	About £6 or £7.	I think from £6 to £7.	About 4d. per day.
Wages are paid here in the three ways.	Usually in money.	Mostly in money.	Money and provisions.
For their diet and wages.	At from 14s. to £1 per summer half-year.	There are few herds in this parish; little boys are hired by the half year at from 14s. to £1.	No such thing.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Kilmacrenan.

Kilgarvan . . Pop. 3,643.	Kilgarvan and Tully. Pop. 9,739.	Mevagh . . Pop. 6,048.	Ryettulloghobegly . Pop.10,466.
Rev. Robert Anderson, P. M.	Rev. W. Carolan, P. P.	Rev. Daniel O'Donnell, P. P.	Rev. David Irwine.
Labourers in constant employment in or about 40, in occasional employment in or about 200.	In these parishes about 150 servant men, and about 30 in constant employment.	The farms here are generally small, few labourers are employed; a considerable number of hired servants.	The farms are small, and the labour of each farm is generally done by the owner and his family, therefore not many labourers employed by others, and very few in constant employment.
When out of employment they must seek for alms or perish.	By the potatoes they cultivated.	—	Almost all have some potatoes planted.
The ordinary diet of the labouring class is potatoes, salt, and salt fish: clothing home-made, and old bought clothes.	Potatoes principally: clothing very indifferent.	The diet and clothing of the few who are employed are very indifferent.	Generally potatoes, milk, and butter; their clothing home-made flannels and cloth.
The daily wages of labourers during the winter season, without diet, 8d. per day, and with diet 5d; summer, without diet, 10d., and with diet 6d.	A few are employed in spring and harvest at 6d. per day with diet, and 10d. without it.	In summer 10d., and in winter 6d., with their diet.	In summer they get from 8d. to 10d. with diet, and in winter 6d.; there are scarcely any employed without diet.
From the 1st of December to the 1st of March no employment.	Winter.	In winter they are least employed.	In summer and winter.
Women only employed in the flax and harvest seasons, rate of wages from 6d. to 3d. per day; for children no employment.	Sometimes in harvest.	Women and children are never employed in labour in this parish.	Scarcely any women or children employed in labour.
No task-work in this parish.	No.	No task-work.	Scarcely any task-work done.
Employment not constant in this parish; including harvest work and other advantages, not more than £5 per year.	In constant employment from £8 to £10.	There are none of the description required in this parish.	If a labourer got constant employment he would be worth £10 or £12 in the year; at an average he might earn £8 with his diet.
The average amount of a labourer's wife and of four children, if obtaining employment, not more than £3.	Not employed in these parishes.	—	They might earn £8 at an average.
The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer in full work, at the average price of provisions during each of the last three years, £5.	£6.	—	I should suppose about £6 per year.
Wages for labour paid in money and provisions.	Partly in both.	Paid as stated in answer to Query 35, Appendix F.	Wages are usually paid in money, very seldom in provisions.
The terms upon which herds are usually hired in this parish are from £1 to 5s.	From 12s. to £1 per half year.	They generally get from £1 to £1 10s. half-yearly.	Little boys are usually hired by the farmers for herds; no others are employed.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Kilmacrenan, Raphoe.

Tully and Aughnish. Pop. 8,034.	Tully and Aughnish. Pop. 8,034.	Clonleigh . . Pop. 5,941.	Clonleigh . . Pop. 5,941.
Rev. Samuel Gamble.	Rev. Edward Reid, P. M.	Rev. James Houston, P. M.	Rev. Arthur M'Hugh, P. P.
I cannot ascertain how many labourers, the number is not very great. Some are only in occasional employment.	I know not the number of labourers; but very few are in constant employment.	This I cannot answer with any degree of accuracy, as the number differs so much at different seasons.	Cannot accurately reply to this query, the number differs so much at different seasons.
They are ill off when unemployed, and relieved generally by the kindness of their neighbours giving a little credit.	By potatoes, which they cultivate when unemployed. from manure scraped together by them throughout the winter, aided by the industry of their women.	As they are generally cottiers, they live upon potatoes raised by them throughout the winter, aided	Labourers are mostly all cottiers: they contrive to make some manure by drawing moor or bog-stuff to their little cabin-doors, where they
have a sink-hole to sour it; the landlord, in the spring of the year, gives them as much exhausted land as they can manure (or he can spare) to plant potatoes on, the landlord's remuneration being the manuring of his land: when out of employment, they live on the potatoes (the fruit of their labour) and salt: the women earn little or nothing since the depression of the linen trade.			
Potatoes and milk, or salted fish; and, but more seldom, oatmeal porridge.	Ordinary diet potatoes: clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes and salt, or butter-milk if they can procure it, or salt herrings, which they seem to relish much: clothing in general not bad.	Potatoes and salt, sometimes a little buttermilk; a salt herring is considered a luxury: clothing tolerable.
From 8d. to 10d. in the winter, without food, and from 1s. to 1s. 3d. in summer (but seldom 1s. 3d.); 6d. to 8d., with food, is usual at all seasons.	From 6d. to 8d. with diet, and from 10d. to 1s. without diet; and about a penny a-day less in winter.	10d. generally throughout the year, without diet; sometimes only 8d. in winter; from 5d. to 8d. with food.	10d. all the year without diet, and some only 8d.; 8d. and 6d. with diet: they generally prefer wages without diet, in order to be able to save something to feed their families.
They are least employed in December, January, and July, or August; but difference of seasons causes some change.	—	In June and July, and perhaps part of August; November, December, and January.	June, July, and part of August; November, December, and January.
Not so much, I think, as in some other parts of Ireland: they get little; 6d. to 8d., I believe, is a woman's wages without food; children get little in this way.	Women and children are very little employed in labour; wages from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	They are very little employed, except sometimes in harvest, and at the laying in of the potato crop, when they receive from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Not usually, except in the hurry of harvest; women and children are employed at the season of digging potatoes, at from 3d. to 4d. per diem.
Not general; some occasional jobs.	Not much task-work.	Mr. Knox, the rector, gets something done in that way, but no one else in the parish, I believe.	None, unless a little to Mr. Knox the rector.
I cannot put it to more than from £10 to £12; that is, as labourers now are here.	From £10 to £12 a-year. which I believe is the average price of labour, he will earn £13 0s. 10d. yearly, supposing him to have constant employment on the working days throughout the year; no task-work, except as above: he has little other advantages, as he generally pays high for his tenement.	If he receive 10d. per day,	By deducting 52 Sundays from 365 days, 313 remain in the year, and by allowing him 10d. per day, he would earn £3 10s.; no task-work in this parish, save what is done to Mr. Knox: he has no
I should not think more than from £13 to £14.	Very little; as, from the low price of yarn, nothing can be made by spinning.	This will depend much upon the sex of the children; women and female children can earn very little	This must, in a great measure, depend on the sex; women and little girls can earn little or nothing by spinning, since the decline of the linen trade; if boys, they may earn something if they get employment, but that rarely happens; little
by spinning, in consequence of the depression of the linen trade; little boys are often hired in summer to take care of the farmers' cattle, and get from 12s. to 15s. for the half year: the amount yearly, in either case, I know not. boys are hired in summer to herd the farmers' cattle, and get generally from 12s. to 15s. for that half year; little girls generally nurse the children of such as can employ them, and get little more than their diet; a poor man having a large family and not able to support them, is glad to get any employment for them.			
As near as I could suppose, about from £7 to £9, as they live at present.	About £10 a-year.	I think it would take 5d. or 6d. per day to feed him as farmers feed their servants.	I conceive between £5 and £6.
In money or provisions generally, when not for rent.	Sometimes in money, and frequently in potatoes.	They are paid either in money or provisions, as the contract is made; no con acre system.	I believe partly in both; no con acres.
From 15s. to £1 5s.	By the half year.	There are no regular herds; little boys are hired, when necessary, to take care of the cattle in the summer time, at perhaps from 12s. to 16s. or so.	No regular herds; farmers of every description hire little boys in the summer season, at from 12s. to 16s. or thereabouts.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Clonleigh . . Pop. 5,941.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 13,344.
Rev. William Knox.	Rev. Charles Irving.	Rev. R. Delap.	Johnston Mansfield, Esq. J.P.
This would be impossible to reply to with any degree of certainty, the numbers differ so much at different seasons.	It is estimated that there are 600 labourers in this parish, and about the same number of hired farm-servants. Out of the 600 labourers, about one-third are constantly employed; the remainder occasionally employed.	Above 100. Half constantly, half occasionally employed.	About 660 labourers, generally unmarried men, live in the farmers' houses, and are hired by the half-year. About 700 labourers occasionally employed by the day.
They generally have small holdings that supply them with potatoes, and their wives make some little by spinning.	By their savings when employed, and by the potatoes raised on farmers' ground, for which they pay no additional rent.	By getting provisions on credit, and by the produce of the potato garden.	Most of the poor families cultivate as many potatoes as they can; when those are used they are obliged to get provisions from their landlords and employers on credit at an advanced price.
Potatoes and salt, and often milk: their clothing by no means bad, and on Sundays very respectable.	Ordinary diet oatmeal and potatoes: clothing coarse, but suitable to their condition, and, with few exceptions, decent.	Potatoes, meal, milk, and herrings: clothing often indifferent.	Potatoes almost constantly, sometimes without milk or herrings, oaten bread and stirabout occasionally; and generally bad clothes.
10d. all the year, without food, some only 8d. in winter; 6d. and 8d. with food.	Constant labourers are paid 1s. a-day in summer, and 10d. a-day in winter, without diet; occasional labourers something more, according to the nature of the employment.	Summer, without diet, 10d., in harvest more; with diet, 8d. winter 9d. occasional labourers get 10d. and their meat; when constantly fed and employed 5d. to 6d. per day is customary; mowers and thatchers without diet 1s. 8d. per day, and 1s. 5d. when fed.	The usual wages for day-labourers without diet, in spring and summer, are 10d., in winter 9d. to those constantly employed; occasional labourers get 10d. and their meat; when constantly fed and employed 5d. to 6d. per day is customary; mowers and thatchers without diet 1s. 8d. per day, and 1s. 5d. when fed.
June, July, and part of August; November, December, and January.	From the middle of November to the middle of February in winter; and the months of June and July in summer.	July, December, and January.	July, August, December, and January.
Very little; at from 3d. to 4d. per diem.	Women and children are not usually employed, except in hay or corn harvest, and when they are saving turf for their own fuel.	Not, except in a very few instances; they usually work at spinning in their houses.	Women and children are seldom employed in agriculture, except haymaking, weeding, gathering and laying potatoes, and working at flax; wages usually 4d. to 5d. a-day without diet.
No; I am not aware of any, except a little done for myself.	Task-work is not general; the cutting of grass, hay, and grain by the acre may be considered the general task-work in the parish.	No.	Very little in use, except making ditches and drains; when labourers are employed by task, farmers do not think sufficient care is used.
If he receives 10d. a-day for 250 days, £10 8s. in a year, I conceive it will be about an average both in money and work; no task-work of any consequence: I do not conceive he has any other advantage, generally speaking, as he pays high for his house, &c.	It may be estimated at £13 per annum.	Something above £12.	A first-rate labourer, who can plough, mow, and thatch, in constant employment, can work about 300 days in a year, at 10d., which will amount to £12 10s.; about two-thirds of the day-labourers get constant employment; this number are better off than the generality of farmers since the great depression in the value of all agricultural produce.
This must depend on the sex of the children; a wife and four daughters might make about as much as the husband, say £10 amongst them, by spinning; if boys, somewhat more, if they could obtain work, which I do not think they all could.	Perhaps 3d. a-day for the year, equal to £3 18s. per annum.	About £7.	About £7 a-year is as much as a family of this age and number generally earn, two of them supposed to be girls employed spinning.
About 3d. a-day, allowing some milk, stirabout and potatoes.	About £4 15s.	Between £5 and £6.	With economy, about 3½d. per day, or £5 14s. a year; his food potatoes generally, oaten bread, stirabout, and milk occasionally.
In money.	In money.	In money.	In money.
I do not know of any regular herds.	Very few herds are employed in this parish; those who are, are mostly boys, in the summer season, who are dieted with their employers, and receive about 15s. for wages during that time.	At 16s. the half-year.	In summer about 70 boys are employed as herds at 16s. or 17s. the half-year, and live in the farmers' houses; there are no grazing farms, except in the mountains, where herds get a house, one or two acres of ground to cultivate, and the green of two or four cows, in proportion to the extent of the mountain.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Donaghmore . Pop. 13,344.	Donaghmore . Pop. 13,344.	Killea . . Pop. 928.	Killea . . Pop. 928.
Rev. William Dickey.	John Cochran, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Samuel Craig, P. M.	Rev. William Lodge, J. P.
I am not certain as to the number of labourers.	Cannot answer.	There are, perhaps, 40 or 50 day-labourers in this parish, comprehending those who work at flax mills in winter.	From 50 to 60, besides hired servants. All in constant employment, or nearly so.
Most of the poor have a few potatoes planted, which support their families part of the year.	—	Labourers are seldom out of employment here, and when they happen to be a few days idle they have generally potatoes for support which they raised from their own manure, by having laid it on a neighbour's land.	Chiefly on their potato crop.
Potatoes almost constantly when at home, often without milk or herrings; and very bad clothes. Those who are employed by respectable farmers are well fed and well paid, and are able, when careful, to clothe themselves decently.	Potatoes, stirabout, and milk, are the ordinary diet of the labouring classes: clothing in general very bad, chiefly composed of druggit and flannel, home manufacture.	The ordinary diet is chiefly potatoes with a little oatmeal: the clothing is very mean.	The clothing in general is tolerably good: the diet potatoes, herrings, and oatmeal, in spring and summer.
The wages of labourers vary according to the slackness or urgency of business; those constantly employed get generally in summer and spring 10d. per day, without diet, 9d. in winter; when fed 5d. to 6d.	10d. in summer and 8d. in winter without diet; about half this with diet, unless employed by the season; prices are higher for separate days' work.	The daily wages of labourers vary from 5d. to 8d. with diet, and 10d. without diet, through a season, though a reaper would get 1s. per day during a short time in harvest.	With diet from 4d. to 6d. in winter, and from 6d. to 8d. in summer; without diet from 8d. to 10d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. 1d. in summer.
July, August, December, and January.	Winter.	In winter.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.
Women and children are seldom employed in agriculture except in the time of haymaking, and working with flax, or of planting and gathering potatoes: wages usually from 4d. to 5d. per day, without food.	Employed at haymaking at the rate of 5d. or 6d. per day; seldom employed at any other work.	Women and children are seldom employed here except in harvest; and where women are employed, they are allowed half the wages given to men.	No, unless occasionally in the flax harvest and in gathering potatoes: wages from 4d. to 8d.
I believe it is not general.	No.	Not general, except in some pieces of ditching or draining.	No.
A first-rate labourer, in constant employment, can work about 300 days in each year, (225 at 10d. and 75 at 9d., amount to £12 3s. 9d.) and is better off than the generality of farmers, on the late takings, from the great depression in the value of agricultural produce.	About £12, or £12 12s., annually.	A labourer in constant employ can earn from £11 to £12 sterling in a year, making due allowance for wet days, on which he will be unemployed.	About £12.
About £7 a-year is as much as a family of this age and number generally earn, two of them supposed to be girls employed in spinning.	Cannot answer, as their employment is so uncertain.	About £14 sterling, as the whole of his wife's exertions will be requisite to prepare food, to wash and mend clothes, &c. &c.	Possibly about £15.
With rigid economy about £5 6s. 5½d. a-year.	From £4 to £5 per annum.	Probably £5 sterling, for the kind of diet he uses when at home; it would require considerably more to purchase the food which is afforded to a labourer in a farmer's house.	£9 if fed by employer, £5 if fed at home.
—	In money and provisions.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money.	Partly in money and partly in oatmeal and potatoes.
There are no herds in this parish, except on mountains, where the herds get a house, one or two acres of ground to crop, and the grass of two or four cows, in proportion to the size of the mountain: the wages of herd boys, who live in the farmers' houses, are 16s. or 17s. the half-year.	Cannot answer; no extensive grazing in the parish.	They are hired from 18s. to £1 5s. during the summer half-year.	From £1 5s. to £1 10s. for the six summer months.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Killea . . Pop. 928.	Leck . . Pop. 4,036.	Leck . . Pop. 4,036.	Raphoe . . Pop. 6,227.
Robert M'Clintock, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James M'Ginley, P. P.	Rev. John Chambers.	William Fenwick, Esq. J. P.
I should think the parish contained upwards of 60 labourers. All generally in constant employment.	100 servant men. 40 in occasional employment.	Cannot say. tion from intelligent farmers as to the number of labourers in their respective townlands, but I fear the result will be incorrect: by 14 townlands taken out of 45, the gross number of labourers in the parish would appear to be 440, exclusive of the town of Raphoe which contains 75 labourers.	I have taken much pains to ascertain the number of labourers in the parish, by getting information from intelligent farmers as to the number of labourers in their respective townlands, but I fear the result will be incorrect: by 14 townlands taken out of 45, the gross number of labourers in the parish would appear to be 440, exclusive of the town of Raphoe which contains 75 labourers.
By the potato crops in their gardens.	By eating potatoes, which they cultivate in after hours.	Cannot say.	A man and a small family will make as much manure, when not working for hire, as will crop land with potatoes sufficient to support them for six months.
The diet consists of potatoes and salt herrings, and oatmeal in the summer half of the year: the clothing of the people is tolerably good, and there is a very visible improvement in that respect within the last few years.	Potatoes: miserably clothed.	Generally on potatoes and milk: clothing indifferent.	Potatoes and buttermilk, and very often water; also oatmeal when they can afford it, which is seldom: the clothing, generally, is as bad as it can possibly be.
With diet, from 4d. to 6d. in winter, and from 6d. to 8d. in summer; without diet, from 8d. to 10d. in winter, and from 11d. to 1s. 1d. in summer.	10d. without diet, and from 4d. to 6d. with diet.	Average wages in summer 1s., in winter 10d.; all without diet.	A labourer with diet will obtain 6d. per day, winter and summer; without diet in winter 8d., in summer 1s.
They are least employed between December and March.	Winter.	In winter.	December, January, February, and July, afford very little employment to the day labourer
They are not much employed except at the flax crop, and in gathering potatoes; wages from 4d. to 8d. per day.	Not usually employed.	Few employed except in harvest; wages from 8d. to 1s.	They are not <i>usually</i> employed for wages.
Task-work is not general.	Not general.	Is not general.	Task-work is common; as, for instance, ditching by the perch, 1s.; French drains, per perch, 3d.; setting potatoes per rood, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; reaping per acre, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; mowing per acre, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.
About £12 per year.	From £8 to £10; but are not constantly employed.	From £12 to £15 per year, without diet.	Average employment of an average labourer eight months in the year, giving £8 3s. 4d.; by making manure and the potatoes therefrom £4; profit on rearing a pig £1 5s.
Probably about £15.	Women and children are not employed.	Children of that description are in general hired to farmers at from £2 to £4 per year. £13 to £15 per annum, one such family with another; the mother earns nothing.	A girl of 15 years may earn 10d. per week spinning; a boy of 10 or 12 years may earn £1 per annum: I should say the father and his four children may earn from
If fed by a respectable farmer about £9, if at home £5 or £6.	£6, or thereabouts. 104 lbs. of butter, £2 12s.; buttermilk, £1 6s.; total, £7 15s.; but as almost all labourers have house-rent, fuel, light, and washing to pay for, besides purchasing clothes, the surplus of £6 10s. is insufficient, and therefore the least he ought to have he cannot afford, leaving any family out of the question.	From £7 to £8.	52 pecks of meal, £2 12s.; 20 measures of potatoes, £1 5s.; his wages, £14 6s. per annum: but as almost all labourers have house-rent, fuel, light, and washing to pay for, besides purchasing clothes, the surplus of £6 10s. is insufficient, and therefore the least he ought to have he cannot afford, leaving any family out of the question.
Wages are paid partly in money and partly in provisions.	Usually in money, sometimes in provisions.	Generally in money.	In money.
Their wages are from £1 to £1 10s. for the summer months.	From 12s. to £1 half-yearly; in winter not much employed.	Generally boys hired from £2 to £4 per year.	For the herds required by farmers, owing to the general bad state of fences, boys are hired at 15s. or 17s. the half-year.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Raphoe.

Raphoe . . Pop. 6,227.	Rayemoaghy . Pop. 5,754.	Rayemoaghy . Pop. 5,754.	Stranorlar . . Pop. 6,128.
Rev. W. D. Killen, P. M.	Rev. James Rentoul, P. M.	Rev. John Usher, D. D.	Rev. Thomas Fullarton.
I cannot answer this query.	I have no means of knowing correctly the number of labourers, but must refer you to the returns of the enumerators of the population.	I cannot tell.	According to the Population Return, 463 agricultural labourers, and six not agricultural: but how many in constant, or in occasional employment, I cannot say.
When out of employment they generally collect manure, and they thus raise potatoes, by which they are supported: the farmers are willing to give them potato ground rent free, as the land is improved by the manure.	On the proceeds of their labour when employed, or by subsisting on half food.	Few are quite out of employment; they generally work, when occasionally employed, four or five days in the week for their landlord, paying in this way their rent: those out of employment can only beg.	By potatoes, which they have planted, or by provisions procured on credit, to be paid for when they get employment.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, or potatoes and herrings: the clothing is of the worst description.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with occasionally milk and fish: the clothes when bought are often second hand, and when new consist of kersey or fustian.	Potatoes and milk is their ordinary diet; when they have no way of grazing a cow, they purchase the milk; part of the year they have one meal a-day of stirabout: their clothing is a coarse forest cloth, generally worn to rags. It is, indeed, often the case that potatoes and salt are their only diet, having no way of getting milk.	Potatoes and milk, or herrings, butter, oatmeal: the clothing of those in the towns is tolerably good, but of those in the mountains and country wretchedly bad.
Labourers, with diet, receive generally about 5 <i>d.</i> per day; without diet they receive 1 <i>s.</i> in summer, and 10 <i>d.</i> in winter.	Without diet 1 <i>s.</i> , in summer, and 10 <i>d.</i> in winter; with diet 8 <i>d.</i> summer, and 6 <i>d.</i> in winter.	Daily wages, always with diet, both in summer and winter, are from 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> a-day.	In summer, with diet, 6 <i>d.</i> or 7 <i>d.</i> , without diet 9 <i>d.</i> or 10 <i>d.</i> ; in winter, with diet, 4 <i>d.</i> or 5 <i>d.</i> , without diet 9 <i>d.</i> or 10 <i>d.</i>
In January and July.	Least employed from November to February.	From 1st November to 1st February.	From the beginning of December to the beginning of March.
They are but little employed; when employed they receive about 6 <i>d.</i> a-day, without diet. 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> for women, and 3 <i>d.</i> for children, per diem.	Women and children seldom employed in labour unless in harvest and getting in potatoes; wages, with diet, from 4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> for women, and 3 <i>d.</i> for children, per diem.	Women are seldom employed, except in the harvest; wages 6 <i>d.</i> a-day, with diet, for reaping, and spreading, and pulling flax; children in laying seed for potatoes in spring, and gathering them in autumn, at 3 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>d.</i> a-day, with diet: the boys are employed also in herding cattle in summer, and get about £1 for the half-year, with diet.	No, unless in working with flax, and in dropping or gathering potatoes; they are paid at half the rate paid to men.
No.	Not often employed at task-work, unless making ditches, or cutting oats by the acre.	It is not.	Task-work is not general.
About £10.	About £13 per annum, including advantages.	From £7 to £8. "other advantages and means of living;" but supposing that he has an average employment of eight months in the year, at the wages above stated, I suppose he might earn between £9 and £10, exclusive of any other advantages.	I do not understand what is meant by the expression, "other advantages and means of living;" but supposing that he has an average employment of eight months in the year, at the wages above stated, I suppose he might earn between £9 and £10, exclusive of any other advantages.
I have already said that women and children are very little employed.	As to what the family <i>might</i> earn, had they employment, I cannot say, but this I know, that the wife can make nothing, and the children, if hired out to herd cattle, if boys, would get about £1 5 <i>s.</i> in summer, and 18 <i>s.</i> in winter; if girls, one of 16 years, would get about 12 <i>s.</i> or 14 <i>s.</i> half-yearly; but the wages would not do much more than clothe them.	His wife, if able, by her husband's labour to get money to buy flax, may make £3 a-year: four children would hardly ever get employment; two of them might be hired to farmers, and get, the eldest about £1 5 <i>s.</i> by the half-year, and the younger about 13 <i>s.</i> per half-year.	There is now so little remuneration for spinning, that the produce of the wife's labour cannot be much calculated on.
About £5.	About £7 per annum.	About £6.	I should suppose, according to the rate stated in reply to Query 9, the expense might be about £6.
Wages are usually paid in money.	Chiefly in money.	Sometimes in money, or its equivalent in provisions.	Wages are paid in money, or provisions, or both, as may suit the labourer.
Herds are almost unknown in this parish.	We have no herds, as there are no waste farms, but boys are hired to herd, having their food, from 16 <i>s.</i> to £1 10 <i>s.</i> , according to the extent of their herding.	Children are usually employed as herds, at about £1 for the half-year, with diet: this only in summer. has a house and a small portion of the pasture land on the border of the reclaimed ground.	Owing to the improvement in fencing, herds are not much employed; but in mountain districts the herd generally occupies a portion of reclaimed ground.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Baronies Raphoe, Tyrhugh.

Stranorlar . . Pop. 6,128.	Taughboyne . Pop. 6,345.	Donegal . . Pop. 6,260.	Donegal . . Pop. 6,260.
Rev. J. Steele, P. M.	Rev. John Lecky.	Rev. Neal O'Callaghan, P. P.	Rev. William Niblock, P. M.
About 400, of whom about 50 only are in occasional employment.	I am not able to answer this query, but I should think that not more than one-eighth of the aggregate number are only occasionally employed.	About the town there are from 60 to 80 employed, in the country about 50. Mostly employed.	About 200, but occasionally employed.
By their former earnings, credit, or mendicancy.	When out of employment, they generally maintain themselves by what they have saved of their earnings when employed.	By the potatoes they cultivate.	Get provisions on credit till they are employed.
Potatoes, butter, milk, with (occasionally) fish and flesh meat, <i>oaten</i> meal, and very rarely <i>wheaten</i> ; clothing very poor, woollen, cotton, and linen.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes is potatoes; and they are in general but poorly clothed.	Potatoes generally; clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes and milk when they are able to get it; the labouring classes are scarcely half clothed.
Those who are permanently engaged, get 9d. per diem without diet, and occasional labourers get 1s.; diet reduces their wages about 4d. per day; summer and winter much the same.	In this parish the farmers usually engage their labourers for six months, and pay them about 5d. per day with diet; when engaged by the day, without diet, they receive in summer about 1s. and 6d. in winter.	Without diet from 10d. to 1s., with diet 5d. to 7d.	In summer, without diet 1s. per day, with diet 8d.; in winter, with diet 6d., without it 8d.
In the months of June, July, November, December, January, and February.	From November to February, and from June to August.	In winter.	In winter, from November to March.
Very rarely, except in the heat of harvest, and then at about half the rate of men.	It is not usual to employ either women or children in labour in this parish.	They are not employed.	Neither women nor children are employed, because there is none for them.
No.	—	No, it is not.	There is no task-work in it.
About £9 per annum.	—	An average labourer, if employed, would get from £12 to £14, but they are not constantly employed.	At the average rate of employment (there being no task-work), a labourer without diet would earn about £8 a-year.
About £14 per annum.	—	From £3 to £4, but they are seldom employed.	There is little or no employment for wife or children in this parish, the poor labourer being obliged to support them in the wretched way they are supported out of his own earnings.
About £6 yearly.	—	From £6 to £8.	The labourers are scarcely able to expend 4d. a-day in food of the poorest description.
Usually in money and provisions.	Labour is generally paid in money, but, when provisions would be preferred, they are sometimes given.	Usually paid in money.	The labourers are generally paid in provisions, and not in money; they are paid by getting potatoes from their employers generally, except in the town, where they get money.
About £1 with diet for the summer six months.	Every farmer pays a little boy for taking care of his own cattle.	There are few herds here with land; little boys are hired at about £1 the half year.	We have no herds in the parish.

ULSTER—County Donegal—Barony Tyrnagh.

Drimholm . . Pop. 8,501.	Drimholm . . Pop. 8,501.	Kilbarron, and part of Innismac-saint . . Pop. 15,751.	Kilbarron . . Pop. 10,521.
Rev. Patrick Kelly, P. P.	Rev. M. G. Fenwick.	Charles Ferguson, Esq. J. P.	Thomas J. Atkinson, Esq. J. P.
There are about 30 occasionally employed, and in some periods of the year more.	As far as I can ascertain, there are 427 labourers in my parish; of whom about one-sixth are in constant employment.	Cannot answer. who work at repairs of roads only when unemployed.	Can form no opinion; many labouring occasionally who hold small farms, and small farmers generally employing servants who live in their houses, besides many farmers
By the potatoes they cultivate.	Only through the provident and thrifty use of their earnings whilst in employment.	—	Supported chiefly by the industry of their families, and some little store of provisions, frequently obtaining provisions on credit till work comes on.
Potatoes generally; clothing very miserable.	Potatoes, and sometimes, though very rarely, oatmeal stirabout for a part of the year: their clothing poor enough, but still much better than I have seen in many other parts of Ireland.	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes and milk, herrings or other fish, and frequently, when out of employment, potatoes and salt; sometimes, when employed, stirabout and milk for breakfast, and even this diet seldom more than twice a-day: generally coarse, bad, filthy, and uncomfortable in their clothing; and universally bad shoes and stockings.	Potatoes their chief diet, with milk or fish, and oatmeal occasionally: clothing tolerably good.
Without diet 10d. per day; with diet 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	10d. per day in summer, 8d. in winter, without diet; a labourer with diet gets about £2 15s. the half-year.	Labourers, generally, in this district work without diet, and are paid from 8d. to 1s. a-day for ordinary labour-work.	If occasional, generally 1s.; about the town sometimes more,—as much as 1s. 3d.; if constantly employed, from 9d. to 10d. per day.
In winter.	During the months of January, June, July, and December.	In winter, say from November to March; and in summer, say from June to September.	The three winter months, and a short time previous to the harvest.
They are not employed.	They are not usually employed, but when they are their wages vary from 2d. to 6d. per day.	There is no description of labour in this district at which women or children could be employed, except at the season of digging in the potatoes, when they are generally employed for a few days picking.	Women very seldom; children in spring and harvest, chiefly dropping and gathering potatoes, and receive from 4d. to 5d.
No, it is not.	It is by no means uncommon in such works as can readily be agreed for by measurement.	Task-work is not common.	Not general.
They are not constantly employed. £11 might be the amount of earnings in the year.	I have made what inquiry I could, and find that £10 or £11 might be the amount of earnings in the year.	I am of opinion that the common labourer, if wholly dependent on his day wages, would not be able to average more than from 4d. to 6d. a-day, taking in the whole year; but there are few, if any, of them who do not rear a pig or two, which commonly enables them to pay the rent of their cabins; they also gather heaps of manure about their cabins, on which they plant a quantity of potatoes, usually sufficient to supply them and their families for four, five, or six months in the year; this crop of potatoes is generally planted and housed in days when other employment cannot be got.	About £9 per annum.
Were they employed they would earn from £4 to £5.	I can form no judgment.	—	Formerly the family could earn at least as much as the man, but since the falling off of the linen trade the family can earn very little; I should suppose few families earn 2s. weekly.
From £4 to £5.	For such food as they generally get in their own houses, I should say that £6 would meet the expense.	I am of opinion that a labourer might, for the last three years, be fed with wholesome and nutritious food for an expense of £12 per year, allowing potatoes and milk, or stirabout and milk, for breakfast and supper, and potatoes and butter or fish for dinner five days in the week, and butcher's meat for the other two days for dinner.	Were he to purchase it daily, and at his own cost, I think 3d. per diem.
Usually paid in money.	The labourers of farmers in this parish are commonly paid partly in money and partly in provisions.	Sometimes the con acre rent is wrought in, but generally labourers are paid in money.	Farmers frequently pay their labourers in meal or potatoes, and a very few may partly in con acres; the former I think a mutual benefit, as the labourer saves his day going to market, and the master the same.
No herds here; little boys at about £1 in the year.	Very usually by agreement for a cabin, an acre of ground, a cow's grass, and, perhaps, a proportion of turbary.	Herds are usually given a house, a cow's grass, and room to plant potatoes on their manor, and also a small yearly salary, say £3 or £4.	Herds are generally paid by a piece of land, on which they have a house, and by the grass of a cow or cows.

ULSTER—Counties Donegal, Down—Baronies Tyrhugh, Boyleagh, Ardes.

Kilbarron . . Pop. 10,521.	Kilbarron, Innismacsaigh, Drimholm, Killybegs, Glen, Inniskeel, Lettermacward, and Donegal . . Pop. about 54,057.	Templecarne . . Pop. 5,461.	Ardkeen . . Pop. 2,176.
Rev. John Cummins, P. P.	Colonel Edward Conolly, J. P., Dep.-Lieut.	Rev. N. Ryan, P. P.	Rev. Andrew O'Beirne, jun.
About 400 labourers. In constant employment, about 100.	—	—	About 250, besides the families of the farmers; they are employed in tillage. 200 constantly, 50 occasionally.
By con acre potatoes, which they endeavour to plant.	The country people, except close to towns, almost all live by cultivating their own land; there is an immense deal of mountain and bog in process of reclaiming.	—	They live partly on past earnings, partly on credit, which is willingly given them by their neighbours who are better off.
The usual diet of those in constant employment, is potatoes and buttermilk, or herrings; those who are not constantly employed can scarcely afford potatoes alone: clothing wretched.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, fish, and oatmeal; the clothing is pretty good of those that hold land, and very bad indeed of those that do not.	Diet bad; clothing miserable.	Potatoes, fish, and milk, with a little butter occasionally, meat very rarely; clothing consists of the coarsest woollen and linen; shoes are general among the men, not so with the women, stockings rare.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; and, with diet, from 4d. to 6d., but few employed on such terms.	Near the towns 10d. for eight months, and with diet in harvest and potato-digging and planting; after that labour is very low.	4d. with diet, and, in one instance, 4d. only without it; generally 10d. without it.	Wages without diet, in summer 10d. to 1s. 1d., per day, in winter 9d. to 1s. per day; in harvest, where meat is given, men get 10d. per day.
From June to September, and from the middle of November to the middle of March.	After the potato-planting, from 1st June till harvest, except turf cutting, and after harvest till spring; but the landholder is seldom idle—sea manure, compost, draining, &c.	For the months of July, December, and January.	From June till August.
No employment.	The loss of the linen manufacture to Ulster is very severe; the children do out-of-doors work, mind cattle, &c.; the women still spin a little, and in the barony of Boyleagh knit.	I must say I know but few instances.	Women are not much employed except during harvest, when they get about 1s. per day; children are in the same condition, and are paid in proportion.
None.	I give a great deal of work, as do many landlords, to their tenantry, paying about the half-cost of the work per perch—draining, ditching, fencing, letting off small lakes, repairing private roads, and they are very glad to have the accommodation and improvements made on their land.	It is not; the parish is mountainous, and, I may say, almost without roads.	Not general.
About £7 per year.	I suppose a handy and obliging man might get 10d. a-day, but a good ploughman who could sow land, or a herd who understands cattle, would get more.	—	About £17.
Supposing they get employment constantly, they might earn about £11 per year.	Much might be earned by an industrious and careful mother, if they had cows, pigs, wool, and yarn; but the greatest evil arises from the very impoverished state of the population that they have not whereupon to exercise their industry.	—	About £12.
About £8 a-year, if fed by his employer.	£6, to feed him well.	I think about 8d. per day.	About £8 in their own families, or £13 in the houses of the farmers.
Generally in money.	Wages for labour are paid according to the agreement between the parties; they are paid in all ways.	In money.	Money.
No herds.	Herds are generally hired, making themselves responsible for the stock, and are the best paid servants in Ireland; but the engagements are various, according to circumstances.	Depending solely in this case on the whim of their master.	None required in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Ardes, Castlereagh.

Ardkeen, Ballytrustin, Ballyphilip, and part of Witer. Pop. —.	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.	Bangor (including Town). Pop. 9,355.
Rev. J. McAleenan, P. P.	Rev. H. Johnson.	Rev. Hugh Woods, P. M.	W. S. Crawford, Esq. J. P.
From the extent of my parish it would be difficult to ascertain the number of labourers. There are many only occasionally employed.	There are 749 labourers in the parish. Almost all in constant employment.	This I cannot well answer, but all able to work have constant employment.	I cannot tell the number. I believe all persons able and willing to work may get general employment.
They subsist generally on potatoes and milk; there is no provision made for such.	—	As appears from the answer to the last question, we have no labourer, able and willing to work, unemployed.	On the produce of their potato gardens or small farms, and the savings of their labour, if occasionally unemployed.
The ordinary diet for the labouring classes, when they board themselves, is potatoes, milk, and fish; their clothing is tolerable.	The ordinary diet is potatoes; their clothing good.	They are vastly more comfortably fed and clothed here than in the south and south-west of the kingdom, though suffering some occasional privations in the article of Sunday dress.	The ordinary diet, porridge or oatmeal bread, or potato bread, for breakfast, with milk if to be procured; potatoes, with a salt herring, or sometimes a bit of pork, for dinner; potatoes for supper; but the most necessitous class frequently subsist on potatoes alone.
The wages in the summer, with diet, are 10d., in the winter 8d.; without diet generally 1s.	Summer, without diet, 1s. 1d.; with diet, 10d.; winter, without diet, 10d.; with diet, 8d.	Good labourers receive 1s. 3d. per day during summer, and 1s. during the winter months; the second class, 1s. during summer, and 10d. during winter, without diet; with diet, say 8d. and 6d.	1s. in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet; with diet, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter.
In June, July, and August.	They are generally employed throughout the year.	Scarcely ever unemployed, if willing to work at fair wages.	In December, January, and February.
Women and children are not often employed, unless in the harvest and potato-digging; the former receive 10d. per day, the latter 4d. or 5d.	Women and children are employed a good deal at harvest; women at about 10d. a-day, children at from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	By the resident landlords and more wealthy farmers several are employed at 6d. per day, without diet; and several women and children are employed in the two cotton mills at good wages; and almost all the other young females are constantly employed in what we call hand sewing, or flowering cottons, at from 6d. to 1s. per day.	Women are employed reaping, and children in laying and gathering potatoes, but they do not generally work out; women get 1s. reaping; children from 4d. to 6d. per day at the works above mentioned, or weeding drilled crops in gentlemen's demesnes.
Task-work is very rare.	Not general.	Not general.	No, except in making ditches.
I am not aware that an average labourer receives more than 1s. per day; where there is constant employment for such they do not always receive so much, say 10d.	About £15 a-year.	I give my own labourers each from £15 to £17 per year, besides a comfortable cabin and garden attached; and I presume this would average the annual amount of wages, perhaps a trifle above the average.	Average, at 11d. per day, would amount to £14 6s. in the year.
The supposition of a man's wife and four children (the eldest not more than 16 years of age) obtaining average employment, is I think inapplicable to this district; I mentioned that women and children are not often employed, unless in the harvest and potato-digging; boys from 12 years to 16 are generally hired with farmers.	About £15.	This question I cannot, with satisfaction to my own mind, answer; the wife, after attending to her domestic duties, can earn very little; the children may earn say £10 annually, and probably not so much.	The usual employment of the women and girls is sewing cotton ornamental work for manufacturers who employ them; they can earn at this from 4d. to 6d. per day.
The able-bodied labourer is generally a married man, having a wife and children; he lives on the humblest fare, in order to support his family; from such I could not receive any accurate information, as his earnings go to support his family with himself.	About £7 a-year.	I should think about £7.	I understand a man, buying all his provisions, may supply himself at from £7 to £8 in the year; but of course, living with his family, he would do it much cheaper.
The wages generally paid in money.	Usually in money.	Paid in money.	In money; no other payment is legal.
As the land is generally cultivated here, there are none employed except children, who receive 10s. or 15s. per half year.	Herds are almost unknown in this parish.	We have none.	Herds not required, this not being a pasture country.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Antrim—Baronies Ardes, Kilconway.

Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,826.	Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,826.	Donaghadee . . Pop. 7,826.	Donaghadee, Newtowncrumlin, and Layd . . Pop. 13,208.
Rev. John Hanna, P. P.	Rev. John M'Auley.	Rev. David Park, P. M.	N. D. Crommelin, Esq. J. P.
From one who travelled through the parish, and on whom I could depend, there are 120 labourers in constant employment, for they are hired servants, and 129 occasionally; boys, and persons below 21 years of age, are not included.	There are about 300 in constant employment above the age of 21; but how many more than may be under that age, and in occasional employment, I cannot ascertain.	Impossible to calculate, but I suppose upwards of 1,000.	Donaghadee near 1,000; Newtowncrumlin 200; of Layd I cannot form an opinion. Few of them in constant employment.
By their savings when employed.	They live on what they may have previously earned.	Poorly provided, scarcely having what sustains nature; indeed it is impossible for a number of the poor almost to live.	No provision for them.
Potatoes and herrings, milk, sometimes stirabout: the clothing, in general, not uncomfortable.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and herring: clothing very middling.	Potatoes and milk: badly clothed.	Potatoes and buttermilk: badly clothed.
From 8d. to 10d. per diem, with diet, and from 1s. to 1s. 3d. without diet; about 1d. per day of reduction in winter.	Labourers can be obtained throughout the whole year for 1s. per day, without diet; but, when only occasionally employed, they are sometimes paid 10d. per day with diet.	10d. without diet, and 8d. with it: but few are employed in the latter way.	From 1s. to 10d. summer, without diet; 8d. to 6d. with diet in summer, and in winter 1d. less.
From the latter part of November until the latter end of February, and from the end of May until the beginning of August.	In the months of July, January, and February.	In winter labourers are but little employed.	Winter.
Seldom employed, except at harvest and raising of potatoes: at harvest, women get the same as men, say 8d. or 10d. diet included; children get from 4d. to 5d. at gathering potatoes, the only employment at which children are engaged.	Seldom employed: wages, when employed, 4d. per day with diet, for children; women get the same as men in the harvest.	In some places both are employed: women 5d. per day, and children 3d. per day; but their employ is only on certain occasions, such as raising potatoes.	Gathering potatoes, and planting them, 5d. per day.
Not general in this parish.	Not general.	No; within my knowledge there is no such thing as task-work.	No.
I conceive about £7 12s 6d. might be near the average amount of a day labourer, obtaining an average employment, victuals included, as is common in this neighbourhood; should he work on board wages, of course the sum would be much higher.	I think that he might obtain the sum of £16, without diet.	It is not easy to calculate, but I should suppose about £8 or £10 at most: if the fisheries were encouraged, considerable employment might be given.	About £10 per year.
It would not be easy to answer this question, as women and children here are little employed, except in harvest and raising potatoes: the wives of labourers are generally employed in spinning, and I am told, to buy the flax, they could make from 4d. to 6d. in the week; if spinning by the dozen, a woman might make from 1s. to 1s. 4d. per week: hand-sewing or flowering is practised here by women, and I am told a woman can make at it about from 6d. to 10d. per day.	They might obtain in this parish, where muslin flowering prevails, 2s. per week, or £5 4s. per annum.	If employed, it is most likely that the wife and children could earn about the same as the husband, but they are not regularly employed; there is a great want of employment on their part.	About £12.
I suppose about £4 10s., their food consisting of oatmeal, potatoes, herrings, buttermilk, and salt; this sum would keep a man were he working for himself, but where he would get his victuals comfortably, with a decent farmer, it would cost perhaps twice the sum I have stated.	I think that £8 per annum would have obtained food for a labourer "during each of the last three years."	I should suppose about £8.	£8.
Wages paid mostly in money, or in provisions, taken at the market price when they are received.	All wages for labour usually paid in money.	The wages for labour are in some places paid in money, and in others in provision; but no cow acre in the parish.	Money, provisions, or for rent.
No occasion for herds in the parish, as the farms are small.	No herds in the parish.	—	About £5 or £10, with some land and a house.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Ardes.

Grey Abbey . . Pop. 3,700.	Grey Abbey . . Pop. 3,700.	Newtownardes . . Pop. 9,981.	Newtownardes . . Pop. 9,981.
Rev. W. H. Brett, P. M.	Rev. John Watson, P. M.	Rev. Alexander M ^c Ilwain, P. M.	Rev. Daniel Kelly, P. M.
About 250. Nearly all in constant employment.	About 250. Nearly all in constant employment.	About 316; four-fifths of whom are constantly employed.	—
—	—	In throng seasons they are usually engaged at an advance of wages, the surplus of which helps to support them during the intervals.	—
Diet is generally potatoes and milk, or salt herrings; fish when caught; bacon: clothing not good.	Potatoes and milk, when it can be procured: clothing not good.	They are in general pretty comfortable.	Their diet is potatoes, and sometimes buttermilk: their clothing generally mean.
With diet 6d. to 4d. daily; without diet 1s. to 10d. daily.	1s. without diet, and 6d. with diet, in summer; 10d. in winter without diet. times the difference of a few shillings between summer and winter: the daily labourer that is not engaged by the half-year will get from 6d. to 8d. and his food, or from 10d. to 1s. 2d. without his food, according to the season.	The wages of hired men are generally from £3 to £4 by the half-year: there is sometimes the difference of a few shillings between summer and winter: the daily labourer that is not engaged by the half-year will get from 6d. to 8d. and his food, or from 10d. to 1s. 2d. without his food, according to the season.	Without diet, in summer, 1s. 2d., in winter 1s.; with diet, in summer, 8d., and in harvest 10d.
In winter.	In winter; especially in the months of December and January.	In the dead of winter.	From the 1st of December till 1st of March, and from the 1st of June till the middle of August.
Not usually employed in labour, but many in weaving cotton, earning from 4d. to 10d. per day.	Not in labour.	Not generally, but when employed it is usually at about half price.	Not generally, except in harvest, and then women get 1s. without diet, and 8d. with diet.
No.	Not general.	It is not, unless when the job is let by estimate, and then the labourer becomes his own overseer.	No.
From £10 to £15 per annum.	About £13 or £14 per annum.	About £10 10s. and his food.	—
£12 or lower; I fear this is rather too high	£18 to £20 per annum.	A woman, or a child able to do a woman's work, might be estimated, as in Question 6, at half price; but a child of 10 or 11 years of age, as may be supposed in this case, would not be worth more than its meat.	—
£5 to £6.	£5 to £6 per annum.	About £6 6s.; calculating, at the usual rate of wages, two-thirds on work, and one-third on boarding.	About £8 a-year.
In money and provisions.	In money and provisions.	Generally in money, sometimes partially in provisions.	In money.
No herds.	No herds in this parish.	This, as stated in answer to Query 24, Appendix F. is almost exclusively an agricultural district.	No herds here.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Ardes, Castlereagh.

Newtownardes . . Pop. 9,981.	Newtownardes . . Pop. 9,981.	St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.	St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.
<i>David Maxwell, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. Hugh Moore, P. M.</i>	<i>Rev. Alexander M'Ewin, P. M.</i>	<i>— Allen, Esq.</i>
I cannot tell how many labourers there are in the parish. Most of them have employment always.	According to the late census, there are 734 labourers; this includes servants who live in their masters' houses, as well as those who reside in their own houses. The former are in constant employment, the latter, especially if they be honest, industrious men, are seldom at a loss for employment.	From the populousness and extent of the parish it is totally out of my power to answer this query.	I cannot state the number of labourers accurately, but this will be found in the census lately taken. Labourers are mostly all employed who are disposed to work fairly.
They have almost constant employment.	—	There are few who are able and willing to work who are not employed; when not employed, they have generally some potatoes provided, which, sometimes a little tea, and occasionally a little pork, are the means of their subsistence.	The families of labourers are more or less employed in the manufacture of straw plait and bonnets.
Oaten meal and potatoes are their principal diet: their clothing is tolerably good: they are all or nearly all accustomed to economy.	Those who reside in their own houses, and who diet with their own families, are not well supplied with substantial food; potatoes form the principal part of their diet, and some of them are provided with a pig, which they kill and use.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and buttermilk, stirabout, tea, herrings, and pork; and their clothing is sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather: you are to take into account, however, that the children of the poor in our parish, even at a very young age, contribute much to their own support in the plaiting of straw, and the more advanced of the girls by the sewing of bonnets, and some few in flowering with the needle: the more indolent, and those inclined to inebriety, are, of course, wretched enough.	Potatoes are the principal article of diet; most of them have tea occasionally, and coarse meat, which is obtained at reduced prices.
Male servants have about £3 5s.; a labourer in harvest gets 10d. and his food, at other seasons 8d.	From 7d. to 10d. with diet, and from 1s. to 1s. 2d. without diet.	In summer board wages are generally from 10d. to 1s., and in winter from 8d. to 10d.; with diet, from 6d. to 8d. in summer, and in winter from 4d. to 6d.	10d. in winter and 1s. in summer, without diet; those engaged by the half year get, with their diet, from 4d. to 5d. per day.
The winter, from November till February.	From the beginning of December till the end of February, and a month or two about Midsummer.	In summer, before the commencement of harvest, and in the early spring before the time of setting potatoes.	They are least employed in the winter three months, but are seldom wanting employment, if not lazy.
Very seldom; a woman employed to weed or gather potatoes gets 4d. reaping they have 8d. per day, for haymaking from 6d. to 8d., for weeding and potato gathering 4d. per day.	In particular seasons of the year, harvest-time, &c., they are frequently employed; for reaping they have 8d. per day, for haymaking from 6d. to 8d., for weeding and potato gathering 4d. per day.	At some species of work they are: in the cleaning of potato ground in the spring, and also in laying potatoes to the spade or plough, fitting of turf in the bog, &c., reaping and haymaking, and in gathering and picking potatoes; the general rate of wages (board) for these is from 6d. to 8d. per day; children, of course, something less; in the intervals of out-labour, all (nearly without exception) are employed in plaiting of straw and sewing bonnets, &c.	In harvest, women are employed at the same wages as the men, and in the raising of potatoes women and children are employed at 6d. to 8d. per day.
No.	It is not.	It is scarcely known.	It is sometimes had recourse to, but is by no means general.
About £6 10s. with his victuals, or double that sum without victuals: my standard of judging is the hired servant; for no labourer will, at the end of the year, have more than the hired servant.	The labourer has nothing to depend upon but his daily wages, and, by supposing the average amount of his wages, winter and summer, at about 8½d., you can easily ascertain the amount of his earnings in the year.	A good labourer, having constant employ, might be worth £9 per annum with board and lodging; without board and lodging, at day and task-work, in constant employ, might bring £15, and, in some cases, more.	From £12 to £15 per annum.
Women can earn almost nothing at present; spinning linen yarn would not exceed 1s. per week; some may give a higher estimate, but the clear profit will not average more than 1 state: a boy that hires wins according to his age; others can make nothing.	His wife could get employment only in the harvest time, his children only in the weeding season, or potato gathering season; when they arrive at the age of 16 they generally leave their fathers' family, and hire as servants; their earnings however could not amount to anything considerable.	Supposing (as is usually the case in the parish of St. Andrew's) the wife and three daughters to be engaged in the plaiting of straw and sewing of bonnets, they would be competent to the procuring of their board and lodging; and supposing one of the children, (say the eldest,) a boy, he might be worth £8 per annum, including board.	From £10 to £15 a-year.
When he feeds himself, I cannot tell the expense; when I feed him, I reckon the expense of his diet about the same with his wages.	—	If tolerably well fed, about £9 per annum.	About £9.
Almost unexceptionably in money.	Usually paid in money; sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by grazing a cow; the mode of payment is generally determined by the labourer himself.	—	In some cases in money altogether; in other cases, partly in money and partly in provisions.
We have no herds; there is no such thing in the county; (and who knows this county better than I?) I wish the Government would admonish, direct, and compel the landlords to put tenantable houses on their farms.	We have no pasture land in the parish.	The farms in our parish are, in general, so well fenced, that herds are little required; and those who are, are usually the farmers' own children, or their poor cottiers, who are satisfied with their food in general as a reward for their services.	There are no herds usually employed.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Ardes, Castlereagh.

St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.	St. Andrew's . . Pop. 7,618.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,276.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,276.
Rev. George Tyrrell.	Rev. James Sinclair.	Rev. John M'Cance, P. M.	John Andrews, Esq. J. P.
—	From 80 to 100. The one-half in constant, the other in occasional, employment.	According to the census of 1831, there were above the age of 20 years, agricultural labourers 558, and not agricultural, 51; total 609. These, with few exceptions, have constant employment.	By the Population Returns, 884 families, 5,041 individuals, and are said to be engaged in agriculture. The labourers must be in a fair proportion, for no man of good character is out of employment.
By the produce of their gardens.	The labourers have generally a quantity of potatoes set or planted with the farmers for whom they work; the potatoes thus procured will in general support their families until spring; and their wives and children are employed in plaiting straw and making bonnets, by which they procure tolerable food and clothing.	The few who are not in constant employment generally seek employment in the neighbouring towns during winter.	—
When fed by their employers, oatmeal and bacon; when at home, potatoes, meal, and occasionally fish.		Their ordinary diet is potatoes, oatmeal, and milk, with occasionally flesh meat, and also herrings during the season: their clothing is in general comfortable and decent. no man at work is without shoes and stockings.	Potatoes are certainly a chief article; oatmeal is now within the labourers' reach, with some bacon; the fare is always best where the females dispense with tea, and the men with whiskey: clothing tolerable;
Without diet, 1s. in summer, 10d. in winter; with diet, 6d. in summer, 4d. in winter.	The daily wages of labourers are from 6d. to 1s.; those who get diet, from 6d. to 8d., and those who do not, generally 1s.	The amount of day labourers' wages scarcely varies; the average is about 1s. per day (Sunday not included) without diet, and about 7d. or 8d. with diet.	1s. a-day, without food, is given during the whole year; with food the farmers may give from 6d. to 8d. a day.
The winter quarter.	Winter.	Agricultural labourers are least employed during December, January, and February; other labourers have constant employment.	Few are ever unemployed.
Occasionally picking, setting, or raising potatoes, and haymaking, at from 4d. to 8d. per day.	Women who reap in harvest receive the same wages as the men; but when planting potatoes, or gathering them, in autumn, 4d. a day and diet, and 8d. without any.	Women are only employed during harvest, when their wages are 1s. per day; children are employed in the setting, weeding, and gathering of the potato crop at the rate of 6d. per day; this rate of wages for women and children is without diet.	The employment of women and children has not become general, except in planting potatoes, making hay, reaping, and raising potatoes; in harvest, women get from 10d. to 1s.; children, when employed, 3d. to 6d., according to their age.
No.	—	Task-work is scarcely ever used, except in ditching and in road-making. knowledge to render task-work general.	Cutting of drains, and making fences, are sometimes done as task-work, but we are not yet sufficiently advanced in
£13.	I consider the 8th 9th and 10th Queries connected with the 7th; as relating to task-work, does not require an answer, as it is not practised in this part of the kingdom.	He would earn about £15 per year; but from this, in most cases, house-rent to the amount of about £2 is to be deducted.	Few individual labourers could reckon on much more than £15 a-year, but generally, in addition, they can command ground free of rent, to spread what manure they may have collected for the purpose of planting potatoes.
£12 to £15.	£1 4s.; by spinning, during the rest of the year, about £3; children about nine weeks employed at 3s. per week each, about £5 8s.; total £9 12s.; to this may be added the earnings of female children, able to spin, about 1½d. per day for the remainder of the year, about £1 12s. 3d. each: of boys too young to labour, nothing can be calculated on for the remainder of the year.	Wife, in harvest, about £3; children about nine weeks employed at 3s. per week each, about £5 8s.; total £9 12s.; to this may be added the earnings of female children, able to spin, about 1½d. per day for the remainder of the year, about £1 12s. 3d. each: of boys too young to labour, nothing can be calculated on for the remainder of the year.	The answer to this query can be no more than a guess; now that hand-spinning pays so little, I would say that a wife and family of four, as described, could not, on the average, make sure of adding £10 a-year.
The food which, under the third Query, I have mentioned he would have at home, might be had for £6; that when fed abroad £9.	—	The maximum would be about £10 per annum. be fed, when good management and economy are practised, fully as well as labourers usually are, for £5 a-year; but a want of judgment and management must increase the expense.	The writer happens to know, from attention to our House of Industry, that an individual could be fed, when good management and economy are practised, fully as well as labourers usually are, for £5 a-year; but a want of judgment and management must increase the expense.
Money, provisions, or both.	—	Labourers' wages are mostly paid in money; if any part is paid in provisions, they are given at the market-price, whatever it may be at the time, except a fixed price has been previously agreed on, which is seldom the case.	In money, sometimes with, and sometimes without, diet; I know of no contracts payable in provisions.
There is but little pasture, and the farms are well fenced.	We have no herds here; our farms are well enclosed.	This parish being entirely agricultural, and the farms small, herds are never employed.	Being an agricultural district, we have no herds.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Castlereagh.

Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,276.	Comber (including Town). Pop. 8,276.	Drumbo . . Pop. 7,851.	Drumbo . . Pop. 7,851.
Rev. R. F. Blake.	Fletcher Blakely, Esq.	Andrew Durham, Esq. J. P.	Robert Batt, Esq. J. P.
The greater part of the labourers are generally employed, a few but occasionally; I do not know their number.	About 1,000 labourers; of whom 800 are in constant, and 200 in occasional employment.	269 labourers constantly employed, either at daily wages or at home; many of these have an acre or so attached to their dwellings, which requires their attention to prepare for potatoes or other crops.	There are about 270 regular labourers, but a large proportion of the inhabitants are weavers, who work occasionally as labourers; the farms also being very small, the farmers are glad to get occasional employment in labouring work, and from the number of gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, more are employed than in most other parts of the country.
No means are provided for labourers out of employment.	In various ways; some by the generosity of neighbours, some by the exertions of their families, and some by the aid of mendicity associations.	Some by weaving, others by labouring their piece of ground at home.	
Potatoes to a great extent, but by no means merely so; oatmeal is commonly in use, few are entirely without it: clothing tolerable; shoes are generally worn now.	Labourers, who board themselves, do most commonly diet on potatoes and milk, or potatoes and herrings, and occasionally on pottage made of meal and water: their clothing is very different, but generally bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, oatmeal, and milk, with occasionally bacon and salt herrings: the clothing, in general, comfortable.	The food consists of oatmeal and potatoes; and the labourers are tolerably well clothed.
From 10d. to 1s. without food; 6d. with food.	1s. daily without diet, and 8d. with it; there is little difference between summer and winter.	Wages 1s. a-day, without diet; with diet, 7d. and 8d. a-day: these wages are given the year round; few, if any, reduce their wages in winter.	The daily wages for labourers are 1s. a-day all the year round, without diet.
During the depth of winter.	In the months of December and January.	In the depth of winter, from the 1st of December till the 1st of March.	Of course there is least employment during the winter.
Not usually, except at harvest, or at taking up potatoes; at harvest 1s., at potatoes about 6d; and children rather less.	Women are seldom employed, only in harvest, when they get, with diet, 8d. or 10d. per day; children are very little employed, only in taking up potatoes, when they get, with diet, 4d. per day.	Women and children are employed at turf, haymaking, reaping, potato planting and gathering; women, at reaping and haymaking, get 10d. and 1s. a-day, at other work 6d. a-day; children get 6d. a-day.	The women and children are much employed in doing tambour-work and embroidery for the persons in the cotton business in Belfast; they also work at the harvest and potato gathering, at which periods they get from 6d. to 10d. a-day.
No; it would be well, in my opinion, were it more so for both master and man.	Task-work is not introduced into this neighbourhood.	No.	There is no task-work.
I think from £15 to £17.	From £7 to £10 sterling, exclusive of diet.	£15.	It is very difficult to answer this question with any correctness, but I should suppose about £13 a-year.
Probably £8 or £10; but then, many are not employed a great part of the year, and hand-spinning is now very unproductive, since mill-spinning has been extended so much.	From £8 to £12, exclusive of diet.	£7, more or less.	I cannot answer this question.
I think for £5, and I calculate from our known expenditure in the poor house.	Between £5 and £6 sterling.	£8, feeding as before stated.	—
In money; often money and diet.	Usually in money.	Wages are paid in money.	The labourers' wages are paid in money.
We have no herding to any extent.	The land is all fenced, and herds are not required.	There are not any herds; the pasture system does not prevail in this parish.	There are no herds employed, the land being under tillage.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Castlereagh.

Dundonald . . Pop. 1,669.	Dundonald . . Pop. 1,669.	Hollywood . . Pop. 4,693.	Killany . . Pop. 1,298.
Rev. R. M. Dillon.	Rev. William Finley, F. M.	The Committee of the Hollywood Mendicity Society.	Rev. James M ^c Cartney.
From 100 to 120. Nearly all in constant employment the year round.	The principal part of the labour is performed by unmarried farm servants who reside and board in the houses of the farmers. Of married labourers, resident in cottages, the number may be about 100.	About 350 (cannot be quite positive), and probably 150 more in harvest.	108. In constant employment.
When a labourer is willing to work he seldom wants employment in this parish.	Every labourer who is able and willing to work can obtain constant employment.	Very few are unemployed at any time, and these resort to Belfast, have some trade, or live on wages previously saved.	They are never out of employment.
The ordinary diet of a labourer in this parish is potatoes and milk, oatmeal, herrings, occasionally a piece of bacon and a cup of tea: his clothing comfortable, and, on Sundays, decent and respectable.	Farm servants, resident in farmers' houses, live most comfortably; as a proof, they have animal food almost daily; and as their wages are, comparatively speaking, little reduced, whilst there is a great reduction on all articles of dress, they are likewise comfortable with respect to clothing. In the premises frequently to be found a cow, almost always a pig, and other appearances of comfort.	Oatmeal, potatoes, butter-milk, occasionally herrings, and sometimes coarse meat, viz. pork ribs, &c.: clothing generally tolerably comfortable, but in some cases deficient.	Three meals in the day almost invariably consisting of a breakfast of porridge and milk, dinner of flesh meat, and supper of potatoes and milk, or bread: the clothes of the labouring classes are generally very good.
1s. per day, board wages, or 6d. per day with diet; summer and winter, no alteration to my knowledge.	In winter with diet 6d., without diet 1s.; in summer with diet 8d., without diet 1s. 3d.	With diet 7d. per day, without 1s.; generally little difference between winter and summer.	Labourers are paid by board and from 6d. to 7d. a-day in addition, winter and summer alike.
If there is any difference it must be in the depth of winter that they are least employed.	There is no want of employment at any season.	The three winter months.	—
Women and children are both employed in labour at particular seasons of the year; women are employed in reaping at 1s. per day, board wages, making hay 10d., weeding potatoes 6d., per day; children engaged in gathering potatoes, wages 8d. per day.	They are; their wages with diet are usually 4d. per day, and without diet 8d. This may be regarded as a correct general answer; but in the season of harvest, women and young persons who can do the work of reapers, receive 8d. per diem with diet, and 1s. without.	They are, during spring, summer, and harvest; women 8d. to 1s. per day, children 4d. to 6d.	Women are not employed in agricultural pursuits, and children but seldom; their wages are 3d. a-day, and board.
Not at all common.	Task-work is not very common.	Not general, but is becoming more prevalent.	Not at all.
A healthy stout labourer can earn £15 13s. a-year.	About £19.	About £14 per annum.	About £13 a-year.
Including harvest, hay-making, weeding potatoes, &c., on an average, they might earn from £7 to £9 a-year.	I consider that his wife would be sufficiently occupied with the business of her house, and the cares of her family: four children, all able and willing to work, would, I think, obtain employment half-time, say at 3s. per week each, for one half of the year, making within the year £15 2s. But this goes on a supposition which is rarely realized: in such a family the two eldest are generally hired out to the farmer, and the two youngest are one half time at school, and the other half employed in labour.	From £2 to £3, some more some less.	About £13 a-year: children cannot obtain work for more than three months in the year. The utmost that a female could make during those hours she is not employed in her usual avocations is about £1 a-year.
As the price of provisions has been low for the last three years, and a labourer can earn 1s. per day board wages, or 6d. per day with diet, I think 6d. per day, or £8 5s. per annum, should be a very fair allowance.	About £11.	The food being principally meal, potatoes, herrings, milk, and, very seldom, the coarsest bones, about £5.	About £9 for the last year, and the two preceding about £8.
In money.	In money.	Money generally, and sometimes provisions.	Paid in money with scarcely an exception, and then in provisions at the market prices.
As the lands are generally occupied in tillage there is no occasion for herds.	There are no persons in this situation.	Not being a pasturage parish, there are no herds.	There are not any.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Castlereagh, Kinclearly.

Killinchy and Saintfield. Pop. 14,974.	Kilmore . . . Pop. 6,602.	Kilmore . . . Pop. 6,602.	Kilmore . . . Pop. 6,602.
Rev. Hugh Green, P. P.	Rev. Charles Oulton.	Rev. Joseph Lowry, P. M.	Rev. Moses Black.
The labourers are in ratio to the population one-sixteenth. I consider two-thirds of this number are constantly employed, and one-third occasionally.	426. 200 in constant, and 226 in occasional employment; there are 190 women servants: this statement is taken from the enumerator's Population Return in 1831.	226 occasional labourers, 200 men servants, 190 women servants.	I cannot venture to offer an opinion as to the number of labourers in the parish, but from all the information which I can collect, I believe that every person able and willing to work can find constant employment throughout the year, although some persons choose to be idle occasionally, and live upon the savings of their former earnings, or betake themselves to begging.
They generally live at this time miserably, taking from their wives and families often their last morsel; it seldom occurs but they can obtain work, if willing.	Very badly, in many cases by begging.	Very badly, sometimes by begging.	—
They appear in this case to be tolerably well clothed and fed when employed.	The ordinary diet consists in potatoes and salt, or herring, and sometimes a little milk: the clothing amounts almost to nakedness.	Potatoes and salt, or herring, sometimes a little milk: as to clothing, many of them almost in rags.	As the labourers in this parish generally receive their diet in the houses of those farmers by whom they are employed, they in most instances have comfortable, substantial, and wholesome food; and unmarried men who have no families to support, have very comfortable clothing; but those who have families are generally very badly clothed. Those labourers who purchase their own food, frequently live on potatoes, herrings, and a little milk.
The average wages of a labouring man, with diet, are 6d., and without diet, from 10d. to 1s. per diem winter and summer: nearly equal if engaged as a domestic servant; it would not average 6d.	Without diet from 10d. to 1s. a-day, with diet from 3d. to 8d.; in time of harvest and turf cutting, sometimes 1s. a-day with diet.	Without diet 10d. to 1s. per day, with diet 4d. to 8d.; in time of harvest and turf-making, generally a little more: labourers' wages a little lower in winter than in summer.	With diet, the daily wages are 7d. in winter, and 8d. in summer; without diet, there is no difference between the wages in summer and those in winter, 1s. being paid throughout the year by some, and 10d. by others.
The winter months, say from December to March; and the summer, from July to the middle of August.	During the winter quarter, and one month in summer.	In winter quarter, and before harvest.	If there be any period at which labourers can feel difficulty in finding employment, it is from the middle of November till the middle of February.
The women and children rarely are employed at field labour, except with gentlemen, and that seems to be nearly set aside.	Women are employed in harvest, and children in spring, dropping, and in autumn, gathering potatoes; an able woman gets as much as the men, the children half as much. <small>children of 12 years old can obtain diet, and about £1 per year; women who prefer residing in cabins with their parents, can earn about £1, besides their diet, for six weeks in harvest, but they are obliged to spin during the remainder of the year, and the wages for this will scarcely procure them food.</small>	Women are employed in harvest, and children at the time of dropping and gathering potatoes; in harvest, an able female reaper gets nearly as much as a man; children, when employed, about half.	In almost every farmer's house one female servant is employed, receiving about £2 per year, besides diet; and I imagine every grown-up female that is so disposed, may obtain such a situation; women who prefer residing in cabins with their parents, can earn about £1, besides their diet, for six weeks in harvest, but they are obliged to spin during the remainder of the year, and the wages for this will scarcely procure them food.
It does not appear to be introduced as yet.	No.	No task-work.	There is no task-work in this neighbourhood.
Taking all this into consideration, and drawing a conclusion as near as I can estimate, about £8, that is a married and able-bodied man.	Labourers who reside in the house of their employers get from £6 to £8 a-year; out labourers can earn from £9 to £12 without diet; those who keep a pig, and many do so, can add from £1 to £3 to their yearly income.	Men servants employed in farming from £5 to £7 a-year; day-labourers about £9 a-year without diet; some by feeding a pig may make a little more. <small>and on Sundays, can obtain about £9 10s. per year and diet during all the time, except Sundays; those who do not receive diet, can earn £15 12s. per year in some instances, and in others about £12 or £13.</small>	Those who reside in the house of their employers both day and night, and also on Sundays, can obtain about £6 10s. per year, besides diet; those who reside in their own cabins at night can obtain about £9 10s. per year and diet during all the time, except Sundays; those who do not receive diet, can earn £15 12s. per year in some instances, and in others about £12 or £13.
I suppose that, as in the preceding case, if males, this may be estimated at the above rate, £8; if females, the four children, spinning linen yarn is their employment, and that at present is very unprofitable; I consider that they can scarcely, on their own support, keep themselves in their ordinary victuals at the above employment.	Not more than from £3 to £4 a-year.	The earnings must be very small, perhaps not more than £3 a-year: the spinning of linen yarn has, for several years past, been very unproductive.	I think that, according to circumstances, it might vary from £15 to £20 (without diet); and I am convinced that in nine cases out of ten they cannot earn what will procure them even middling food, entirely upon the head of the family.
I suppose about £6.	To an employer who feeds his labourers, in 1830 it might have been £12, in the two following years it would have been £2 less; a labourer who feeds himself can do it from £3 to £4 less, but he is not so well fed, which is always the case.	From £7 to £8.	About £6 10s.
They are paid usually in money; sometimes it occurs that provisions, &c. &c., accommodate the labourer and his family, which are furnished by the employer at a fair value.	Equally both ways.	Both in money and provisions.	Wages are usually paid in money, but sometimes when it suits the convenience of both parties, they are paid in provisions.
There is no demand for such.	There are no hired herds in this parish.	Few herds; pasture grounds generally fenced.	Herds are not employed in this parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Castlereagh, Kinclearty, Lecale.

Kilmore, Inch, and Killeleagh. Pop. 16,276.	Kilmud . . Pop. 2,219.	Knockbreda . . Pop. 9,068.	Knockbreda . . Pop. 9,068.
Rev. Richard Curoe, P. P.	David Gordon, Esq. J. P.	Rev. J. Kinahan.	Richard Blackiston, Esq. J. P.
There are in the parish of Inch about 135 labourers; in the parish of Kilmore there are 201; in the parish of Killeleagh there are between 300 and 400 persons (including men, women, and children) employed at a cotton-factory; and there may be perhaps about 100 labourers in addition in that parish. About one half of these may be said to be constantly employed, the other half only occasionally.	There are about 360 labourers employed in agriculture. The most of them are in constant employment, particularly from spring till autumn, when crops are to be put into the ground, turf to be made, and roads to be repaired, but perhaps a fourth, or some such proportion may be occasionally unemployed at other times.	I could not exactly say how many labourers; but I know that all capable of working have regular employment, for it is rather difficult to obtain an extra hand on an emergency.	I cannot ascertain the exact number, but I should suppose about 100, and most of them in constant employment.
Some of them may have been so provident, while in employment, as to have laid in a stock of potatoes; those who have not been so provident, live by the charity and kindness of their richer neighbours, and of the well-disposed poorer farmers.	By small savings from their former earnings, and subsisting on potatoes, of which they have a garden or small field; their wives or daughters also contribute to maintain themselves by spinning flax, &c.	—	By their savings when in employment, and by weaving.
Whether the husband be employed or not, the diet and clothing, both of wife and children, are always bad; the diet of the husband is pretty good while in employment, but his clothing is always bad, and of a very mean and inferior description, frequently tattered and in rags.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, with herrings; some of them may have a small supply of bacon, and occasionally oatmeal, which they mix with bread and potatoes: the clothing consists of low priced woollens got in Belfast, or the neighbouring villages, and they are mostly in comparative comfort.	Oaten cake and potatoes; and they are generally comfortably clad.	Potatoes, oatmeal, and occasionally meat and bacon: clothing pretty good.
During summer 10d. per day without diet, during winter 8d. generally without diet; from 4d. to 6d. per day during winter with diet, during summer from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	About 6d. per day besides their diet, and when diet is withheld, then an equivalent (about 4d. per day) in place; being mostly engaged throughout the year, there is little or no variation in	1s. without diet both winter and summer, and 10d. with diet.	With diet from £4 to £6 per annum; without diet 1s. a-day in summer, and 10d. in winter.
During winter, unless they can procure employment at thrashing, and especially for a few months in summer, before harvest.	Their employment continues pretty general, good labourers being employed throughout the year.	I should think during November, December, and January.	In winter, and after the potatoes are planted till the hay-making and harvest.
Women and children (above 10 or 12 years of age) are usually employed in harvest at potato-digging, and sometimes in making turf, but generally with diet; then their wages are from 4d. to 6d. per day, greater or less, according to their abilities.	The women and grown up girls spin at home; they also assist in helping to put in potatoes, and in harvest reaping; the children also are employed laying in the seed potatoes at the time of setting, and in gathering them at the time of digging; their wages about half of what is paid to the men.	Women are employed at 10d. a-day at reaping corn, and both women and children at 8d. per day at potato digging time, as gatherers to the diggers, and weeding; they receive 6d. per day.	Not many women and children are employed; when they are they earn about 6d. a-day.
There is no task-work in these parishes.	It is not, but there are occasionally some jobs of this kind, such as making ditches, clearing land of rocks, stones, &c.	I do not think it is, though I invariably have my own corn cut at 1d. per stock, at which wages the women make from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per day, but it is not the usual method of employing them: all other employment by daily labour.	No.
A constant labourer with diet given him, might earn from £6 to £8 and upwards annually; but with average employment he would not be able to earn more than half that sum.	An average labourer may on an average, from all sources and means of living, including the keeping of a pig, which is mostly done, earn from £14 to £15 in the year.	Between £15 and £16 per annum.	From £14 to £16, if in constant employment.
His wife and four children, if all females, could not gain more than £4 or £5 annually at spinning (for this is the usual employment of females when not engaged at harvest, &c.); if the children were males, and were hired, they might get 6s. per quarter and diet, and some get diet only, with a pair of shoes in the year, or whatever happens that the poor parents are glad to get	This case seldom occurs, the general practice and policy of the country being to send the children at 12 or 14 years of age to service, where they get their diet and clothing, but in the case here supposed, the average earnings of wife and children might add £5 or £6 to those of the labourer.	I should suppose about £10 or £12, if they have employment.	—
The expense of food may be said to be about £8 or £9 annually; but to farmers and those who employ labourers, it is not so expensive, as they	It is supposed food of the quality mentioned in answer to No. 3, might be at about 4d. per day.	About £10, I suppose.	Provisions have been cheap the last three years, and about the same price, about £8 or £10 would support a man and his family (if not very large).
generally possess the articles of food for a labourer in their own family.			
The wages for labour are paid both in money and in provisions, especially in meal and potatoes.	Both by money and provisions.	In money always.	Generally in money.
There are no herds in either of the three parishes, there being none who keep flocks, &c.	Herds, as a class of labourers, are unknown here.	If you mean boys to watch our cattle, from 2d. to 6d. per day.	None required.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Castlereagh.

Saintfield . . . Pop. 7,154.	Saintfield . . . Pop. 7,154.	Saintfield . . . Pop. 7,154.	Tullynakill . . . Pop. 1,386.
Rev. Henry Simpson, P. M.	Rev. Walter Moffat.	Rev. Henry H. Wolseley.	Rev. Robert A. Parke.
There are about 604 labourers in the parish. One half may have constant employment, the other half occasional employment, probably something equal to three-fourths of their time.	There are about 550 labourers in the parish. Of these about the half have constant employment, the remainder only occasional; say the three-fourths of their time.	604 third-class labourers; one half of whom may have constant employment, the other half about three-fourths of their time.	The number of labourers I should estimate at 200; about 80 of whom are constantly employed at limestone quarries; I do not think those occasionally employed exceed 25.
On their own resources.	On their own resources.	Some by weaving, some by husbanding their resources, and the majority by drawing in advance upon their employers.	On their savings while in employment, or by procuring necessities on credit.
Obliged to sell pork and butter, and to live principally on potatoes, milk, oatmeal, and herrings; clothing very coarse.	Their ordinary diet is oatmeal, potatoes, milk, and some salt herrings, but the principal commodity is potatoes; their clothing is in general coarse.	The ordinary diet of labourers is potatoes, milk, oatmeal, and salt herrings; their clothing coarse and ragged.	Meal and potatoes; flesh meat very rarely indeed, except when fed by the farmers who employ them: their clothing is, generally speaking, comfortable.
Ordinary wages of labourers about 6d. per day with diet, and 10d. to 1s. without diet.	The wages, with diet, are in summer from 6d. to 10d. per day, and in winter from 6d. to 8d.; without diet the wages are from 10d. to 1s. throughout the year.	The ordinary wages of labourers are about 6d. per day with diet, and 10d. to 1s. without diet; during harvest, occasional labourers receive about 10d. with diet, and 1s. 2d. without diet.	In summer 10d. with diet, in winter 8d.; without diet 1s. in summer, in winter 10d.
Least employed in the months of December, January, and February.	In the months of December, January, and February.	During the months of December, January, February, June, and part of July, with the exception of those employed in turf-making.	From November till February.
Women and children of 10 or 12 years are employed in planting and raising potatoes, and women a good deal in harvest, at reaping; in harvest women receive from 10d. to 1s., and boys and girls one half, without diet.	Women are much employed in harvest, and with children of 10 or 12 years in the setting and raising of potatoes; wages, without diet, for women, from 8d. to 10d. per day, and for boys and girls about 5d.	Women and children are employed in planting and raising potatoes; women are generally employed in harvest: wages 10d. without diet, and 5d. for boys and girls.	Women generally get 5d. a day except in harvest, when 1s. is usual; children seldom get wages, and indeed seldom employment.
Task-work not general.	There is very little task-work.	No.	Not at all, except in the quarries, which are altogether wrought in this way.
An average labourer might earn from £10 to £12.	About £10 or £12 per annum.	From £9 to £12.	Certainly not exceeding £17 or £18, rarely so much: if there be a free house, cow's grass, or the like, a proportional deduction is made.
The average earnings of such a family might amount to £4 or £6 per annum.	From £3 to £6 per annum.	From £4 to £6.	Except in harvest, when a woman might earn from 15s. to £1, there is little employment; spinning, though generally followed, really produces nothing: little work or wages for children under 16 years.
About £9.	If in the service of a farmer such a labourer would have cost him, for food, about £10, £9, and £9, during the last three years respectively; but when labourers provide themselves with diet, they live much more cheaply.	£9 if furnished by the employer, but if procured by the labourer not more than £6. that sum, as I may say he	If the labourer be fed by the employer it would amount to £8 or £9; if he feed himself, probably not more than half he never uses flesh meat.
Wages for labour are mostly paid in money, or in meal and potatoes valued at market price.	In money, or in meal and potatoes valued at market price.	Generally in money; provisions on a small scale.	Usually in money.
Scarcely any herds.	There are very few herds, the fences being good, and the land for the most part in crop.	Herds are not generally employed.	None.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Lower.

Annahilt . . Pop. 3,755.	Annahilt . Pop. 3,755.	Annahilt and Hillborough. Pop. 10,141.	Donaghcloney . . Pop. 5,661.
Rev. Wm. B. Forde.	Rev. R. Moorehead, P. M.	Rev. Wm. Wright, P. M.	Rev. John Beatty.
Cannot say the number, but generally well employed.	Besides the farmers and their families who labour in their own farms, there are about — statedly employed in the parish of Annahilt, and about — occasionally.	All uncertain.	Agricultural labourers 281; labourers not agricultural 61.
By weaving.	Such as labour occasionally in spring time and harvest generally weave linen or cotton in the leisure seasons; the stated labourers who have not learned a trade, when out of employment, must run bills or beg if they have not some crop or provision in store.	By former earnings.	—
Potatoes, milk, and stirabout: generally not very well clad; clothing of the coarser sort.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and stirabout, with sometimes a little bit of beef, pork, or herring; their clothing pretty comfortable.	Diet and clothing of the labouring classes of these parishes, some are well, both in diet and clothing, and others very middling, from want of care and attention to their earnings.	Ordinary diet potatoes and buttermilk, occasionally stirabout and bacon; the clothing tolerably comfortable.
1s. per day, summer, without diet, average 7d. with diet; winter 10d. without, 6d. with diet.	The usual wages, without diet, are 1s. per day in summer, and 10d. in winter; with diet 8d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	Wages, with diet, in summer 8d., in winter 6d. per day; without diet, in summer 1s. in winter 10d. per day.	Daily wages 1s. per day.
Midwinter and midsummer.	From December till March, and July till September.	From November to February.	From 1st January to 1st March.
6d. per day for women, without diet, but in harvest they get the same wages as men; children half price.	Women are employed in harvest at 10d. without diet, and 8d. with diet, if they can shear their ridge with men; both women and boys are employed at haymaking and flax-pulling, &c., the former at 8d., board wages, or 6d. with diet, the latter paid according to their size and ability to work.	Only at seed time and harvest, at 6d. to 8d. per day.	No, except at gathering potatoes; their wages are 6d. per day.
Not very general, but there are instances.	It does partially exist, but is not general with labourers.	No.	No.
Supposing constant work, they could earn about £16 a-year on an average.	Some labourers have bargains by which they have constant work, and some benefits secured to them; their earnings will average about £15 per annum, and their additional benefits will be worth £2 more; besides, they will be able to raise 100 bushels of potatoes upon manure, which they or their families gather in after-hours, which will be worth £5; but out of this entire sum of £22 he will be obliged to give, say £2 10s. for a house and garden.	I think about £16 in the year.	About £15; this, of course, refers to agricultural labourers.
All about half the above, supposing they get constant employment.	Very little can be earned by them in general, as the small amount obtained being received by them in small sums, is generally expended by them in purchasing salt, soap, and little household matters, if not other luxuries.	The four children hired out (their age according to query) might receive about £7 per annum, and diet; the wife uncertain.	Cannot tell.
I should suppose about 6d. per day.	About £7 or £8 per annum would procure food and boarding for a common labourer.	A labourer could diet himself for £6 per year in his own house, but it would cost the farmer £8 or £9 in any of the last three years.	About £6.
Generally money, sometimes by provisions.	Either in money or provisions, as the circumstances of the labourer and the employer may require.	Wages usually paid in money, and sometimes provisions given to the amount.	In money or provisions, generally the latter.
Scarcely an instance of herding in this parish.	There are very few herds employed in this parish; such as are occasionally employed are small children, who receive only their meat for their services.	We have no herds.	—

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Lower.

Donaghobney . . Pop. 5,661.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.
Rev. James Moorhead, P. M.	Rev. S. C. Nelson, P. M.	Rev. James Collins, P. M.	Rev. Samuel Crory, P. M.
The parish has not many men constantly employed as, or calling themselves, labourers: the poor are principally employed here in weaving damask, diaper, and drilling: some of such weavers occasionally work at labourers' work.	About 160 mere labourers. Of these not more than 50 in constant work: besides these, some weavers and holders of five-acre farms labour occasionally for the larger farmers, who plough and harrow their fields, or give them provisions, &c., as payment.	Allowing one labourer to every 10 acres of cultivated land in the parish, I make a total of 720 labourers; and the constant to occasional employment bearing the proportion of 3 to 2.	Can form no opinion.
There are few, if any, in the parish (willing to work) out of employment; labourers are said to be—agricultural 281, not agricultural 61.	Supplied with potatoes and meal by the farmers at an exorbitant price, which they afterwards pay by labour, when called upon.	They are very generally maintained, when not working in the fields, by weaving linen cloth. in the fields, they are generally weaving linen or cotton.	In the part of the parish of Dromore where I live, men who are able to work are seldom out of employment, and when they are not labouring
The diet, clothing, and condition of the lower orders are what might be considered comparatively comfortable; diet mostly potatoes.	In summer, potatoes and buttermilk thrice daily; in winter, potatoes with salt or onions, or occasionally salt herring; infrequently oatmeal porridge; they scarcely ever taste flesh-meat: their clothing universally ragged and uncomfortable.	Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal; and the clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes a little beef, oftener herrings and potatoes: clothing generally very indifferent.
1s. per day in summer, and very little less in winter, is obtained by regular labourers without diet; from 6d. to 8d. with boarding.	In summer, 1s. without, and 6d. (or about town 8d.) with diet; in winter, 9d. without, and 4d. or 6d. with diet.	About 1s. per day, winter and summer, without diet.	Labourers in the summer, with diet, get 8d. per day; without diet, 1s.; and in the winter, with diet, from 6d. to 7d.; and without diet, generally 10d.
I should suppose in winter months; in summer, before harvest, they are employed making turf, and for this have an advance of wages.	From December till April, and from the middle of May till the middle of July; the latter period is the most trying, potatoes being scarce and bad.	December and January.	From the latter end of November until about the middle of March.
Many are employed in weaving and winding yarn for the use of weavers; and, as this is piece-work, the earning will be in proportion to diligence.	Women are occasionally employed in reaping and potato-gathering, at 6d. per day without diet; and children in potato-gathering, at 3d. or 4d.	Women are employed in the harvest reaping oats, and children gathering potatoes, at about 6d. a-day each.	In this part of the parish seldom employed out of doors in labouring, except in the hay season, or during the time of raising potatoes.
Task-work, except in making turf, is not common here with labourers.	Not general, except at ditching, a work which is now infrequent.	No task-work.	It is not.
The average might be £14 or £15.	Scarcely £10; those who make £12 are enviable.	About £15 13s. per year, or 1s. per day, exclusive of the sabbaths.	About from £8 10s. to £9 in the year.
—	If so employed, perhaps £12; there are not 30 such families who do so earn: when spinning was profitable they used to live better.	Say £15 per year, allowing 6d. per day for each individual, as wages, during four months, and 3d. per week for each for spinning flax, during the remaining eight months in the year.	About from £18 to £20 in the year.
Perhaps about £6, or less.	Potatoes and milk thrice daily would cost him about £6; potatoes and milk for breakfast and supper in summer, oatmeal porridge in winter; potatoes and butter, and occasionally flesh-meat, for dinner, would cost, during any of the last three years, about £8 or £9.	£6 1s. 8d. per year, being at the rate of 4d. per day, to provide potatoes, milk, and meal.	From £6 to £6 10s. in the year.
In money or provisions, as may suit the convenience of both parties.	About town, and by larger landholders, wages are paid in money; in country, generally in provisions, &c.	Very generally in money.	Mostly paid in money, and labourers are sometimes paid in provisions by farmers.
—	About 50 children are so employed in summer, when part of a field is under crop, and part under pasture, at 2d. per day.	—	No herds employed.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Iveagh, Lower and Upper.

Dromore . . Pop. 14,911.	Dromore and Garvaghy. Pop. 19,947.	Part of Drumara. Pop. 10,129 of entire parish.	Drumara . . Pop. 10,129.
Rev. William Filgate.	Rev. Hugh M'Conville, P. P.	Rev. Michael M'Cartan, P. P.	Rev. H. E. Boyd.
I do not know how to reply to this, excepting that many have only occasional employment; but these I do not think, in general, are able bodied labourers.	There are 150, perhaps 200. About one-third of these are in constant employment: the country is thickly inhabited, and persons holding four or five acres labour occasionally, and often pay for horse-work by labour.	About 100, or upwards; of which about 20 or 30 may be in constant employment.	The chief part of the agricultural labour is performed by the families of the farmers; the common labourers are therefore few, not exceeding 50, who are seldom out of employment for nine months in the year, and, from the cheapness of their food (consisting chiefly of potatoes) are easily maintained: the state of their clothing is extremely wretched, and marks the poverty of their condition, as their daily wages do not exceed 1s. without diet, or 8d. with food, during the summer; and 10d. and 6d. in the winter months, when they find most difficulty in procuring employment.
Their means of subsistence in this case must be precarious, they sometimes go with messages, &c.	In some cases they get meal and potatoes on credit, for which they give work when called on; when articles of food cannot be had on the above terms, they are miserable.	Partly by credit with their employer, and partly by potatoes, which they generally contrive to procure in the <i>rood way</i> .	
Diet chiefly potatoes and milk, sometimes herrings, or such other food: clothing generally poor; but their degree of comfort a good deal depends upon the regularity of their employment.	Potatoes and buttermilk, and in winter I have known families to use a little oatmeal boiled in water, seasoned with a little pepper as a substitute for milk: clothing wretched, and of the coarsest kind.	Potatoes and buttermilk, with an occasional herring—in winter, salt: clothing very indifferent, generally rags.	
Summer, with diet, 8d., without diet, 1s.; winter, with diet, 6d., without diet, 10d.	1s. per day in summer without diet, 6d. with diet; in winter there is generally a reduction of 2d. with or without diet.	Without diet 1s., with diet 8d., in summer; without diet 10d., with diet 6d. and 7d., in winter.	
From November till March.	From the middle of December till the beginning of March in winter, and in the months of June and July.	During the months of December, January, and February, July and August.	
Not much employed out of doors, excepting in the hay season, or in planting or gathering potatoes.	They are occasionally employed in spring and harvest, at from 4d. to 6d. per day, without diet.	They are not at all employed in labour here, except in reaping and gathering potatoes; for the former they have 8d., for the latter 3d. per day, with board or diet; children are not employed, unless in gathering potatoes.	Women and children are now sometimes engaged in field labour, in consequence of the decay of the linen trade; their wages do not exceed from 4d. to 6d. per day.
No.	It is not.	Task-work is not general in this neighbourhood.	Task-work is almost unknown in this part of the country.
I am informed about £9.	From £10 to £12.	I think the amount of his earnings would be about £8 8s.	About £14 per annum.
I am informed about £20.	About £4; spinning is the usual employment of women in this country, which is become very unprofitable; children are seldom employed.	At home little boys have no employment generally through the year, unless in the turf and potato seasons; spinsters can earn about 9d. per week: when hired out, will earn from about £2 15s. to £3.	About £6 per annum.
I am told from £6 to £7.	For £8 he could have substantial food, flesh meat two or three times a-week; but the ordinary food, viz., potatoes, he could have for £6, owing to the very low price of this article for the last three years.	I think about £10 10s., allowing him flesh meat to dinner each day, or, with economy, about £9 2s.	About £7 per annum.
Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions; no coon acres here.	Usually paid in money; in many instances the labourer agrees to take meal and potatoes from the employer and ground, by his order.	Wages are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes in both; that is the general mode here.	Generally by both money and provisions, the labourer receiving provisions in winter, which are paid for by work in spring and summer.
No herds employed.	There are none properly so called in these parishes.	They are not usually employed here.	This not being a grazing district, herds are seldom employed.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Iveagh, Upper and Lower.

Drumara . . Pop. 10,129.	Garvaghy . . Pop. 5,036.	Magherally . . Pop. 3,189.	Maralin . . Pop. 5,058.
Rev. Michael M ^c Cartane, P. P.	Rev. H. S. Hamilton.	Rev. W. Sampson.	Rev. William Dolling.
I cannot answer this question with precision; but from the best information I had access to, they were computed at 230. I learn about 20 are in constant employment.	This is a question very difficult to answer. The farms are small, which, of course, makes the number of occasional labourers larger, and of constant, less: in many instances, the family of a farmer holding from 20 to 35 acres (the first the more general quantity), do all his work, except perhaps harvest. There are upwards of 600 landholders in the parish; and I would say, about 150 labourers in constant, and 400 in occasional employment.	I should suppose about 200. One half in constant, the other in occasional employment.	About 150 in regular employment.
Partly by credit with their employer, and partly by potatoes, which they generally contrive to procure in the <i>rood way</i> .	Almost always by weaving.	Some are weavers, and are employed at the loom when not engaged in agriculture; those who are not have no employment, and are consequently very destitute.	Seldom out of employment, and resorting to the looms whenever discharged from work.
In summer, buttermilk and potatoes, with an occasional herring; in winter, potatoes and salt: clothing very indifferent, generally rags.	Their diet, generally potatoes and buttermilk, with oatmeal bread, or porridge of oatmeal, occasionally; their clothing seldom very ragged, and as seldom very decent.	The usual diet is potatoes and milk in summer, and potatoes and salt, and sometimes a salt herring, in winter; the use of butcher's meat is almost unknown among the labouring classes: their clothing is, generally speaking, of a miserable description.	Meal, potatoes, and milk: tolerably clothed.
Without diet 1s., with diet 8d. in summer; without diet 10d., with diet 6d. or 7d., in winter.	Daily wages, without diet, 1s.; with diet, 8d.	With diet, from 6d. to 8d. per diem; without diet, from 10d. to 1s.	1s. a-day winter and summer.
During the months of January, December, and February, chiefly; there is also a slackness of work in July and August.	Midsummer and midwinter.	In winter.	Constantly employed.
They are not usually employed, except in reaping and gathering potatoes; for the former work they get 8d., for the latter 3d. a-day, with diet.	Women get 6d. per day, except in harvest, when they have 10d. or 1s.; children 4d.: they are chiefly employed at the time of setting potatoes, haymaking, and harvest.	In harvest, and at the potato raising, at from 3d. to 6d. per diem.	Women and girls employed in spinning; boys in labour, in land.
It is not general; it is hardly known.	Only for ditching and shoring.	Not much known here.	No task-work.
I think the amount of his earnings would be about £8 8s.	I suppose about £13 or £14 a-year; few so much by agricultural labour, but they have generally the resource of weaving, which brings, on an average, 10d. a-day.	About £12 per annum.	About £14 10s., allowing for lost time.
I am informed that the wife and eldest daughter might each earn about 9d. per week in spinning linen yarn; a boy of 16 years of age, when hired out, will earn from £2 15s. up to £3; at home, little boys and girls have no employment, unless in the turf and potato seasons,—we want employment.	The wife, by spinning, could only earn about 3d. a-week; the farm work of children brings in little or nothing, except in laying potatoes and gathering them, and perhaps (they are not much in request for this) weeding corn; I would scarcely average such a family, all girls, at £1 5s. a-year, but if the eldest were a boy, and a good worker, of course that would make a great difference.	About £8 per annum.	About £12 10s.
Allowing him flesh to dinner every day, I think it would take about £10 10s. to diet him well; with economy, and not giving him flesh so often, he might be dieted for less.	This last year he could have been supplied with potatoes and buttermilk for £2 11s., reckoning his weekly consumption 1 cwt. of potatoes, at 8d., with 4d. for milk; the years before it would have taken double that sum.	I should suppose from £5 to £6 per annum.	About £6 annually.
They are paid in money or provisions, and sometimes in both; they are seldom paid by the con acre or rood ground.	In money generally, sometimes in provisions; and for the above-mentioned "rood ground," they very often pay a part in work.	Sometimes in money, sometimes in provisions, and sometimes by rood ground.	None.
They are not usually employed here.	It is not in the least a grazing parish (i. e. according to the general meaning of the term, but there are a good many cattle reared), and is all very well enclosed with thorn hedges; of course there are no herds.	This being an agricultural parish, herds are not employed.	No herds.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Antrim—Baronies Iveagh Lower, Massareene Upper.

Maralin . . Pop. 5,058.	Moira . . Pop. 3,801.	Moira . . Pop. 3,801.	Moira, Maralin, and Aghalee, &c. . . Pop. 10,270.
Charles Douglass, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Beatty.	Rev. William Moffat, P. M.	Rev. P. Devlin, P. P.
I consider that all the inhabitants of this parish are in constant employment. I should consider the number of labourers to be about 200.	189 employed in agricultural labour, and in roads and quarries.	406 generally constantly employed.	About 240. About one-third in constant employment.
Working in their own gardens or small farms.	—	If without means, off the parish.	They get provisions on credit from farmers, for which they give labour, when called on, in spring and harvest; when provisions cannot be obtained on these terms, their condition is miserable.
Diet, potatoes, meal, and those who are prudent and industrious frequently use bacon: as to clothing, they are tolerably well clad.	Very middling, being generally potatoes without a constant supply of milk.	When on board wages, generally potatoes and milk; but when with a farmer they get the fare of his house: clothing tolerable.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes butter, when milk is scarce, salt, or a salt herring, or oatmeal boiled in water, and seasoned with pepper and onions: clothing of those in constant employment generally good; badly clothed when not in employment.
1s. per day is the universal rate of wages, without diet, and about 8d. per day with diet.	1s. per day; with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day.	With diet 7d. per day, without diet 1s.	1s. per day, without diet; a considerable number of those in constant employment only 10d. or 11d. without diet, 8d. per day with diet; in winter there is generally a reduction of 2d. with diet.
During the three winter months.	Winter.	About Christmas.	From the middle of December until the beginning of March, and from the latter end of May until the commencement of harvest.
When employed, 6d. per day is given.	Women and children are generally employed in spring and harvest, and paid at the rate of 6d. per day.	Women mostly employed in harvest, when they get the same wages as the men; but generally both women and children receive the same pay in the spring and summer seasons, which is 6d. board wages.	They are occasionally employed in spring and harvest: women generally get, in harvest, 1s. per day, without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet; children from 3d. to 6d. without diet.
No.	No.	No such thing, that I know of, in the parish.	It is not.
From £12 to £14.	About £15.	When on board wages, about £11 11s., with diet, £6 10s.	About £11 or £12.
I should conceive that the wife and four children ought to earn as much, or nearly so, as the labourer himself.	Not more than about £3.	When on board wages, about £9.	About £3 or £4; spinning the usual employment of women in this country, is at present not very profitable; children are seldom employed.
About 4d. per day, at the present prices of provisions.	About £10 per year.	About £5.	For about £8 or £8 8s. he could get wholesome food, flesh meat two or three times a-week; but potatoes—the ordinary food of the labourer—may be obtained for about £6, owing to their low price for the last three years.
Money.	In money.	Usually paid in money.	Usually paid in money; sometimes in provisions.
No herds employed, this being an agricultural district.	—	No herds.	There are, none properly so called, in these parishes.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Iveagh, Upper and Lower.

Seapatrick . . Pop. 7,585.	Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.
Rev. James Davis.	James Foot, Esq. J. P. Henry Hamilton, Esq. J. P. and others.	Henry Hamilton, Esq. J. P.	Thos. Christy Wakefield, Esq.
I have found this a most troublesome question to answer, and after a great deal of pains cannot answer it with great accuracy. There are a <i>great</i> number of persons, both men and women, employed in extensive manufactories of linen and thread in the parish; and, as near as I can ascertain, there are 623 in constant employment, and I do not find that there are more than 100, if so many, in occasional employment, I mean of <i>labouring men</i> .*	Labourers agricultural, 399; labourers not agricultural, 127. All in constant employment, generally speaking.	Labourers agricultural, 399; labourers not agricultural, 127. All in constant employment, generally speaking.	—
There is no public source of support for those out of employment; they subsist, on such occasions, on such provisions as they may have by them, or on <i>credit</i> , till they work it up when employment comes.	—	Answered above.	No visible means of support.
The diet of the labouring poor is generally potatoes and milk, sometimes only potatoes and salt, or herrings; sometimes they buy a little coarse beef and make soup of it, and get, perhaps twice in the week, stirabout for breakfast; the most of them endeavour to provide a little tea for their breakfast on Sunday morning, but they get very little bread or butter through the year: their clothing and accommodation in their houses often very miserable; many so badly clothed that they are ashamed to attend public worship in their tattered garments.	Diet chiefly oatmeal, potatoes, milk and butter; and clothing tolerably good.	Diet chiefly oatmeal, potatoes, milk and butter: clothing tolerably good.	Potatoes, meal porridge and milk, in summer: poorly clad, particularly in winter.
In some instances, but this is not general; those in constant employment get 11d. per day in winter; but the common price, winter and summer, is 1s. per day without diet; 8d. a-day with diet is the usual price, but the great majority of labourers in this parish provide their own diet; they are much better off in point of diet, when they get it from their employers.	Without diet 1s. per day, with diet 8d.	Without diet 1s. per day, with diet 8d.	10d., with some few exceptions at 1s.; with diet 6d.; no difference made between summer and winter.
Those who depend on occasional employment are least employed from the middle of November till the middle of February, and from the middle of June till the middle of August.	During the winter months.	During the winter months.	Winter.
Women are often employed to help down with the harvest and to weed the crops; children are seldom employed except in weeding; for reaping, women get 10d. or 11d. per day, and sometimes the same as the men, 1s., if they be good hands, without diet, from 7d. to 8d. if with diet; for weeding or light work, as sorting potatoes, setting potatoes, or gathering potatoes, women or children, who can do these things, get 6d. a-day without diet.	Yes; wages of women from 5d. to 6d. per day, children 3d. to 4d. per day.	Yes, wages of women from 5d. to 6d. per day, and children 3d. to 4d. per day.	Some women and a few children employed in labour; women 6d., children 3d.
Task-work is not very general here for labouring men, sometimes it is adopted in large establishments; all who wind yarn and warp warps for the linen manufactories are paid according to the work done.	By no means general.	Not general.	Task-work is not much practised.
I have consulted several labouring men, who depend on occasional employment, on this query, and find, on an average through the year, that four days' employment in the week is fully as much as they can calculate upon; therefore £10 8s., or say £10 10s., would be the average amount of their year's earnings.	1s. a-day, excepting Sundays.	1s. a-day, excepting Sundays.	£12.
This depends greatly upon circumstances: in this parish, in which there is so much employment given to women and children in the winding of yarn, their earnings would be more than in many others; if women have no employment but the <i>spinning</i> of yarn they will not make more, on an average, than 2d. or 2½d. per day, and possibly their children nothing; a very middling winder of yarn will make 3½d. a-day, a <i>good</i> one 4d. or 5d., when diligently employed all the time; in several families there are two winding wheels, by which, among the wife and children, 7d. a-day may be earned, which would be 3s. 6d. per week; this, at an average sum, as sometimes they may be disappointed of yarn, and sometimes not equally diligent, equal to £9 2s. 8d. in the year; I fear this is too high an average for the wife and four children: a <i>good</i> winder, who has a husband and no family, tells me that 2s. 7d. in the fortnight is the most she can earn after attending to the little matters of her house.	About 1s. 5d. for half the days in the year, excepting Sundays.	About 1s. 5d. for half the days in the year, excepting Sundays.	His wife must necessarily be employed in the household affairs; the four children cannot earn, at spinning linen yarn, more than 1½d. each per day.
A labouring man will pay for diet and lodging, in a labouring man's house, 3s. a-week, but there is in this a profit to the family; from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week is about the sum which the diet of a labouring man will cost, such as mentioned in Query No. 3.	About 5d. per day.	About 5d. per day.	£7.
In general in money; sometimes, at the <i>wish</i> of the labouring man, he may receive potatoes or meal in part payment of his work, but this is at his own request.	Always, I believe, in money, except at the option of the person employed.	Always, I believe, in money.	Money and provisions.
I do not know that we have any <i>herds</i> in this district of country; we have no extensive graziers here who would require herds.	We have no herds employed.	We have no herds employed.	No herds.

* I beg leave to state that the parish of Seapatrick and the adjoining neighbourhood enjoy at present, and have enjoyed these some years past, advantages enjoyed by few other parishes in the kingdom: it is the principal seat or focus of the linen manufacture in the county, possibly of the province. Within the limits of this single parish, which stretches not more than four miles in length, there are not fewer than *thirteen* mills on the river Bann, of which *nine* are employed in the bleaching of linen, the other four for other purposes, grain or flax. We have in this parish some of the most extensive manufacturers of linen perhaps in the kingdom: by one there are 12,000 hanks of yarn a-week, through the year, grain or flax. By another 40,000; by another 48,000 hanks *per week* the year through; and there are some others nearly as extensive as these. Employment is thus given to thousands of families scattered over the country to the distance of 8, 9, or even 10 or 12 miles. Some of these manufacturers keep upwards of 2,300 or 2,400 looms working scattered over the country; but all the yarn used is boiled, and sorted, and prepared for the weaver at the manufacturer's establishment; and what is of uncommon service to the poor around, nearly the one-half of all the yarn used by these manufacturers is wound within the compass of a mile and a half or two miles of Banbridge. This wound yarn is warped into warps for the weaver, and part of it is wound for *thread*, of which there is a great deal made in this neighbourhood. The winders get 3½d. for winding 20 hanks, and when the yarn is good, from 2s to 30 hanks, or upwards, can be wound by a good hand in a day. This gives a light and serviceable employment to hundreds of individuals in this district of country, and by this means children and females can earn a little money, who, in other neighbourhoods, would have almost nothing to do. When we add to these the persons engaged in 13 mills, and in the bleachfields connected with some or most of them, besides thread mills, a judgment may be formed of the business, the activity, and circulation of money that prevail in the parish of Seapatrick. But whilst all this furnishes, under Providence, the means of support to multitudes, if any sudden stagnation takes place, so that the usual number of hands cannot be employed, several may be dismissed in a single day, and, for a time, may be thrown out of work. Thank goodness, this occurs but seldom, but when it does those so dismissed have no general fund to look to for support. There is no savings' bank nor friendly society in the place to provide against such occurrences, or for sickness or the like; and few have that prudent precaution to lay by a part of their weekly earnings to support them and their families in times of need.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Lower.

Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullylish . . Pop. 10,501.	Tullylish, Seapatrick, Donaghcloney, and Magherally. Pop. 26,936.
Rev. W. H. Wynne.	Rev. W. Egnew.	Rev. John Johnston, P. M.	Rev. E. M'Guinness, P. P.
Labourers agricultural, 399; labourers not agricultural, 127. All in constant employment, generally speaking.	Queries 1 and 2 I cannot answer.	Labourers agricultural, 399; labourers not agricultural, 127. All in constant employment, generally speaking.	About one-third of the population; the half of whom are constantly employed, and the remainder occasionally.
—	—	Answered above.	No provision made; consequently they are often in distress.
Diet chiefly oatmeal, potatoes, milk, butter, &c.: clothing tolerably good.	Poor enough when out of employment, generally little else than potatoes, and sometimes a little milk, sometimes a herring, and sometimes salt; and their clothing generally no better.	Diet chiefly oatmeal, potatoes, milk, butter, &c.: clothing tolerably good.	Potatoes and milk: many are in want of clothing, but the general part are inclined to cleanliness.
Without diet, 1s. per day; with diet, 8d.	8d. per day with, and 1s. per day without diet, both winter and summer.	Without diet, 1s. per day; with diet, 8d.	In summer, with diet 6d., without diet 1s.; winter, with diet 5d., without diet 10d.
During the winter months.	In winter.	During the winter months.	Winter.
Yes; wages of women, from 5d. to 6d. per day, of children, 3d. to 4d. per day.	They are, particularly in harvest, in reaping, and their wages the same as the men's, and children, in gathering potatoes, wages 4d. per day.	Yes; wages of women, from 5d. to 6d. per day, of children, 3d. to 4d. per day.	They are; from 3d. to 6d. per diem.
Not general.	Not very general.	Not general.	It is not.
1s. a-day, excepting Sundays.	—	1s. a-day, excepting Sundays.	About £11.
About 1s. 5d. for half the days in the year, excepting Sundays.	—	About 1s. 5d. for half the days in the year, excepting Sundays.	About £16.
About 5d. per day.	—	About 5d. per day.	About £6.
Always, I believe, in money.	—	Almost always in money.	Part provisions, and part money.
We have no herds employed.	I know very few instances of herds hired in our parish; and as to the terms, I do not know them.	No herds generally employed.	Herds are hired yearly, at about £12 per annum.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Upper.

Aghaderg . . Pop. 8,981.	Anaghclone and Drumbally- ronee . . Pop. 11,970.	Anaghclone . . Pop. 3,426.	Anaghclone . . Pop. 3,426.
Rev. William Reid, P. M.	Rev. James M'Key, P. P.	Rev. Alexander Orr.	Rev. David M'Ree, P. M.
I would suppose as cottiers who solely labour 100, servants hired by the half-year 300; a great number labour in spring and autumn.	There are 674 labourers in my parishes. I know not how many are in constant, how many in occasional employment.	There are about 120 labourers, 100 of whom are constantly employed.	There are between 200 and 300 labourers.
Occasional labourers are maintained by weaving, others by the produce of their gardens or con acre.	Supported by potatoes (raised from con acre) and butter-milk, and occasionally but salt.	They are maintained by potatoes raised by the con acre, and sometimes milk.	They are not often out of employment.
Potatoes and salt, or herrings in winter; potatoes and poor milk in summer, when out of employment; when employed their diet is better: their clothing rags, viz. cottiers'.	The labourers are mostly boarded in the farmhouses; when in employment their ordinary diet is stirabout or potage, potatoes, oaten-bread, beef, pork, butter-milk, and herrings: their clothing is mostly coarse woollen cloth and corduroy.	The labourers that board in the families of their employers, have comfortable food, viz. stirabout, bread, beef, potatoes, pork, milk, and butter; but their clothing, if they have a family, is generally bad and uncomfortable.	Their diet is mostly potatoes, sometimes with a little milk, sometimes not: their clothing is usually coarse woollen and corduroy, often ragged enough; but within these last years the clothing of the poor has rather improved; naked raggedness is now very rare.
Without diet, 10d. per day would be the average wages; with diet, 8d. per day, when occasionally employed.	Labourers' wages, with diet, in summer and winter 6d., without diet 11d.	Wages for summer and winter, with diet, 6d. or 7d. per day; and, without diet, from 10d. to 1s.	6d. with diet, nearly 1s. without.
From 1st December to 1st April.	In the midst of summer and winter least employed.	They are least employed in the middle of summer, and in the shortest days of winter.	The middle of summer and the middle of winter.
Women at 5d. per day, without diet: children rarely employed, unless at the raising of the potato crop; their wages are 4d. per day and their diet.	Women's wages, in harvest, from 6d. to 8d. per day, with diet; at potato-raising, women and children, with diet, 3d. per day; employed in no other season.	Women and children are generally employed in raising the potatoes, at 3d. or 4d. per day, with diet, and at 6d. to 8d. without it; and, in the harvest, women get 8d. with diet, and 10d. or 1s. without it.	Women and children are rarely employed in the fields, except in harvest and at the raising of potatoes: women do still spin linen yarn, though at small wages: nothing more is wanting than employment for boys under 12 or 13 years.
Not general.	No.	Task-work is not general.	Almost no task-work.
I would suppose £10 when not annually employed; if in constant employment £14.	About £10 8s., without diet, including his other advantages.	From £10 to £12, without diet.	From the drawbacks I suppose it could not be rated higher than from £6 to £10.
The earnings of his wife, after attending to her hut, are trifling; if they only labour, their earnings could not exceed £20, as none but the eldest son would be equal to engage a man's work; if they are weavers, they might earn £30 by close attention to business.	About £3 per annum.	About £3 10s.	£1 would be as much as they would all earn at potatoes and corn harvest, and at other times they are not employed in the fields; a woman at the wheel might be worth £2 a-year, a little girl of 12 half as much; boys under 16 scarcely anything, save in relieving men and womens' work, in taking care of pigs, &c.
I would suppose £7 for such diet as he would provide; such as a respectable farmer would provide, £12 per annum.	Average price per annum, £8.	Between £7 and £8.	From £6 to £8.
Farmers pay by all these means, but no advantage taken of the worker; his accommodation is rather consulted.	Partly paid by the three ways.	Wages are paid in money, sometimes in provisions, sometimes by con acre, and sometimes partly by the occupation of a cabin and garden.	Wages are paid in all these ways, but most frequently in money.
Not known in our parish.	None in these parishes.	No herds.	No herds in the parish.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Upper.

Clonallon . . Pop. 9,047.	Clonallon . . Pop. 9,047.	Clonallon . . Pop. 9,047.	Clonallon . . Pop. 9,047.
Rev. P. Murphy, P. P.	Rev. John Davis. Rev. James Anderson. Rev. Joseph Mc Cormick.	Rev. Thomas Logan.	Rev. M. Arnold.
There are about 600 persons, who live by employment from others. Of these there are 72 in constant, and 480 in occasional, employment, as near as I can ascertain.	About three-fourths are labourers.	I cannot tell the number of labourers in the parish: but the majority are only occasionally employed.	The number I could not ascertain; but too great, as, except a few, they receive only occasional employment.
By their parents and near relatives in some instances, but more generally by purchasing food on credit, until they have the means of paying for it by future employment.	In general by the produce of their small farm or garden.	In various ways, which I cannot particularly specify, being only seven months resident in the parish.	Not comfortably.
The ordinary diet is potatoes, sometimes with, and frequently without, either butter-milk or herrings; their clothing is miserable.	Potatoes and salt, or meal, occasionally milk, and sometimes salt herrings; their clothing is of the very poorest description.	Potatoes and herrings or salt in winter, and potatoes and milk in summer; the clothing in general coarse, but comfortable, as far as I have observed.	Potatoes, with sometimes a herring, and when obtainable a small measure of milk; the clothing coarse and ragged.
In one part of the parish labourers get 6d. a-day in summer, and 4d. in winter, with diet; without diet, they get 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter. In the other part, more convenient to Warrenpoint, wages are about 2d. a-day higher.	1s. per day in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet; with diet, 8d. per day.	With diet 8d., and without diet 1s.; I do not know if the season causes any variation.	8d. with, and 10d. to 1s. without, diet; in Warrenpoint, I believe, 1s. 3d. is given to an active labourer.
In the months of June, July, December, and January.	June and July in summer, December in winter.	June, July, December, and January.	June, July, December, and January.
Women and children are not usually employed, except during harvest and potato digging, since the decline of the linen trade: women, when employed, get from 6d. to 8d. a-day in harvest; during the potato digging they are paid at the rate of 3d. to 4d. per day; with few exceptions, in the neighbourhood of Warrenpoint, they get their diet when they labour in harvest and potato-digging.	They are employed only at harvest and in potato gathering, the women at 6d., the children at 3d. per day.	In the reaping season women are generally employed at 10d. per day, and in lifting and dropping potatoes children are employed at 5d. per day.	Women are little employed save in harvest, and receive 1s. without diet; children for lifting potatoes receive 5d.
Task-work is not general.	It is not.	Not general.	Not general.
Except in the vicinity of Warrenpoint, he could not earn more than about £5 10s. in the year. I suppose him to make £1 10s. by harvest work; that he is employed three quarters of the year, exclusive of harvest; that he gets 5d. a-day winter and summer, and works five days each week, allowing the sixth day for attending to his little domestic concerns, &c.; the entire will only amount to £5 11s. 3d.	—	From £10 to £12.	Perhaps £10 in day-work employment; task-work little known: his other advantages, if any, must arise from a small portion of land held at an easy rate, and employed in growing potatoes for himself and family.
Not more than £3; I suppose the wife to work four weeks in harvest, at 6d. per day, and to be employed four weeks in potato-gathering at 3d. per day, the entire will be 18s.; I suppose her to spin five days in each week, three quarters of the year; she cannot make more than ½d. per day by spinning, which will make 8s. 1½d.; the eldest child, I suppose him to be engaged in harvest and potato-digging, can earn 18s.; the three younger can only herd or gather potatoes: the most they can make is 18s.; all amounting to £3 2s. 1½d.; scarcely can they make near so much.	—	From £5 to £6.	Out of doors I think little could be earned, but say his wife and four daughters were employed constantly throughout the year in the spinning of linen yarn, they all could not earn more than 6d. per day.
About £6.	From £6 to £7.	In their ordinary mode of living, providing they purchase their own diet, I think from £8 to £9.	Something will depend on the quality of the food; but, at the lowest rate, the expense would seem to be from £7 to £10.
In all the above ways.	Usually in money.	Usually in money.	Usually in money.
From 5s. to 10s. the half year; herds are seldom hired for winter.	From 14s. to £1 for the summer half year.	During six months from 14s. to £1.	14s. to £1 during the six months.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Upper.

Clonduff . . Pop. 7,914.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 4,463.	Drumballyrone and Drumgath. Pop. 12,992.	Drumgath . . Pop. 4,448.
Rev. J. M'Leigh, P. P.	Rev. Alexander Bryson, P. M.	Thomas Scott, Esq. J. P.	Rev. A. Polin, P. P.
About 400; of whom 100 may be in constant, the remainder in occasional, employment.	600 landholders; but how many labourers I cannot tell.	In the two parishes there are from about 700 to 1,000 employed. 300 constantly.	About 250 labourers. Few of them are constantly employed; in harvest time there is employment for all.
Generally by potatoes raised from a plot of ground which they sometimes hold under the head landlord, or rent with their cabin; in some instances their wives or parents procure a scanty support for them by begging.	As far as I know chiefly upon potatoes, procured generally by weaving and spinning.	Generally by what they can save in the summer.	Many of them beg; I can safely say that half of them cannot support themselves without borrowing from their neighbours.
For the most part potatoes: during the summer months they can have a fair supply of very good buttermilk; the use of any description of bread is too rare: their clothing, particularly in the case of those who have small families, of the most wretched description.	With the exception of hired servants, the labouring class are very poorly clothed.	Potatoes, oatmeal, and a little meat.	Diet almost always potatoes and milk; very often potatoes and salt: their clothing of the most wretched description generally.
At the rate of 6d. with and 10d. without diet; there is no distinction made as regards winter or summer in this parish.	In summer, 8d. with diet, 1s. without it; in winter, labourers constantly employed, 6d. with diet, 10d. without it.	With diet, from March till November, about 6d. per day; in the other months from 4d. to 5d.; without diet from 10d. to 1s. per day.	Wages generally, with diet, 6d., without diet from 10d. to 1s. in summer; in winter, generally 2d. less.
From the 1st of December till the beginning of March, and from the 1st of June till the harvest season.	In the middle of winter, and in the middle of summer.	In the winter.	Least employed from 1st December till 1st March, in winter; from 1st July till 1st September, in summer; from the middle of November till middle of February, in winter.
Women are employed during harvest; women and children at the times of sowing and raising the potatoes, children at scarcely any other time; during the reaping season, women able to work can earn about 8d. per day; they are found also, during this season, in food; at other times women, if employed, are classed with the children, and, like them, allowed 4d. per day, but found, of course, in diet.	They are not, as far as I know, usually employed.	Women are generally employed in spinning, except in the time of harvest and haymaking; children at school: women's wages from 6d. to 10d. per day.	Women and children are employed in harvest and gathering potatoes: women, in harvest, generally get 10d. without diet; children have, for gathering potatoes, 3d. with diet, 5d. without it.
The only instance of task-work known here is in the case of servant-girls who undertake to spin, for a specified sum, a given quantity of yarn each week, for the year or half-year, as the case may be.	No.	Not in general.	Task-work is very common, particularly in harvest.
Supposing him employed four days in the week, and (with a view to comprehend all those advantages inquired after) allowing him at the rate of 10d. per day board-wages, he would thus be enabled to earn between £8 and £9 sterling.	I think labourers in this neighbourhood are not employed more than nine months, during which time they might earn between £7 and £8.	If constantly employed, from £12 to £13 per annum.	What a labourer might obtain I could not say, as the farms are, in general, so small, and the farmers' means are so limited.
Certainly not more than £4 or £5.	The families of poor labourers here are hired out as soon as fit for service.	This query is not easily answered, as a woman with four children could not do more than take care of them and cook their meat.	The labourer himself may earn, on an average, from £6 to £8 a-year; the wife and four children, if living at home, do not, on an average, earn more than from £2 10s. to £3 a-year.
Between £6 and £7.	Between £6 and £7.	The average about £5 per annum.	The expense of food, for an able-bodied labourer living on potatoes and buttermilk, might be about £4 per year for the last three years; but from the diet they almost always live on, it would be very difficult to state what the expense might be.
Commonly in money, sometimes in money or in lieu of cabin rent; and, in some instances, by con acres.	In some cases in money, in provisions, and by con acre.	Usually paid in money.	Wages for labour are paid in the three ways specified in the query.
No herds.	I do not know of any in the parish.	In money and diet.	There are not any herds.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Iveagh Upper.

Drumgooland . . Pop. 10,281.	Drumgooland Lower. Pop. 10,281 of entire parish.	Drumgooland Upper. Pop. 10,281 of entire parish.	Killronev . . Pop. 4,257.
Francis C. Beers, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Morgan, P. P.	Rev. Michael O' Loughlin, P. P.	Rev. P. McEvoy, P. P.
500 occasionally employed, 200 constantly employed.	I think about 50 labourers. Very few can be said to be in constant employ; they work sometimes with one person and sometimes with another, and go England or Scotland in the time of harvest. By labourers I understand persons not having any land of their own to till.	The farms being small, I consider them all labourers, with the exception of a few tradesmen. I believe none of them are constantly employed. about 90 families, all the others would not only accept labour if offered, but would actually require it to enable them to meet the ordinary demands.	There are about 164 having, I may say, no land at all; about 17 of whom are in constant employment, the remainder are only occasionally employed: there are in this parish nearly 700 families, and, except
By the money that they earned when employed.	Some of these labourers can weave, and are employed in this business when not engaged in labour; they sometimes get potatoes on credit to support them when they are long out of employ.	Some of them on the produce of their little farms, others on what they have earned while employed; but, in general, very badly.	They are maintained partly by getting some food on credit in hope of employment, and partly by their neighbours' kindness.
Potatoes, oatmeal, and, occasionally, small quantities of meat. ing in general very bad, and is principally of English manufacture.	Potatoes and milk in summer; in winter they have only salt, or sometimes herrings, to supply the place of milk; clothing mostly old clothes, which they buy for a small sum, and which are soon rent; the clothing of many of the labouring poor is provided by charity, sometimes they get a part of it from the churchwardens, but this requires a recommendation from some person in favour with the vicar or curate.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, and oat bread occasionally; their clothing is, in general, not comfortable.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, sometimes with milk (which is scarce here), and sometimes, indeed very often, without it; clothing not at all good,
With diet, from March to November, 8d. per day; and 6d. per day for the other months; without diet, 1s. per day.	With diet, from 10d. to 1s., and, without diet, from 6d. to 8d.; the greater sum in the summer and smaller in the winter. diet, 6d. and 8d.; with diet, about 2d. or 3d. less.	Their daily wages in summer, when employed, without diet, are 10d., and sometimes 1s.; with diet 6d., and sometimes 8d.; in winter, without diet, about 2d. or 3d. less.	The daily wages, without diet (which is mostly the case here), are in summer 1s. per day, and in winter 10d., and sometimes 1s.; when diet is given, 6d. per day.
In the midst of winter.	From November till April, and between July and August, are the periods at which they are least employed.	In winter, and in the months of July and August.	They are least employed in the winter, and during the months of June, July, and August.
Women are mostly employed spinning, and children at school. are employed to take care of cattle, from 10 to 14 years of age, and receive from 14s. to £1 per annum of wages.	So few women are employed, that I can form no judgment of their rate of wages; children are employed to take care of cattle, from 10 to 14 years of age, and receive from 14s. to £1 per annum of wages.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, and then their wages are in general less than the men's by 2d.; children are seldom employed.	Women are frequently employed, and also children, about the village, at from 3d., 4d. to 6d. per day, but this employment is not constant, and many cannot get such at all, and are consequently in distress.
Not in general.	Task-work is not general here, although occasionally there is some.	Task-work is not general in this parish.	There is very little task-work in it.
If constantly employed, about £10 12s. in the year.	From £6 to £8 I think would be an average.	Their average earnings may amount to £9 or £10 per annum.	I take the year at 312 working days; from them I take off one-third the time he is unemployed, this leaves 208 days; then I reduce that one-tenth to allow for holidays, wet days, &c., which leaves 188 $\frac{2}{3}$; this at 1s. per day is, say £9 5s., that is, supposing him to be actually employed during 188 $\frac{2}{3}$ days; but when I come to the practice, as far as regards this parish, I do believe that each labourer, on an average, can scarcely earn £3 5s.; I consider the other advantages so few, that they may be included in this.
This query I cannot well answer, as children when employed, are so differently paid.	Children are only employed, as I have mentioned before, to take care of cattle; the children could earn £3 with their support, if employed as aforesaid, but many of them can get no employment; the wife being necessarily employed in the preparing of victuals at home, and other employments, I could not calculate accurately what she might earn, it would be but trifling.	The wife and four children may earn, on an average, about £4 in the year. £10 annually; that is, under the supposition that employment could be had; but, coming to the practice, I do not think that, in the whole, the wife and four children would earn more than £3 10s. annually.	I think, upon the whole, that after making just allowance for taking care of the house, preparing food, &c., the average amount of all their earnings would scarcely exceed £10 annually; that is, under the supposition that employment could be had; but, coming to the practice, I do not think that, in the whole, the wife and four children would earn more than £3 10s. annually.
About 7 lbs. of potatoes and 1 lb. of meal per day.	They live so very badly, their diet being, as I mentioned, almost always potatoes, that what they may support themselves on I cannot say.	About £8 in the year.	I think about £3 15s. annually is the lowest upon which he could live; but to allow him milk to each of his three meals, and meat once, a-week, would cost at least £5 10s., if not more.
In both.	Usually paid in money.	—	Yes; but sometimes by provisions, and also by con acre, and sometimes in exchange for horse work.
Paid by their getting meat and clothes.	As the farms are so small, there are none, properly called herds, employed.	I know of no person properly called a herdsman in this parish; sometimes a farmer hires a little boy for from 7s. to 10s. to attend to his cattle in the summer season.	Herds get from 14s. to 16s. annually, but they are lodged and get maintenance besides, when they are engaged annually; but they are mostly engaged or hired during the summer, and then thrown upon their parents for support during winter.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Iveagh Upper, Kinelearty.

Kilbroney . . Pop. 4,257.	Kilcoo Upper. Pop. 6,520 of entire parish.	Kilmegan . . Pop. 6,920.	Kilmegan . . Pop. 6,920.
Rev. Benjamin Jacob.	Rev. Hugh O'Neill, P. P.	Rev. John O'Neill, P. P.	Rev. Thomas M'Kee, P. M.
About 40 labourers in constant employment; sometimes there are a few more; but perhaps 200 or 300 would work as labourers, were there employment.	Labourers about 200. In constant work 72, and occasionally the others; some not more than two months in the whole.	According to the enumerators' return, there are about 700 labourers. About 250 in constant employment, 450 occasionally.	According to enumerators' return, 700. 250 almost without employment, 450 occasionally employed.
Several of them have small farms, which serve also to maintain them.	From the produce of a rood or half an acre of land, which they generally take with the cabin; and by begging.	About 500 have small farms, from two to five acres, to the cultivation of which they apply themselves when out of employment.	About 500 have small farms, from two to five acres, which they work when unemployed.
Potatoes and oatmeal; sometimes they get fish, particularly shell-fish, to serve as kitchen, as it is termed: their clothing is of coarse home-made cloth.	Potatoes and salt, or sometimes a little buttermilk: covered with tattered rags in the day, and almost naked in the night, as they cannot buy bed-clothes.	The ordinary diet is potatoes with milk, sometimes a herring, and frequently salt only.	The diet of the lower orders is potatoes, with milk sometimes, a herring, or salt: their clothing is bad; bedding wretched.
Wages in summer 1s., in winter 10d. per day; diet seldom given.	Without diet 9d. or 10d., and with diet 6d.; nearly the same rate summer and winter.	The daily wages are from 9½d. to 11d. without diet; 5d. to 8d. with diet; sometimes 4d. in winter.	The daily wages vary from 10d. to 1s. without diet; with diet, 5d., 6d., or sometimes as low as 4d. in winter.
In December and January.	About a month before August, and the same before and after Christmas.	Least employed from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, and from the 1st of July to the 1st of September.	From the 1st of December to March, and in summer from July to September.
Women generally employed in harvest, at 10d. per day; children in the potato season, at 6d. per day.	Not commonly employed; but when engaged, they earn 4d. or 6d. per day.	Women and children not usually employed, except in harvest, the former at 7d. per day, and at the planting of potatoes and raising them, 4d. per day.	Not usually employed, except in harvest, women at 7d. or 8d. per day, and at planting and raising potatoes at 4d.
By no means.	Not general.	Not general.	Not general; the steward of a gentleman sometimes lets little jobs in this way.
Perhaps £14 per annum.	About £6 or £7.	About £8, without diet.	About £8, without diet.
Women might earn about £4 each year by spinning and during harvest; children during the potato season.	From £4 to £6.	About £5.—N. B. There is a factory of linen-yarn, in which about 250 women and children are employed; the former earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per week, and the latter 2s. to 2s. 6d.	About £5. There is a factory for spinning and weaving linen yarn in this parish, in which about 250 women and children are employed; the former at about 3s., the latter from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week.
To give a labourer at all comfortable food, it would require 8d.	I consider about £10.	About £10.	Farmers say £10; perhaps it might be had, in some cases, as low as £6.
Some few pay for their con acre potato ground by labour; tradesmen pay by cash, and labourers some by cash and some by work.	Wages for labour are paid in the three different modes specified.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money, sometimes in provisions, seldom in con acre.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money, sometimes in provisions, or, in a single case or two, in con acre.
Boys from county Louth and county Armagh are hired by small farmers for the purpose of herding, at the rate of from £1 10s. to £4 a-year, but there are no regular herdsmen in this parish, as the land is chiefly in cultivation.	There are no herds.	There are no herds, properly so called, in this parish.	The farms are mostly very small, so that we have no herds, properly so called.

ULSTER—County Down—Baronies Iveagh Upper, Kinelearty.

Maghera . . Pop. 1,514.	Maghera . . Pop. 1,514.	Maghera . . Pop. 1,514.	Loughawisland . . . Pop. 6,604.
Rev. William Duffin.	Rev. Richard Archer.	Rev. Thomas Clarke, P.M.	Rev. Robert M'Cormick, P.M.
I cannot ascertain the exact number. There are above 40 who are only labourers, and who are in constant employment; about 40 who are weavers and small farmers, who occasionally work; 29 who live in the farmers' houses as farm servants.	Labourers are few, the peasantry being chiefly employed in weaving linen. Those in constant employment are hired by the year by the farmers, and reside with their masters, mostly one in each family; there are very few depending on occasional employment.	There are about 105 labourers (with families) in this parish, and who are only occasionally employed. Those in constant employment are hired by the year by the farmers; in 1831 there were 120 of this class of labourers.	—
Some are weavers, and some have from one to five acres of land.	They usually weave linen.	The majority of them are employed in weaving linen when they are not employed in labour with the farmers.	Many are almoners.
Potatoes and fish: in general, the clothing of the working classes is pretty good.	If fed by their employers, their diet is oatmeal stirabout, or porridge for breakfast; rashers of fried bacon, potatoes, buttermilk, and oaten-bread for dinner, and potatoes and buttermilk for supper; if they diet themselves, they can seldom afford bacon: their clothing but poor, but they generally possess a Sunday suit.	If fed by their employers, their ordinary diet is oatmeal porridge with milk for breakfast; potatoes with bacon, or milk and butter, with oat-bread for dinner, and mostly potatoes and milk for supper; if they diet themselves, their ordinary diet is potatoes alone—few of them can get milk, and still fewer of them can afford bacon: their clothing is but indifferent, and many of them do not possess a second suit.	Potatoes and milk are the usual diet, sometimes they may get beef or bread: clothed badly.
10d. per day without diet, without any variation winter or summer; 5d. per day with diet.	8d. per day with diet, 10d. without diet, in winter; 10d. per day with diet, 1s. without diet, in summer.	The daily wages of labourers are 6d. per day with, and 10d. per day without diet in winter; 8d. per day with, and 1s. without diet in summer.	6d. with diet, 10d. or 1s. without diet.
December, January, February, June, and July.	Labourers are least employed between the seed-time and harvest in summer, and between the potato raising in autumn, and ploughing in spring.	During the months of July and August in the summer, and December, January, and February in the winter.	From November till February; also during the month of July.
Yes, at 5d. per day.	They are not usually employed, except in the harvest and potato-gathering: at the harvest women earn 8d. to 10d. per day; and for potato gathering, children receive 3d. to 4d. with diet.	Women and children are not usually employed, except in the harvest and potato gathering; at the harvest women receive from 7d. to 8d. per day, and for potato gathering children receive from 3d. to 4d. per day with diet.	Usually in harvest at full wages, at other times occasionally at half wages.
Not general.	Task-work is not known; what we call <i>job-work</i> is common for making ditches, building houses, &c.	What we call <i>job-work</i> is common in this neighbourhood for making ditches or drains, cutting turf, building houses, &c. &c.	Seldom, if ever.
I do not think they earn more, in general, than about £10 per annum.	I have no means of answering this query, for I know no labourer who has full employment at <i>day-work</i> the year through; the wages of hired labourers in farm houses vary from £4 to £8 per annum, according to ability, the average being £6 per annum.	A day labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, might earn in the year about £5 with his diet; and a hired labourer, who resides in his master's family, might earn on an average about £5 with his diet.	About £6 per annum.
About £6.	The wives and children of cottiers are not employed in labouring work, they are chiefly engaged at spinning flax and winding warps; at spinning they do not earn more than 1d. per day, those few who wind earn about 3d. per day.	Since the failure of the linen trade the earnings of women and children are very small, and what a woman and four children might earn within the year depends much on the kind of work they are employed at; if they could obtain an average employment in winding warps, they might earn from about £10 to £12.	About one-half of the man's earnings.
Between £5 and £6.	Probably from £8 to £12, that is, I consider it costs the farmer about that to feed them.	The farmers usually reckon the expense of food for a labourer at about £9 per annum; if the labourer diets himself it will not cost him so much, as will appear from the answer to Query 3.	—
In money.	They are most frequently paid in provisions got from time to time, and in the rent of the cabin deducted out of the wages, and sometimes in money.	Wages are paid partly in provisions at market price, and partly in money, as it may be most convenient to the parties.	Usually in money, or goods at market prices.
There are no herds.	There are no herds in our parish, except little boys or girls, who sometimes watch the farmers' cattle in the crop-time for their diet only.	There are no herds in this parish, except little boys or girls who are sometimes hired to herd the farmers' cattle in harvest, for which they seldom receive more than their diet, and perhaps some clothing.	—

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Kinelearty.

Loughanisland . Pop. 6,604.	Loughanisland . Pop. 6,604.	Magheradroll . . Pop. 7,530	Magheradroll . . Pop. 7,530.
Rev. J. C. Gordon.	Rev. William M'Mullan, P. P.	Rev. C. Boyd.	Rev. David Edgar, P. M.
This question would be difficult to answer, as the labourers, with the exception of farm servants, are often tradesmen, and employed some portion of the year at their trades.	From the census of 1831, there are 325 labourers; but out of a population of above 6,000, with the exception of about 100 manufacturers, they are all occasionally labourers. There may be about 300 in constant employment; viz., those hired by, or who work for, Colonel Forde, and about the same number who are occasionally employed.	270. There may be about 100 occasionally.	By Population Returns I find 271. They are mostly in constant employment.
—	Poorly enough: if they happen to have anything saved, they live thereon; if nothing, they get into some debt, which they strive to pay, and sometimes cannot—hence processes, litigation, &c.	They generally weave; their families are brought up in industrious habits.	Occasional jobbing, or weaving.
Chiefly potatoes, with a little meal or salt herring occasionally, when buttermilk is not to be procured: pretty well off in respect of clothing at present, the markets being low, and clothing also moderate in price, while wages continue the same.	Potatoes, for the most part, and some oatmeal, scarcely any flesh meat: some endeavour to be neatly clothed; in former times nearly every article was home-spun and home-made; now, except linen, everything must be bought; and, several being unable, are very badly clothed.	Potatoes and oatmeal, with a little flesh meat occasionally: their clothing tolerably good, and comfortable for their circumstances.	Potatoes chiefly, and these alone: their condition as to clothing very indifferent.
8d. with, and 10d. without diet, are about the average wages during the year, liable, however, to deduction in case of a wet day; 6d. a-day with diet are the average wages where the labourer is paid for hired farm servants, some of whom	The daily wages of labourers, without diet, are from 8d. to 10d.; with diet, from 3d. to 8d.: labourers hired, full grown, have for wages, from £5 to £6, with diet, per annum: for two of the winter months labourers, without diet, receive from 1d. to 2d. a-day less than during the rest of the year.	10d. per day, without diet, 8d. with diet, when occasionally used, as in harvest, &c.	For constant employment; for summer, without diet, 10d. to 1s.; for winter, without diet, 8d. per day: in summer, with diet, 5d. and 6d. per day; in winter, with diet, 5d. per day.
Least employed in June and July.	For about two months in the winter, and two months before harvest.	In winter.	In the severity of winter.
Women are only employed during grain and potato harvest, receiving at former, same as the men, and at latter, half wages; children are employed at the potato harvest, receiving 4d. a-day, usually	They are not usually employed except at the putting in of the potato crop, and during the harvest; in the harvest they are paid according to their ability to work, from 3d. to 6d. per day, with diet.	Women are employed in harvest at nearly the same wages as the men; the children only in gathering potatoes, at 4d., 5d., or 6d. per day, with diet.	Very little employed; when employed, at about 3d. and 4d. per day.
Not general.	It now scarcely exists here.	—	Some few instances.
May be calculated from answer to Query 4.	About from £10 to £14 per annum.	From £12 to £15; very rarely £20.	From £13 to £16.
His wife, upon an average, obtains three weeks' employment during grain, and same during potato harvest; children are employed at potato harvest, and also at the setting of the potatoes, but not in great numbers: where children are active, sometimes two do the work of one reaper in grain harvest, and are paid accordingly.	We cannot make this supposition, viz., that a wife and her four children could get an average amount of employment; nor can I suppose that at present they could earn by labour more than £3 or £4, if so much: in the mean time they are not idle, the females spin, and sew, and knit, and contrive many ways to live. Spinning, about 25 years ago, was very remunerating; now, from machinery, the withdrawing of bounties, &c., the profits are very small; they all loudly complain that their staple trade was thus badly treated.	Perhaps about £12.	I could make for this, so varied are their circumstances, no accurate calculation.
About £7.	It might amount to from £6 to £9, according to the quantity of oatmeal used.	From £8 to £10.	To his employer about £6 a-year.
Usually paid in money and potato land.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money; sometimes extensive farmers pay in provisions, at an average rate.	Sometimes in money, but more generally in provision; very often in b.	Some pay in money, but the most part in provisions, which are demanded from the farmers as the families of the labourers require
None such; there is scarcely a field in the parish that is not in tillage.	We have no herds here, properly so called; Colonel Forde and a few gentlemen have.	Upon the same terms as other labourers.	—

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Lecale.

Ardglass . . Pop. 1,628.	Ballee . . Pop. 2,598.	Ballyculter . . Pop. 2,221.	Bright . . Pop. 2,030.
Rev. Charles Campbell.	Rev. William Bond.	Rev. Charles Wolesley.	Rev. Richard M'Mullin, P.P.*
All labourers. About two-thirds in constant, and one-third in occasional employment.	It is very difficult to say what may be the exact number of labourers in the parish: I think they may amount to 300; and it rarely occurs, though it does sometimes, that a man able and willing to work is out of employment.	119 in all: two-thirds of whom are constantly employed by the year as servants, and one-third daily, part of whom are in constant employ.	About 200. Generally employed.
I do not know; a few by charitable aid.	There is no fund for labourers out of employment; they must be dependent on their previous earnings, or on their wealthier neighbours.	By their savings, and alms from the church and chapels.	Generally able to support themselves.
Of the farmers, generally potatoes, milk, and butter; of the labourers, potatoes and salt, and sometimes buttermilk and a little fish; these, however, they seldom can procure.	Farm servants fed by their masters are usually pretty comfortable, having plenty of wholesome nutritious food; but labourers who provide their own food are often inadequately maintained, especially if they have large families: their clothing is scanty where they have families; but unmarried men are generally well clothed.	Potatoes, oat bread, milk, herrings, and flesh meat occasionally: clothing corduroy, barrigan, &c.; in general well clothed.	Generally potatoes and milk; sometimes fish; flesh meat very seldom.
1s. a-day during harvest; from 8d. to 10d. during the rest of the year.	Without diet, their wages vary from 10d. to 1s.; with diet, about 6d.; wages vary most in harvest, when from 9d. to 1s. is paid with their maintenance.	6d. per day, either summer or winter, with diet, and 9d. per day without diet.	With diet, 6d. generally; without diet, 10d. in general.
Winter.	From middle of November till middle of February, and from 1st of June until harvest.	In June and July.	In the dead of winter, and immediately before harvest.
Neither have any employment, except for a few weeks in summer, when the women make nets, and in autumn, when children gather potatoes.	Are not much employed in labour, except in harvest, planting potatoes, weeding grain, and tearing flax, &c.; in harvest their wages depend on their ability; in case a woman or boy be able to keep in work with the other reapers, their pay may amount to from 8d. to 10d. a-day, with their meat; at other times it is from 3d. to 4d. a-day, with their meat.	Women in harvest are employed at 10d. a-day and their diet; and at spinning, &c., 3d. per day; children assisting at potato-raising, in harvest, 5d. per day and their diet; children at school the remainder of their time, when fit.	Sometimes, but seldom employed.
No.	Task-work is not general; but there are some instances, and it is likely the system will spread.	Not common.	It is not.
About £12.	An average unmarried labourer might obtain £6 6s. per annum, with his bed and board; and a man who is married and keeps a house, would be worth about £7 7s. a-year and his meat, and without meat about £14 or £15, including all his perquisites.	£12.	About £10 or £12.
About £10.	The four children, if boys, might be worth £10 or £12 in the year; if girls, about half that sum, that is, if they had employment, but the great majority never make a sixpence until they are 16, except a trifle in harvest; the man's wife, if she had no domestic affairs to attend to, might earn from £3 to £4 a-year.	About £6.	Having no factories in the parish, the amount would be little.
About £8.	If fed by his employer, the expense of food might be about £6 6s. or £7 7s., but if at board-wages, and he has a large family, it would not probably exceed £4.	Costs the farmer about £9 a-year; but the labourer could diet himself with inferior fare for about £5 or £6.	The diet which they get in general being of so inferior a description, the amount would not exceed, I think, £7 or perhaps £8.
This depends altogether on the occupation of the employer; farmers generally pay their labourers with provisions.	—	Usually paid in money, or provisions at ready-money prices, or by potato ground.	Generally in both.
None; nearly all the ground being in tillage.	There are no herds in this parish.	None.	We have none in the parish.

* In answering these queries I have included the town of Killough, which, though under my charge, does not belong to the parish of Bright, according to the Protestant division.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Lecale.

Down and Ballygalbeg. Pop. —.	Down . . Pop. 9,203.	Dunsfort . . Pop. 1,680.	Dunsfort and Ardglass. Pop. 3,308.
Rev. Wm. M ^c Carten, P. P.	Rev. William Leahy.	Rev. A. Collion.	Rev. P. Denvir, P. P.
I know not.	The number of labourers I cannot pretend to say; they are seldom out of employment.	About 90 half-yearly labourers in constant employ, and about 50 occasionally employed.	In Ardglass, about 63; Dunsfort has 99 half-yearly labourers, and 57 occasional labourers.
By their earnings when in employment, or by begging; or it may be by stealing, in some instances.	Being seldom out of employment, I cannot say; but the greater part of labour is performed by horses.	On the produce of a potato garden, the price of a pig, and savings out of their partial earnings.	They must live upon their own scanty resources, no public provision being made for them.
Sufficiently wretched to claim the notice, at least, of our rulers, and some regard from the absentees and from the landlords, little, if anything, better than the absentees.	Generally potatoes, oatmeal, herrings, and sometimes meat: their clothing is in general comfortable.	Potatoes, buttermilk, and sometimes herrings: clothing of the cheapest description, and much patched and mended when old.	In their own cabins their ordinary diet is potatoes and salt; buttermilk, herrings, and fish, are sometimes obtained; should potatoes fail, they try to borrow or buy till by some means they become able to repay; few of them beg, having an abhorrence to it, and choosing rather to endure every inconvenience than to degrade themselves and families by such a practice: their clothing consists of the cheapest description of Yorkshire cloth, which, by repeated sewings and patching, they contrive to wear long after it is done out.
—	Wages in summer from 1s. to 1s. 6d.; in winter from 10d. to 1s. without diet, with diet from 6d. to 8d.	Summer, 8d. with diet, 1s. without diet; winter, 6d. with diet, 10d. without diet.	Cottiers and labourers in constant employ, with diet from 4d. to 6d. per day, without food 10d.; in occasional employ, with diet 8d., no diet 10d., and sometimes 1s.: wages vary but little throughout the year.
Before harvest and in the middle of winter.	In the months of June and July, December and January.	June, July, December, and January.	June, July, December, and January.
Yes, during the potato-digging and harvest; at the latter women get full pay, children from 3d. to 6d. per day; it may in particular instances be higher.	Women and children do not labour, but are sometimes employed in spinning linen yarn, and winding it for factories, which is done by piecework, a woman, or boy of 16 years, earning, if industrious, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week; they cannot, however, calculate on constant employment.	Women are employed in harvest, women and children taking out potatoes; women at 8d., children at 4d. per day; not employed two months in the year.	Women and children not usually employed in out-door work, save during the harvest and potato digging; they get 8d. with diet, without diet from 8d. to 10d.; children 4d. per day, and diet.
No.	Task-work is not general, but it is done sometimes.	No task-work.	No task-work here.
I cannot say.	From £14 to £16, including everything.	At constant employment, about £7 with diet; at average employment, dieting himself, about £9.	If only occasionally employed he will be often thrown out of work, and if hired half-yearly he will take less per day, on account of its certainty; the average earnings, in my opinion, will be betwixt £6 10s. and £9.
According to supposition and calculation, made in answer to the last queries for towns, it amounts to £39 2s. 6d.; but their all getting employment is supposition—no more.	There are no manufactures in this parish, except the linen, whereby a mother and four children could sometimes be employed as described; by winding linen yarn, they could, if well disposed, earn 3s. weekly; by spinning, about 2s. Since the failure of the linen trade women are not much employed.	Employment, on an average, six weeks in the year; earnings about £4 10s.	The average earnings of women, and of children of so tender an age, I would suppose to be a mere trifle; since the decline of the linen manufacture in the North, and consequently of the profitable employ of spinning linen yarn, women's and children's work is of little value: the women are busy, but to little advantage; the children are generally sent to some of the national schools.
I cannot say, having heard various calculations.	From £12 to £15 per year.	According to the diet a poor man is obliged to use at home, about £6; if dieted in a farmer's house, about £8.	3s. per week, or £7 16s. per annum.
In money and in provisions both; sometimes the one, sometimes the other.	For the most part in money, but labourers working on the roads are frequently paid in provisions.	Usually paid in money or potatoes. diet at the same table: married men are generally paid by stoppages for cabin, potato ground, and provisions for family; if any earning as a surplus remains it is paid in money.	Single men are paid in money, are hired half-yearly, live in the families of their masters, and married men are generally paid by stoppages for cabin, potato ground, and provisions for family; if any earning as a surplus remains it is paid in money.
No herds.	There are no herds here, as the land is all in tillage.	No stock farms, and therefore no herds.	There are no stock farms, and consequently no herds.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Lecale.

Inch . . Pop. 2,857.	Rathmullen . . Pop. 2,742.	Rathmullen . . Pop. 2,742.	Saul . . Pop. 2,410.
Rev. A. Bullock. J. W. Maxwell, Esq. J. P.	Rev. George H. Young.	Captain Browne, J. P.	Rev. Edward Curtis.
Perhaps 150 in occasional employment, and about 100 in actual employment.	About 60. 20 in constant, 40 in occasional employment.	The labour is generally performed by the farmers and their families, assisted occasionally by a servant-man, who is hired by the half-year, at the rate of from £2 10s. to £3, with food and lodging: these servants are generally strangers.	The greater part of labour in this parish being performed by horses, perhaps 12 men to each 100 acres may be about the estimation. One half in constant, the other in occasional employment.
No maintenance out of employment.	The tenements (all, I think) having been allotted about four acres plantation measure each, of the occasional labourers some obtain two or more days' employment each week; this enables them to support life; others attach themselves to fishing.	Those people who have no land of their own are few in number, and can always obtain employment.	The working men have no trade or occupation when out of employment on the farms.
Potatoes generally three times per day, sometimes twice; kitchen, commonly called, milk, butter, and herrings, and sometimes a little flesh meat; the latter very SELDOM INDEED: clothing, in general, rather comfortable.	Potatoes and fish (herrings): clothing tolerable.	The farmers and labouring class generally are remarkably well clothed, I would say even better than the generality of European peasantry: their food consists of oatmeal, fish, milk, potatoes, and occasionally meat.	Potatoes are the chief food: clothing but indifferent.
Wages without diet 10d. per day, with diet from 5d. to 6d. per day.	With diet 6d. to 8d., without diet 1s. per day; no variation as to winter or summer, except, in harvest, 4d. per day more.	1s. per diem, on an average throughout the year, without food; during harvest and potato-digging they frequently obtain 2s. per diem.	From 5d. to 6d. per day with food, and from 10d. to 1s. 3d. without food; the wages do not vary much in winter and summer.
December, January, and February.	December, January, May, June, and part of July.	I have stated, in answer to Query 1, there are but very few men in the parish who can be strictly called labourers.	About Midsummer, and during the months of January and February.
Seldom employed, except in harvest.	No, except in harvest, women obtain 1s. to 1s. 4d. per day, without diet; women and children 6d. per day during the raising of potatoes.	Both women and children are very generally employed, particularly in harvest, when it is sometimes difficult to procure them; I give 7d. to women, and 5d. to children.	Women and children little employed, and only during the harvest, from 4d. to 1s. per day.
Not general.	No.	No.	Very little task-work in this neighbourhood.
About £10 per annum.	About £10 per year.	This parish being situate on the sea-coast, the peasant employs all his leisure time in fishing, which adds much to his comforts and emoluments: I should think that all his advantages might be estimated at from £16 to £20 a-year.	From £14 to £16, including everything.
Very uncertain, from £5 to £6.	Wife, about £1 10s. Irish; so many children from one family would certainly not obtain employment, as the number of children cannot exceed the number of aged: a child might earn £1 5s. to £1 10s.	This must depend on the habits of industry in which the family are reared; it is in the power of a well-disposed industrious woman to contribute the largest share to the support of the family, by feeding pigs, rearing poultry, &c. In answer to the question I should say from £40 to £45, allowing him meal, milk, fish, and salt meat once a-week.	As there is no manufactory in this parish, this question cannot be distinctly answered, and since the failure of the linen trade women find little employment in the harvest, when children under 12 years of age are not employed.
£6 per annum.	6d. per day if potatoes rate at 8d. per bushel: I think that has been the average price for the last three years.	About 3d. a-day, say between £4 and £5 a-year, at the price of provisions on the average of the last three years collectively.	About £8 per annum.
Usually paid in money.	By money.	It is a condition that the con-acre holders shall give a certain number of days' work at harvest and potato-digging.	Out-door labourers are generally paid in money during the harvest; and in spring cottiers are paid by the rent of the house, and by con acres.
No herds.	None.	There are none, but the question may be answered by No. 1.	No herds in this parish worth mentioning.

ULSTER—County Down—Barony Mourne, Lordship Newry.

Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Kilkeel . . Pop. 14,806.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.
Rev. George Nesbitt.	Alexander Chesney, Esq.	John Moore, Esq. J. P.	Rev. M. Blake, D. D., R. C. BISHOP.
About 300 labourers, and not more than one third of these in constant employment.	The greatest number of the labourers have either small spots of ground or trades, and hire as labourers when work can be obtained.	There are about 250 labourers. One half in constant employment, one half occasionally; but there are a great many small farmers, fishermen, and weavers, who labour occasionally.	About 250, of whom not more than 70 are in constant employment.
By fishing and weaving; the support procured in this case is very scanty.	By fishing, trades, or as they can.	—	Some by the produce of a little spot of land, and occasional labour; others by credit or alms.
Potatoes: bad clothing.	Potatoes chiefly; herrings and milk when they can be procured.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, in summer a little milk, in winter salt herrings: clothing middling.	Their ordinary diet consists of potatoes and buttermilk; in winter they use with their potatoes salt or dried herring: their clothing is of the worst description; they very seldom buy anything new.
10d. without diet, and 6d. with it.	9d., 10d., and very few at 1s.	10d. without, and 6d. with diet.	In spring and harvest 1s., without diet, or 8d., sometimes 10d., with diet; in the other seasons from 4d. to 6d., with diet.
Winter.	In winter.	Winter.	From the beginning of December to the beginning of March, and during the months of June, July, and August.
Not generally employed, and when they are a woman receives 4d., and a little boy or girl 2d.	Seldom employed; when they are it is at about 4d. or 6d. in harvest. day: servant girls are often employed in out-door labour for three or six months; their wages, with diet and lodging, vary from 7s. 6d. to 15s., the average being 10s. per quarter of a year.	About two months in the year; women at 4d., and children at 2d.	They are seldom employed, and when employed, their wages do not exceed 4d. per
No.	A few farmers have introduced task-work, but it is not general, nor well understood.	No.	Task-work is not general.
Not more than £10.	A labourer constantly employed would earn about 5s. per week, but constant employment is not to be expected.	About £10	About £8 sterling.
Cannot say; it is certainly very little.	Children about the age of 16 when hired out, receive from 10s. to £1 in the half year with their board. of flax, her entire daily earning,	£8 to £10.	As the wife is usually occupied in taking care of her children, and in preparing the victuals, and as there is very little profitable employment for children, even boys of 15 years of age, their joint earnings must be very small; if the wife could devote all her time to spinning after deducting the price of the flax, could scarcely exceed 1d.
Perhaps £7 or £8 would be adequate to procure the usual diet for him.	That would entirely depend upon the price of potatoes, that being the chief support of the poor, and they vary much in price; this year there is almost a failure.	About £5; the food to consist of potatoes and milk in summer, and potatoes and herrings in winter, which is the usual food of the very small farmers.	If he were allowed flesh meat twice a week his food might cost about £8; but his ordinary diet of potatoes and buttermilk, during each of the last three years, might be had for about £5.
They are frequently paid in money, and sometimes in provisions.	Generally paid in money.	Usually paid in money.	Wages are usually paid in money.
—	The mountain herds take in sheep for the summer at 6d. per head, black cattle at 1s. 6d. or 2s., grazing on the mountains without restriction.	There are no herds, except on the mountains; they are paid 2s. per head in the summer.	Herds, properly so called, are not in this parish; but in some instances, where the owner of a farm does not reside upon it, he employs a little boy to take care of his cattle at from 5s. to 10s. per year, with diet.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Armagh—Lordship Newry.

Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.	Newry . . Pop. 25,117.
Rev. John Mitchell, P. M.	Thomas Wearing, Esq. J. P.* Mr. Thomas Greer.	Rev. John Kerr.	Wm. N. Thompson, Esq. J. P.
I am not able to answer this query.	There are about 350 labourers; two-thirds of whom are in constant employment.— <i>T. G.</i>	I cannot tell how many labourers there are in the parish, as almost every family supplies enough of hands to cultivate the farm. The greater number of labourers belonging to the town are but occasionally employed.	—
In town they occasionally get partial aid from the mendicity society; in the country they are not often unemployed.	Some by potatoes grown on con acre ground, or the gardens attached to their cabins; others by begging.	They are maintained by the savings of what they earn when in employment; but many of them have been assisted by public charity for a number of years past.	—
The ordinary diet is seldom better than potatoes with a little milk, and sometimes herrings; at some set times they contrive to procure a bit of flesh meat: their clothing is in many cases very scanty and bad.	Ordinary diet is potatoes, with buttermilk, herrings, or salt, and a little oat bread; sometimes oatmeal porridge.— <i>T. G.</i>	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, with occasionally some milk and herrings: the Sunday clothing of the sober and industrious is such as makes them appear comfortable.	Potatoes in the country, in town commonly tea.
Daily wages in town, without diet, are usually from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; in the country the average wages, without diet, are about 10d., with diet about 8d.	With diet 8d. a-day for occasional, and 6d. a-day for constant employment, summer or winter; without diet 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.— <i>T. G.</i>	The daily wages of the labourers, without diet, are from 1s. to 1s. 3d. a-day; but such as are in constant employment do not get so much unless in a few instances.	From 10d. to 1s. 3d.
Through the winter, and sometimes through the summer months, field labourers are much out of employment.	During part of December, January, July, and August.— <i>T. G.</i>	A few months in winter, and about two months in summer, are the seasons they are least employed.	December and January.
Since the failure of the linen trade they are but rarely employed; their wages vary according to the nature of their work, but would not average, I think, above 3d. per day.	Women and children are not much employed; women get 8d., and children 4d. per day.— <i>T. G.</i>	Women and children are not commonly employed, except in harvest, and their wages are proportioned to their quantity of work; a man's ordinary work the standard.	Women from 6d. to 8d.
Task-work is not general, except occasionally in hay-making and harvest.	It is not.	Task-work is frequently undertaken, especially in spring and harvest, and seems mutually to please.	Not general.
Such a person's average earning in the year cannot be more than from £8 to £9: if he has a family, he generally receives some aid from their industry, in spinning or otherwise.	About £13 a-year.— <i>T. G.</i>	This, I think, can scarcely be ascertained, the length of the time of employment being so varied and uncertain; I would say about £10 or £12 sterling.	—
I do not think that such a family can, on the average, be supposed to earn more than about £4 10s. annually.	About £8 a-year.— <i>T. G.</i>	His wife and children, if females, are never employed, except in the months of seed-time and harvest, and the amount of earning must be comparatively little: spinning, which was the principal employment of females has latterly, in consequence of the decline of the linen trade, in a great measure ceased, as nothing can be earned by it.	—
The annual expense for food alone cannot be less than £7 10s.; somewhat lower, probably, in the last year.	About £4 a-year.— <i>T. G.</i>	Considering the kind and quality of food which labourers use, £3 would suffice.	—
In town, generally paid in money; in the country, paid occasionally in all these ways.	Usually in money; sometimes by con acres or provisions.— <i>T. G.</i>	Wages for labour are paid in all these ways occasionally, as suits the convenience of the employer and the wants of the labourer.	Not in money.
There is scarcely such a thing known in the parish.	Herds are now seldom employed; they get about 30s. for from May till November, with diet.	I do not know of any herds employed in this parish; the lands are all well fenced.	—

* I have had the assistance of a most respectable and intelligent farmer, whose name you will find to those which he has answered; he is much employed as an overseer on the public roads, and is perfectly acquainted with that part of the parish which lies in the county of Down, and to which part only the answers refer.

ULSTER—Counties Down, Fermanagh—Baronies Clonkelly, Coole, Knockninny.

Killyleagh . . Pop. —.	Clones West . Pop. 22,203 of entire parish.	Galloon . . Pop. 10,507.	Galloon . . Pop. 10,507.
Rev. Edward Hincks, D. D.	Rev. James Duffy, P. P.	Thomas Bailey, Esq. J. P.	Rev. John Graydon.
I cannot say. Few daily labourers have constant employment <i>as such</i> : much labour is done by the farmer himself, or his family; and many labourers have gardens of their own.	I cannot ascertain the number of labourers. Very few in constant employment, except in spring and harvest.	The labourers in general are holders of land, occupying from half an acre to five acres; they are a numerous class in this parish, amounting to about —, and seldom unemployed; if industrious, they are sure of constant employment.	About 100. In winter occasionally employed.
Out of their wages when they are employed (which are more than sufficient for their daily maintenance), and out of the produce of their potato ground, spinning, &c.	Some are maintained by the produce of con acres, which they contrive to plant with potatoes in the month of May; others by having their wives and children begging.	They maintain themselves.	None.
Unless they have very large families unable to assist them, or are greatly addicted to drinking, they dine on potatoes with fish, and occasionally meat, and take their other two meals of stirabout, or oaten bread, with tea: they are, generally speaking, comfortably clad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and buttermilk in summer and harvest quarters; only the former in winter and spring, with salt, or sometimes with an onion or a salt herring: the covering of the labouring class, in general, scarcely deserves the name of clothing.	Potatoes and milk, or salt, for about five months; meal is used at breakfast, and flummary at supper, for the remainder of the year, by many; except on Sundays and festivals, meat is seldom tasted: their clothing is generally bad except when they go to church, chapel, fairs, markets, or funerals, for which, occasionally, they have a good suit.	Sometimes potatoes and salt, sometimes milk, and sometimes beef, bacon, fowls, &c.: clothing not good.
The highest are 1s. a-day, at common times, and 1s. 4d. in harvest; less are seldom paid without diet: <i>with diet</i> , 6d. to 8d. is paid at common times; 10d. for harvest work, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. for mud work: a farm servant may have from £6 to £8 per annum, with diet and lodging: mowing is 2s. 6d. a-day, without diet.	The daily wages in spring and harvest about 10d. per day, without diet; winter and summer about 8d. per day, without diet, for such as are so fortunate as to get constant employment: such as get their diet, daily wages 6d.	10d. per day for three-fourths of the year, 8d. the winter quarter, without diet; 8d. three-fourths, 4d. one-fourth, with diet.	In summer, with diet, 6d., without diet 10d.; in winter, with diet, 5d., without diet 8d.
In winter.	From the middle of November to the beginning of April.	In the months of November, December, January, and February.	About Christmas.
Women get the same as men in harvest; and from 6d. to 8d. in haymaking and gathering potatoes, without diet: children, when employed, the same; they are chiefly employed in planting and gathering potatoes. There is a cotton factory where many children are employed.	Seldom employed in this part of the parish; the former particularly, the latter partially, <i>viz.</i> , during the time of potato-gathering, at about 3d. per day.	No; the women are constantly employed at home spinning and regulating their household (I may say constantly nursing), except very few who are in the habit of begging; and at stated times they get work if they are honest.	No.
It is scarcely practised at all among agricultural labourers: stones are broken for the roads at 1s. per ton; and task-work prevails in the cotton factory.	By no means; I do not know of a single instance thereof in this place.	Not very.	It is not general.
Including what he may make by labouring on his own account when not hired, I think £12 at least.	There are about <i>one hundred</i> average labourers in this parish having an average amount of employment, each of which labourers earns a little above £10 per annum, including harvest work and all other perquisites.	About £13; the harvest seldom raises the wages in this parish; he must also be an industrious honest man to acquire so much.	About £14.
£15.	In answer to this query see that to Query 6.	The wife seldom works except in her own farm; and children under 14 are seldom employed.	From 12 to 16 years; children generally hire, at small wages, with farmers, &c. &c.
Probably £6, exclusive of whiskey and tobacco.	About £4 10s., at the least.	Provided they maintained themselves, and bought such provisions as they are in the habit of using, about £6; but they invariably have a con acre or two (<i>viz.</i> , from 20 to 40 perches of well-manured ground), which reduces their expenditure very much.	About £10.
The labourer generally receives from the farmer potatoes and meal, or potato ground and meal, and is often his tenant for his cabin; whatever balance he has coming to him is paid in money.	Usually in con acres and provisions, such as potatoes, milk, and sometimes meal.	Generally in money, sometimes by con acre.	In money, and con acre principally.
There is very little grazing ground in the parish; and, I believe, no herds, as distinguished from other agricultural labourers.	They get a house or cabin, with the milk of a cow, together with a piece of ground to plant potatoes in.	This parish is chiefly agricultural; I believe there are not more than four herds in it, and they have the milk of a cow, a cabin, leave to keep a pig or two, and about an acre of ground, with bog, value about £12 yearly.	Having a cabin, half an acre of land, and grass for a cow.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Clonkelly, Clones, Knockniray, Glenawley, Magheraboy.

Galloon . . Pop. 10,507.	Bohoe . . Pop. 2,582.	Cleenish . . Pop. 10,557.	Cleenish . . Pop. 10,557.
Rev. Francis Goodwin, P.P.	Rev. William Porteus.	Rev. John Sweeney.	Charles Jones, Esq. J.P.
I think I may safely assert that the one-third of such of our inhabitants as are fit to work would be happy in getting labour to do at moderate wages. The number in constant employment may average about 100, that is, exclusive of half-yearly or yearly hired servants, who are inmates, &c.; in occasional employment, suppose in spring and autumn, there may be 300.	Working for themselves 454; in occasional employment 66.	I cannot form any opinion on this question, as most of the people holding small tracts of land are occasionally labourers.	Cannot form an opinion of the exact number; and they are mostly employed, except in the very depth of winter, and even at that time by the gentleman and wealthy farmer.
Almost without exception all the labourers above alluded to occupy cabins, and endeavour, whether by con acre or otherwise, to have some potatoes in store; and some of them have small plots of ground rented, and so forth, upon the produce of which they maintain themselves.	By a saving of what they earn when employed.	Those without holdings have always, or in general, con acre potatoes.	When not at work abroad, as they have for the most part a small holding at home, they are employed at their own work.
If on board wages, potatoes, almost without exception, are their food; are content if as to kitchen they get a little fight milk, but seldom a little butter, at the dinner meal: their clothing, in general, is wretched, being insufficient to protect them from the winter storms.	Potatoes and milk: poorly clad.	Potatoes and milk, and sometimes oatmeal: clothing but middling, but all wear shoes and stockings.	Potatoes and oatmeal and milk, with occasionally bacon and beef: clothing by no means bad, and much improved of late years.
The ordinary wages are about 6d. per day with diet, and 10d. without diet; in the hurry of harvest, or some other particular urgencies, there may be added from 1d. to 2d. per day; little difference in wages between summer and winter, except that in winter very little employment, &c.	With diet 6d. per day, without diet 9d., winter and summer.	I conceive that the wages in summer are from 10d. to 11d. without diet, and 6d. with diet; and in winter from 8d. to 9d. without diet; and I imagine that few are dieted in winter except servants hired by the half-year by farmers.	The gentry pay generally 10d. per diem, winter and summer, without diet; the small farmers from 6d. to 8d. with diet; the former give constant employment the whole year, the latter only occasional; so that the labourer at 6d. or 8d. works for 10 or 12 different masters in the one month, and considers himself not so well off as the constant labourer at 10d. without diet.
As above mentioned, in the winter season; that is, from the latter end of October till February.	From November to February.	In winter, when employment is very difficult to be procured.	In the depth of winter.
Very little employment for children; women are only employed in harvest at reaping and flax-dressing; at reaping their wages are the same as the men's; at flax-dressing their wages are lower.	No.	Women and children are but seldom employed, except in turfmaking and haymaking, at which a woman would get from 5d. to 6d. per day; and children, perhaps, 3d. or 4d., but they are very seldom employed.	Women and children are employed at winnowing, hay and turf in the spring and summer, at from 4d. to 6d. per diem without diet.
Task-work here is not very general; there are some instances of it, such as digging con acre ground, and cutting and rearing turf, and such like.	No.	There are some instances of task-work, making turf, breaking stones, and making ditches, but I think task-work is not general in this parish; land is sometimes dug by task-work for corn.	It is not, except with the poor farmer and country artisan, who get their corn-ground dug and their potatoes set by task-work, while they are otherwise employed, and are not able to work with the hired labourer.
I think a labourer circumstanced as described in this query would account himself fortunate if his year's earnings would amount to £8 8s.; I suppose him here to be dieted by his employers.	I cannot tell.	This question appears to me difficult to answer, except as answered before, where it is stated that he would get from 9d. to 11d. a-day in summer, and from 8d. to 9d. in winter, when employed; but very wet days are in general broken days, and the labourer is not paid for a broken day, except for a part of it.	The Protestant day-labourer in constant employment, at 10d. per day, I calculate works 300 days at 10d.—£12 10s.; remaining 65 days being Sundays and work at home: the Roman Catholic has 30 days less and consequently earns but £11 5s.
Here I cannot admit the hypothesis; there is scarce any employment for such persons; the wife cannot go abroad to labour; the children are not called on, unless by chance, to gather potatoes in the digging season, or some other trivial jobs.—N.B. The only way such a family can be useful is by their industry at home, if they have a few acres of ground to till; or, if not, to send out their children as half-yearly servants to such as they may answer, viz., to herd, nurse, &c.	I cannot tell.	There appears to me to be very little employment for women and children in this parish, except some spinning, which pays them very badly.	It is hard to answer with any precision this question; the linen trade is so flat that a female cannot earn more than from 1d. to 1½d. per day spinning at present; boys, at hay, weeding, &c., get from 3d. to 6d. per day; and when not employed abroad, and having no work to do at home, are generally sent by their parents to school.
I think a labourer would get his diet for about £5 a-year; that is, such diet as labourers here generally get.	I cannot tell.	I should suppose that a labourer fed in a farmer's house would cost £8 for food alone; a labourer would not be so good: I imagine that the average price of potatoes has been from 1d. to 2d. per stone, oatmeal 10d. per cwt., and milk from 1d. to 1½d. per quart in winter—of course cheaper in summer.	I should think about £7 10s. at the following calculation per week:—5 stone of potatoes, at 2d. per stone, 10d.; 1 peck of oatmeal, at 10d. per peck, 10d.; sweet milk and buttermilk, 10d.; total, 3s. 6d.; this would amount to £6 10s.; to which I add £1 for meat, tea, &c.
Wages for labour are frequently paid various ways, according to compact; sometimes in money, and principally so, but at times by con acre; and also provisions at a stipulated price.	In all these ways.	Wages for labour are paid sometimes by con acre, sometimes by provisions, but, I should suppose, mostly in money.	Wages for labour are generally paid in hard cash; provisions in scarce seasons are sometimes given in lieu, generally in advance, and as in addition, the milk of one cow, or more.
Herds are differently treated, according to the liberality of the employer and the importance of their charge; they almost all get house and garden, with turbary; and many of them, besides, the feeding of a cow throughout the year, and likewise liberty to plant potatoes in the farm, &c.	No herds.	Herds usually get a house, feeding (summer and winter) for a cow, potato ground and turf bog, and sometimes ground for corn.	According to the quantity of land and cattle under their care; some have a cabin and a certain quantity of land, with manure; others have, in addition, the milk of one cow, or more.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh, Cavan—Baronies Glenawley, Magheraboy, Knockninny, Lurg.

Cleenish . . Pop. 10,557.	Cleenish . . Pop. 10,557.	Kinawley . . Pop. 16,125.	Belleek . . Pop. 2,702.
James Denham, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.	Charles Faussit, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Keernan, P. P.	Rev. James B. Tuthill.
I keep about 12 labourers, not constantly. The labourers get little work in winter, which ruins them: the small farmers do all their own work.	I cannot give any satisfactory answer to this query.	The one-third of the people would be labourers if they got employment. There are not more than five labourers in constant employment throughout the year; there are about 100 in occasional employment.	I cannot tell.
They eat all their own seed potatoes.	They generally (I may say always) support themselves.	They are living, for the most part, on the bounty of their neighbours.	They all mostly have pieces of land in this parish.
Potatoes and milk in summer, and dry potatoes in winter; a little oatmeal in June and July.	Potatoes, with salt or butter-milk, are the diet: clothing bad both night and day.	Their ordinary diet is the potato; they generally have buttermilk during the summer and autumn, potatoes and salt the remainder of the year;	Potatoes and milk: with respect to clothing, the most of them keep themselves comfortable.
sometimes a salt herring, sometimes a little meal boiled in water with an onion; they are very seldom known to use flesh meat, unless of the worst kind, and that only at Christmas, Shrovetide, and Easter: their clothing is of various kinds; some wear cheap shop-cloth, others druggat made of coarse wool and tow, others home-made frieze.			
10d. is the highest, and 8d. in winter; with diet 6d. per day.	From 9½d. to 1s. per day for nine months, and 8d. per day in winter, without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. in summer with diet.	The daily wages of labourers, during spring and autumn, with diet, are from 4d. to 6d. per day; without diet from 6d. to 8d.: there is no	With diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day in summer; without diet, from 10d. to 1s. in summer; in winter from 4d. to 5d.
employment of any account, during summer or winter, unless what is stated under the first Query.			
In December, January, and February.	In winter.	The answer to this is given under the fourth Query.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of March.
Scarcely any are employed in this county; I employ some, in summer, at 5d. per day.	Women or children are seldom employed to labour.	Women or children are seldom employed unless as domestic servants; they spin yarn sometimes, which they consider of little value since the failure of the linen trade.	They are not.
In making ditches by the parish; there is very little besides.	Not general.	Task-work is seldom heard of unless sometimes at the digging of corn ground in spring, or mowing in harvest.	No.
Common labourers about £9 a-year; mowers and thatchers get near double wages while employed, and they may make £12 a-year.	A labourer might earn from £15 to £20 per annum.	According as employment is given in this parish the maximum would be about £5.	As well as I can find out, between £12 and £13 per annum, finding himself in everything.
The woman and daughter would spin one dozen of yarn in the day, and keep the house, which would be about 2d. per day.	I cannot answer this question.	Where there are so many in a family, under the age of 16, depending upon labour, the mother, with some of the children, during spring and summer, must beg during the day; should they get any employment it would be merely for their meat.	—
One stone of potatoes and a halfpenny worth of milk would do for one man, or 31ba. of oatmeal and one pennyworth of milk for one man: about £4 would do, these cheap times, per year.	I think a labourer might be provided with wholesome and reasonable food for any one year of the last three for from £12 to £15.	The yearly expense, averaging the price as stated, would be about £5.	£20 per annum.
By all these three.	Sometimes in money, other times in provisions, and other times in lieu of house and land, as stated in No. 16, Appendix E.	Wages are paid in the three ways mentioned in the query.	In money.
A house and garden free, a cow or two kept, and potato ground.	Herds in general get a house, and from one to three acres of land for tillage, and one, two, or three cows' grass, according to the extent of the farm they have to take care of. (This description of people are well off.)	Herds generally get a house and garden, with the outrun of a cow during the year, for their trouble.	Herds usually get a piece of ground and a cow's grass.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Lurg, Tyrkennedy.

Derryvullan . . Pop. 10,613.	Drumkeeran . . Pop. 8,522.	Drumkeeran and Templecarne. Pop. 13,983.	Drumkeeran . . Pop. 8,522.
<i>William D'Arcy, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.</i>	<i>F. W. Barton, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.</i>	<i>Rev. J. Moore, P. M.</i>	<i>Rev. John Richardson.</i>
It would be impossible to tell the number in the parish; but there is constant employment for them.	I can't say. Few in constant employment, except those who give so many days' work in the week for their house and land, and farm servants.	—	There are near 300: this includes those hired by the year, and getting diet and lodging from the farmers. There are also some hundreds occasionally employed in making and repairing roads.
—	They generally have some land as cottiers.	Servants seldom out of employment, unless by their own fault; cottiers by potatoes, which they raise for themselves.	They have generally a small quantity of ground, in which they plant some potatoes.
This is according to their religion; if a Protestant and Roman Catholic have the same means, the Protestant will wear better clothing and live on better diet than the Roman Catholic.	Oatmeal and potatoes:—clothing generally good.	Potatoes generally, when in their own cabins; when employed with farmers, potatoes and beef or bacon for dinner, porridge and milk for breakfast and supper: the clothing not good, and generally procured from brokers' shops.	Potatoes, and a small quantity of meal and milk, during the summer months: clothing pretty good in some cases; bad in many.
Without diet, in summer, from 10d. to 1s.; in winter from 8d. to 10d.; with diet, in general, 6d., but in harvest and particular times 8d.	10d. per day in summer, 8d. in winter; 6d. with food.	Without diet, in summer 1s., in winter 10d.; with diet, in summer and winter 6d., but in the harvest season 10d.	Daily wages of a labourer 10d. during half of the year, and 8d. the other half, without diet; with diet, from 5d. to 6d., but in this case they are only occasionally employed.
From the 1st of January to the 1st of February.	About July, and after the potato harvest.	In the winter quarter.	During the winter months there is little or no employment.
Women and children are employed in haymaking, drying turf, cleaning ground, at from 3d. for children, to 6d. for women.	Not often; when they are women get 5d., children 2d. and 3d.	Children are not; women are usually employed in harvest, at 5d. per day.	In the spring and harvest children are employed at the rate of 3d. or 4d. a-day.
There is a good deal of task-work, such as making ditches by the perch, cutting turf by the hundred, &c.	No.	Not general.	Not much so, as there is very little employment carried on generally.
I cannot say.	About £10.	About £12.	I do not imagine that a common day-labourer, under the supposition of constant employment, could earn much above £10 in the year; by great exertion and industry on his part he might also cultivate, out of working hours, some potato ground, to assist in the maintenance of his family.
I cannot say.	About £8; perhaps rather under.	About £10.	—
I cannot say.	Potatoes are 1½d. per stone, and oatmeal 10s. per cwt.	To a farmer £12, to himself £6.	Potatoes and meal, the usual food of labourers, have been so unusually cheap the last three years, a very small sum would support a labourer.
Generally paid in money.	Money.	In money.	In all these ways, and sometimes by a house and a small quantity of land.
Grazing is very little followed in this parish; tillage is most general.	They get a house, turf, potato ground, and, if a large farm to take care of, sometimes the grass of one or two cows.	Some are hired for the summer half-year, and live in the house of their employer; but many obtain a house, a cow grazed, potatoes, and flax.	They usually have a house, some potato ground, and the milk of a cow.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Lurg, Magheraboy, Glenawley.

Magheraculmony . Pop. 6,451.	Trory . . Pop. 2,012.	Innismacsaint . Pop. 14,874.	Rossory . . Pop. 4,338.
Rev. William Athill.	Rev. Butler Brooke.	Rev. Hugh Hamilton.	Rev. James Moore.
About 200. From 50 to 60 in constant employment; the remainder in occasional.	Cannot exactly say, as they are a very fluctuating class.	I cannot say.	347. Almost all in occasional employment only.
They frequently have a potato garden of their own, which helps to support them when unemployed; sometimes they live with their friends and relatives.	Those who are in constant employment have cottages and a small portion of land from their employers, upon the produce of which, and their wages, they maintain themselves.	—	They have generally a small piece of land at a rent, which they pay by labour generally, and which affords them some maintenance.
Chiefly potatoes and milk, with the occasional use of oatmeal: the clothing of the labouring classes in general very indifferent.	Stirabout, potatoes, butter, and milk, and occasionally meat: tolerably well off as to clothing, except where there is a large family to support.	Potatoes, oatmeal, and buttermilk.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and some oatmeal, with milk and some butter a great part of the year; but potatoes only, with some salt, at other times: clothing is tolerable, of coarse cloth.
Daily wages, with diet, 5d.; without diet, from 1s. to 10d. in summer, and from 8d. to 10d. in winter, but I believe the lower sum is most common.	With diet, throughout the year, from 6d. to 8d., and, without diet, from 10d. to 1s.	Summer 8d., winter 6d., with diet.	With diet 6d. a-day, without diet 1s. a-day, in summer; 5d. a-day with diet, 10d. a-day without diet, in winter.
During the winter months; say from the middle of November to the end of February.	From November to March.	From November to March.	In winter.
Not in out-door labour, except in spring work, turf-cutting, and harvest: women's wages are about 5d. or 6d. a-day, children sometimes get 3d. a-day; but the women and girls are generally employed in spinning flax, but cannot earn more than 2d. per day.	Not much employed, except for spinning, for which they are paid 7d. for four dozen, or the spindle.	No.	They are not: since the failure of the linen trade they have little or no employment.
No.	Not any.	Not except in public works.	It is not.
From £10 to £12.	A labourer, getting constant employment summer and winter, (not including task-work, which is not practised in this parish,) might earn from £6 to £7 per annum; but observe this is, in all cases, a contract between the farmer and labourer.	About 10d. per day, or £15 per annum.	£16 a-year.
Perhaps not more than £4 10s., employment being so scarce for children.	No employment, generally speaking, except for spinning.	Possibly £10, but it is difficult to say.	Cannot tell: the male part of the children give some assistance to the father; the female part frequently go to service very young, and earn at least food and clothing for themselves.
From £6 to £7.	The general calculation is, a man fed by the farmer gets from 5d. to 6d. per day, allowing the difference from 8d. to 1s. a-day for his diet.	About £10.	About £7 12s. 1d.
Usually by money; sometimes by provisions.	Generally in all three.	Principally in money.	Wages for labour are sometimes paid in money, sometimes in lieu of rent.
There is scarcely a herd in the parish.	They are very little in use, but any that are hired as such it is by the half-year or year, by contract.	A cabin, a garden, and the grass of one or two cows.	Not more than one or two herds in this parish; they are paid by a cabin and some land.

ULSTER—Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone—Baronies Magheraboy, Lurg, Magherastephena.

Trory . . Pop. 2,012.	Trory . . Pop. 2,012.	Aughalurcher and Aughavea. Pop. 21,481.	Aughalurcher . . Pop. 15,201.
<i>Edward Archdall, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.</i>	<i>John Irvine, Esq. J. P. Dep.-Lieut.</i>	<i>J. E. Taylor, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. R. Russell.</i>
There are three classes of labourers, viz., those living under gentlemen, holding from two to four acres of land, (with turf bog,) at £1 10s. per acre; those under small farmers, having house, garden, and turf bog, at from £2 to £3 per annum; and independent labourers, of which latter class there are not above 12 or 15.	—	I cannot state the number of labourers in these parishes, nor do I think, from their extent, it can be exactly ascertained: except during the winter months, they have constant employment.	Nearly impossible to answer, as a great number of people hold small farms, and labour occasionally for others.
—	—	Many maintain themselves by weaving when out of other employment.	Some by weaving, others by jobbing in cattle, pigs, and many other ways.
Ordinary diet is meal, potatoes, and milk; each class have it in their power to eat meat occasionally: clothing, generally speaking, comfortable; some well dressed on Sundays.	Potatoes and meal and milk: clothing not bad.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes and milk, or buttermilk, (if they have a cow,) in summer; and in winter potatoes and salt, or herrings, or onions:—clothing tolerably good, which I ascribe to the very cheap second-hand clothes now to be obtained.	Potatoes and milk: clothing in general not good.
From 6d. to 8d. in winter, from 10d. to 1s. in summer, without diet; upon particular occasions the above wages, and more, are paid, with diet.	10d. in summer, autumn, and spring, and 8d. in winter, late Irish currency, without diet.	Wages from 7d. to 1s.; generally 7d. or 8d. in winter, and from 10d. to 1s. in summer, without meat; 6d. a-day when fed; according as they get constant employment, the wages are so much less.	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet, and 6d. with diet.
In the months of December, January, and February, as regards the independent labourers.	Winter.	From the time the potatoes are dug, in the latter end of November or beginning of December, till the month of March.	From the middle of November to the middle of February.
Not usually, except in turf and hay seasons: the women are employed in spinning, at which they can make, on an average, 1½d. per day.	Women are not employed: children sometimes are, at setting and gathering potatoes, at about 3d. per day.	Women are often employed, filling turf in the turf-cutting season and reaping in harvest, and generally at the same wages as men: children seldom employed except gathering potatoes, when they get 2d. or 3d. a-day.	Women not employed: children are often employed to herd poultry, cattle, and other small things.
Different works are undertaken by task.	I believe it is; I get a good deal of task-work done.	Task-work not general; I only know one or two individuals who give task-work.	It sometimes is the case, but not a general employment.
A labourer would earn from £12 to £15 per annum: most small farmers, and some of the best class of labourers, keep looms, at which a man can make 1s. per day.	About £12.	From £10 to £10 10s., if they get constant employment; the number of holidays, fairs, markets, and funerals they have to attend, makes a great diminution in what they might earn: I can place little value on any other advantages or means of living.	From £8 to £12 a-year.
—	—	Supposing the family industrious, and able to work, the children being two boys and two girls, the mother and two girls might earn, on an average, each 7d. a-week, being £4 10s. per year, and the two boys hired out to farmers at £1 10s. each for the summer half-year, £3, I consider about £8 a-year might be the average amount of what the family might earn.	The wife and four children might earn £10 a-year if they had constant employment; but that is not generally the case.
At the rate of provisions for the last three years, £6 per annum would subsist a labourer.	About £5.	A man, his wife, and four children, will eat three stone of potatoes in the day, which, at 2d. per stone, the average price, will be £9 2s. 6d.; allowing them to eat anything with the potatoes, £2 more may be added, say £10 10s. on an average for all the food; a labouring man will eat more than half a stone of potatoes, or three quarts of meal: £3 a-year will feed a man well.	From £6 to £8 a-year.
As best suits the labourer.	By all these ways.	If the labourer is a needy man with a large family, and cannot wait till his wages are earned, they are advanced by his master (if able to do so) in provisions at a much higher rate than the market; if otherwise he is paid in money: the rent of the cabin is usually part of the price of his labour.—See Answer to Query No. 16, Appendix E.	Labour is sometimes paid for in all these ways, but is generally paid in money.
As cottiers, having cow, potato and flax ground, and turf bog.	—	Herds usually get a house and garden and cow's grass, and what ground they can manure from the cattle in charge, for to set potatoes in.	Herds generally have a cow's grass, some only the milk of their master's cow, with a garden, potatoes, and flax.

ULSTER—County Fermanagh—Baronies Magherastephena, Tyrkenedy, Lurg.

Aughavea . . Pop. 6,279.	Aughavea . . Pop. 6,279.	Cleenish, Aughlurcher, and Aughavea. Pop. 32,038 of entire parishes.	Derryvullan . Pop. 10,613.
Hamilton Irvine, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Thomas Birney.	Rev. Jos. O'Reilly, PRES. M.*	Rev. George Miller.
I cannot exactly say how many labourers are in the parish. Labourers are employed mostly the year round.	This I could not accurately answer without devoting more time to obtain the necessary information than my professional duties will admit of.	The number of labourers is <i>very great</i> ; some who have <i>trades</i> are in certain seasons of the year necessitated to labour at their small farms; I do not	I cannot satisfactorily answer this question, though the number is not considerable, because the land is chiefly distributed among very small farmers.
think that there are forty individuals in constant employment; in the spring and harvest seasons for a short time labourers are all employed.			
Attending to their own holdings, or takes.	Chiefly by weaving, which at present is not remunerating.	By the produce of their small farms or con acres, or a <i>trade</i> where it is attained and encouraged; but I regret to say <i>idleness</i> is in many parts of the country <i>habitual</i> .	They almost all hold little tenements, chiefly from their employers.
Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal; and, with few exceptions, they have a decent suit of clothes to attend fairs and markets.	Potatoes and milk: clothing far superior to most other parts of Ireland.	Potatoes, with milk in summer; salt herrings are much used in winter and spring; scarcely any <i>flesh meat</i> : their clothing is <i>bad, light</i> , and generally of <i>English</i> manufacture.	The ordinary diet consists of potatoes, with buttermilk, meal being added during the spring work; at Christmas they are accustomed to buy a few pounds of animal food.
From 10d. to 1s. without diet, and from 6d. to 8d. with diet.	10d. a-day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without meat; and generally 6d. with diet.	In country parts about 10d. in summer, spring, or <i>harvest</i> , and that only on particular times, when crops are likely to suffer by storms; near towns about 1s., proportionally less in <i>winter</i> , when they may be said to have scarcely any employment.	I have been accustomed to pay 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter, without diet; but I believe that this was a little more than the general rate. I do not know the rate with diet.
From the beginning of December to the beginning of March.	From November to March.		It is more easy to say when they are employed, which is scarcely at any other time than spring, turf time, and harvest.
Women are employed by the farmers at reaping at from 6d. to 8d., and also at making hay; children are employed at from 2d. to 4d. a-day gathering potatoes.	Not usually.	<i>Seldom</i> , and at very <i>low wages</i> , from 3d. to 4d. a-day; at certain <i>seasons</i> it is <i>rare</i> to get their diet for their <i>work</i> .	They are employed in aid of the men, at wages considerably lower; I think 6d. for a woman.
Task-work is not general.	It is not.	In trifling jobs it sometimes happens, but the general employment is <i>daily</i> .	I think not; wherever it is employed the labourer expects double wages, and does double work. Task-work is, however, always used in repairing roads, the work being performed by the perch.
A labourer obtaining an average amount of employment would earn about £16 a year; task-work is seldom undertaken.	From £6 to £10 a-year. certain, none can be said to be supported by it alone. If a labourer had constant employment he might at an average earn about 4s. 6d. a-week. But his rent for his house and con acre consumes all he can earn. Some, when labour fails, are employed at a trade; but tradesmen have generally not constant employment, and are badly paid for what they do.	Employment being so uncertain, it is not supported by it alone. If a labourer had constant employment he might at an average earn about 4s. 6d. a-week. But his rent for his house and con acre consumes all he can earn. Some, when labour fails, are employed at a trade; but tradesmen have generally not constant employment, and are badly paid for what they do.	My own labourers earned about £12 or £13 each in the year. They commonly possess each a cow, and sell the butter, reserving for themselves only the buttermilk. The soil is favourable to grass, and the trade in butter is general.
I think about £16 a-year.	£3 or £4 a-year; this is a low average, but women and children are so little employed that I am certain it is more than they earn in general; if regularly employed they	Already answered at Query 6.	The wife and grown daughters used to work at spinning, but this occupation is almost
About £9.	About £6 or £8 a-year.	From £10 to £16 sterling, but regulated by the kind of diet contracted for.	I am not enabled to answer this question; but in the last three years provisions have been very low-priced indeed.
Wages for labour are usually paid in money, except when the agreement is to give a certain number of days in the week in lieu of rent.	Generally in money; in some cases by provisions and con acres.	Paid according to agreement in any of <i>these</i> ways when employed.	The labourer commonly depends on his landlord for a part of his supply of potatoes. The rest of his wages is paid in money.
Herds usually get grazing for a cow or two, ground to set potatoes, and a spot to sow flaxseed, a cabin to reside in, free from rent or taxes.	Herds generally have a house, cow's grass, and some potato and flax ground.	Few are employed in this way, and when they are they are paid according to the wages given to common labourers, it being considered <i>easier</i> than <i>manual</i> labour.	I believe that no herd is hired in the parish, except, perhaps, on one or two demesnes.

* I beg respectfully to inform the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty "to inquire into the State of the Poor in Ireland" that, not being a parochial minister, I cannot give them *minutely* that information respecting a parish or parishes which is required by the queries sent to me. I transmit to them *answers* to as many of the queries as I can from my knowledge of the district over which my pastoral ministrations extend; a district comprising parts of the parishes of *Cleenish*, the population of which is over 10,000, and of *Aughlurcher* and *Aughavea* over 19,000, by a late census, all in the county of Fermanagh.

ULSTER—Counties Fermanagh, Londonderry—Baronies Tyrkenney, Coleraine (half).

Enniskillen . Pop. 13,775.	Magheracross . Pop. 5,313.	Aughadwey . . Pop. 7,634.	Aughadwey and Grange of Agivey . Pop. 8,572.
Rev. James M'Donagh, P. P.	Rev. John Irwin.	Rev. Robert Alexander.	Rev. John Brown, PARR. M.
About 80. Constant employment 30, occasional 30.	There are about 228 labourers; of whom 150 are in constant, and 78 in occasional employment.	About 1,400. One-half, perhaps, in constant employment, of whom there are about 300 employed in nine bleach-greens; those give work to same number in summer, in turf-cutting.	In Aughadwey 364, Agivey 27. Such are the numbers returned by the enumerators: I know, however, that many labourers come here in summer, who are not included in their returns; <i>bleachers</i> also, whose income is similar, are not included.
By begging alms, which is attributed to the misgovernment of our country.	In the best manner they can, which for the most part is poor enough.	Live by their own means, there being no provision otherwise for them.	They exist, when out of employment, on the proceeds of their industry, or derive support from the charity of others.
Potatoes, and salt or butter-milk, or herrings, which are their greatest luxury: the misery of their clothing almost indescribable.	Potatoes, and milk when they can get it; and when not, when out of employment, salt.	Oatmeal, potatoes, milk, flesh meat occasionally, and fish: clothing, generally speaking, sufficient for decency only. their clothing on work-days is very bad, but on Sundays they are usually too finely dressed.	They chiefly live on potatoes during three quarters of the year, with meat, milk, fish, &c., and during the other quarter on oatmeal and milk, &c.:
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet, and 6d. per day with diet.	In summer, with diet 8d.; in winter 6d.: in summer, without, 10d.; in winter, without, 8d.	Wages vary from 9d. to 1s.	During summer a labourer, without food, receives from 9d. to 1s. per day; with food, from 6d. to 9d.; in winter their wages are about 2d. per day lower.
The winter months.	From December to March.	About Christmas.	They are least employed from the 20th November until the 10th February.
No.	They are not usually; when they are, at 4d. per day.	Sometimes: women get 4d. and 5d.; children 3d. <small>the former receive from 6d. to 9d. per day, both during the harvest and the season for cutting and drying turf: the wages of the latter vary with their age; boys employed in planting and gathering potatoes are paid half the sum given to men.</small>	Women and children are employed in haymaking and harvest
No.	It is not generally.	No.	No.
About £14, and support himself.	About from £8 to £9 a-year.	About £11 per annum.	About £11 10s.
Can't say, as such are unemployed in this neighbourhood.	About £4 or £5 a year.	From £8 to £10.	About £10 10s.
About £16 for comfortable diet.	About £6.	About £7 or £8.	About £7.
Yes, in money, provisions, conacre, &c.	Wages for labour are usually paid in money.	Money.	Wages are usually paid in money; farmers often pay their labourers in provisions, but money is generally given.
They generally get a portion of ground to crop for their own use.	They get about £1 a-year, and are fed.	House and garden rent free, and grazing for a cow.	Very few herds are required, as there is but little pasture ground in this district; boys employed by farmers, in attending cows, &c., receive from

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Coleraine (half).

Aughadwey . . Pop. 7,634.	Aughadwey . . Pop. 7,634.	Aughadwey . . Pop. 7,634.	Desertoghill . . Pop. 4,701.
Edward Oseland, Esq.	John Knox, Esq. J. P.	Thomas Bennett, Esq. J. P.	Rev. William Smith.
About 400 agricultural labourers. Generally employed.	I cannot form any estimate of the number of labourers, but they certainly get more employment than in the generality of parishes in Ireland.	About 1,200 in all, one-half in constant employment; of the latter there are about 270 employed in nine linen bleach-greens, which give employment, in summer, in making turf, to the same number of men and boys.	Labourers 150. They are only employed occasionally.
By their own potatoes, which they raise from the land of others with what manure they can procure.	They have in general some potatoes of their own raising, which serve them until spring, when they get constant employment.	No provision made; live principally upon the potatoes they may have, and buying on credit.	When out of employ they make manure for planting potatoes, which are their chief support.
Herrings, potatoes, and buttermilk; clothing very poor (second-hand).	The ordinary diet certainly is potatoes, with herrings, sometimes stirabout for breakfast: I think they are better clothed than I observe in other parts of Ireland.	Potatoes and salt herrings, oatmeal pottage, bread, and some milk: clothing very ragged in general; some have one good suit, worn only on Sundays and holidays.	Diet, potatoes, herrings, and milk: clothing of the poorest description, usually old clothes purchased from pedlars.
10d. per day on the average, 9d. in winter, 11d. in summer.	Generally 10d. in summer, and 9d. in winter.	11d. per day in summer, and 9d. in winter.	Wages in summer, without diet, 9d., with diet 6d.
Winter.	In December, January, and February, they are least employed; the days are so short that farmers do as little out-of-door work as possible.	November, December, January, and February; some get employment in threshing oats, and ditching, at this season.	From December to March.
Women 7d. in summer, children from 4d. to 6d., per day.	Women, boys, and girls are employed in making hay, and in harvest, at 4d. to 6d., or sometimes 8d. per day.	Not usually; some women and boys employed in summer, in the turf bogs and making hay, at 6d. per day, without diet.	In harvest, women and children are employed at 3d. to 2d. per day.
No.	I don't know of any task-work done in this parish.	No.	No.
Day-labourer on an average £10: no task-work.	I think labourers in this parish earn from £10 to £12 a-year, besides what their wives and children may get in hay time and harvest.	£10 in the year for the average amount of employment.	According to the information I have received, I consider £8 to be near the sum.
From £6 to £7.	I think on an average the wife and daughters might make 3d. per day each, the boys much the same, when employed, but they are not constantly employed: when I speak of the wife and daughters earning 3d. a-day, it is by spinning.	£10 in the year, for the average amount of their time employed.	A woman and four children, if employed, could not earn 1d. each per day by spinning yarn, which is their chief occupation.
About £6.	I cannot form any estimate; they live chiefly on potatoes, with sometimes stirabout for breakfast.	£6 without flesh meat, or £8 with flesh meat once a-day.	About £5.
—	Wages are always paid in money.	Usually paid in money.	Both ways.
Usually 10s. per six months, for a boy from 12 to 14 years.	We have no herds, except a very few mountain farms, where the herd has a house, garden, acre of land, and cow's grass.	Herds only employed in grazing mountain farms, who are allowed their dwelling-house free of rent, and grazing for a cow.	There are none but boys; they receive nothing but diet.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Coleraine (half).

Desertoghill . . Pop. 4,701.	Errigal . . Pop. 5,401.	Errigal . . Pop. 5,401.	Errigal . . Pop. 5,401.
Rev. James Brown.	Rev. J. B. Rentoul, P. M.	Rev. James Donnelly, P. P.	Rev. Mitchell Smyth.
—	In reference to this query I cannot give an answer; they are not, however, very numerous, as the poorer class here weave linen a good deal.	About 100 labourers, but there are not more than 30 that can get constant employment; the others are only employed occasionally.	—
What they are able to save from their industry when employed.	—	Some of their wives beg, and others are half starved. are a drag upon them	Those who are inclined to work are scarcely ever out of employment, except for a short time in winter, during which time they contract debts which for the remainder of the year.
Generally potatoes and buttermilk: their clothing very poor and tattered.	Where they have no trade beside labouring, and have families to support, they are often unable to clothe themselves so as to attend public worship; and their diet consists of potatoes and milk in a great measure, as they generally contrive to keep a cow.	Potatoes and salt generally; and clothing of the most wretched description.	Potatoes and meal, with salt herrings occasionally; sometimes they have milk: very indifferently clothed.
Without diet, 10d. per day; with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day. from £4 to £6 a-year; £2 10s. in half a year is the average.	Where they are employed round the year, and diet themselves, I believe 10d. a-day is an average; when employed occasionally, 1s.: with diet, in half a year is the average.	11d. per day without diet in summer, and 9d. in winter; from 5d. to 6d. with diet, and if in constant work, with diet, not more than 3d. or 4d. per day.	8d. per day with diet in summer, and 6d. in winter; 10d. without in summer, and 8d. in winter.
The months of December, January, and February.	Those employed occasionally are idle generally in December and January more than any other season of the year.	During the winter.	From the 1st of December till March.
Occasionally employed in labour; active women 6d. per day; children, from 13 to 14 years of age, from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Not unless where the husband or brother works at the loom; children who are capable prepare the yarn for him; spinning is the only employment that women have got into here yet.	No employment for women or children in this parish.	Occasionally in summer; children from 9 to 13 years of age and women, at from 4d. to 6d. per day, without diet.
Not general.	No.	No task-work in this parish.	No.
Without diet, £10 per year; and with diet, from £6 to £8.	I believe £12 will constitute about an average.	For this answer see Query 4.	5s. per week.
About £10 without diet, and £6 with diet.	I certainly cannot say; there is little or nothing to be made here by women or children at present.	For this answer see Query 6.	3s. per week.
About £6 per year.	This I could not answer.	£7 per annum.	About 5d. per day: about £6 per annum if dieted by a farmer; if by himself, £3 12s. 6d.
Usually in money and provisions.	If the servant be a young man and unmarried, he is usually paid in money; where the person has a family, it is equal to him to get provisions, and he generally does.	Mostly paid by money, sometimes by provisions.	In money by the most of the gentry, but by the farmers chiefly in provisions.
—	Cow-herds, being boys from 12 to 15 years of age, are hired at from 16s. to £1 for the summer, when fed.	They generally get a cabin and a small tract of land.	About £1 10s. half-yearly, with diet; or from £2 to £2 10s. without.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Coleraine (half). Coleraine Town and Liberties.

Mecasquin . . Pop. 6,639.	Mecasquin . . Pop. 6,639.	Baldrashane . . Pop. 2,851.	Ballywellan . . Pop. 2,219.
Rev. C. Huston, P. M.	Rev. William Wilson.	Rev. John Alexander.	Rev. James Huey, P. M.
In estimating the number of labourers I cannot pretend to accuracy. Those in occasional employment are to those in constant employment as four to three.	About 800 labourers. 300 in constant employment, but I cannot ascertain the number of occasional labourers.	I cannot give a correct answer to this question, as at some seasons the weavers are employed as labourers; thus far, however, I am able to state, that there is often a scarcity of labourers. All may be for the most part employed and paid.	About 400 labourers. Almost all of them in constant employment.
When out of employment, some weave, some break stones for public roads, and some are supported partly by their previous earnings, and partly by the industry of the female part of the family.	By potatoes raised by their own industry before and after the fixed hours for daily labour.	Some weave, and those who cannot, make manure for planting potatoes; this is profitable, as by this means many have so many potatoes as support their families the greater part of the year.	Maintained by their savings.
Chiefly potatoes, sometimes with milk, sometimes herrings, and sometimes only salt: their clothing is generally poor; a taste for cloth of too fine a texture, and too expensive for their means, prevents a renewal as often as would be necessary. sity for good clothing prevails among the lower classes, they are, in general, tolerably well dressed.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and herrings, or buttermilk, but many live much better; and when not addicted to drink have their tea and its accompaniments; and, as a propensity for good clothing prevails among the lower classes, they are, in general, tolerably well dressed.	Potatoes and milk, sometimes flesh meat, and often fish; all, as to clothing, comfortable; the working class are in this parish, of both sexes, healthy, able-bodied people having few marks of real misery.	Tolerably comfortable.
With very few exceptions, (in which 11d. in summer and 9d. in winter are given) 8d. and 10d. are the respective rates without diet, and 4d. and 6d. with diet.	1s. without diet in summer, 10d. in winter, and 8d. and 9d. with diet; but mowers, thatchers, &c., get much more, from 1s. 3d. with diet, to 1s. 6d. without diet.	Without diet, in summer 1s., in winter 10d.; in summer, when there is great demand, 10d. is given with diet; 2d. would not pay for diet, it is because of the demand.	1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter.
From the middle of November till the middle of January.	In winter; and for all the other seasons, there is enough of employment for all willing to work.	In the dead of winter, and a few weeks before harvest.	During the winter season.
Women are usually employed in pulling and spreading, and otherwise manufacturing flax, in assisting to provide fuel, and in reaping; for all other employments, except reaping, they get 8d. without food, and for reaping 10d.; children are employed in planting potatoes, and in gathering them; their usual hire is 5d. per day.	Women and children get very little employment, because they are in general unwilling, and mostly depend upon the husband or father for their support.	Women and children are not usually employed unless on particular occasions, such as making hay or reaping; they are sometimes engaged with peat labour, then wages are from 6d. to 10d., according to the work in which they are employed, and the demand.	There is employment in the parish for almost all those who wish for it.
Task-work is not general in our parish.	It is becoming more general, as it is an excitement to work more, and earn more in a given time.	Not general; girls sometimes hire and receive a certain wages for spinning a certain quantity of yarn in the day; their wages are from 12s. to 14s. per quarter, with board and lodging.	Partly task-work and partly not.
About £12 sterling.	From £10 to £12, or £20, according to the kind of labour, and the kind of labourer he may be.	He could not, I consider, on an average, earn more than £11 or £12 sterling; he might not earn so much, but could not exceed that sum.	About £14, as near as I can calculate.
Apart from what could be gained by the wife by spinning, they could scarcely earn £6.	If the children were males they would earn nearly as much as himself; if females, about £8 each, and his wife as much.	By spinning, the wife could earn 1s. per week, not more; the children, if girls, might, by spinning, earn together 2s. per week, I think not more; but, if boys, I could not say how much.	About £10.
Were such a person as described to take his board and lodging, it would cost him from £5 10s. to £6 10s.	About £5 4s. would abundantly supply him, and many live upon much less, when, instead of butter or meat, they use herrings and milk.	He would not be charged more in a farmer's house than £6 or £7 sterling.	£7.
Wages are sometimes paid in part by accommodation of a cabin, partly by provisions, and partly by money, or wholly by money.	Mostly in money, but sometimes in provisions.	In money or provisions at ready money price.	Either by money or provisions.
Our parish is chiefly under tillage; those few who hold mountain farms, and employ herds, remunerate them with opportunities of making manure for potatoes, raising oats, and grazing a cow or two.	Scarcely any of this description are employed in this parish, or even in those contiguous.	No herds.	—

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Baronies Coleraine Town and Liberties, Kenaught.

Coleraine (including Part of Town.) . . Pop. 5,668.	Killowen (including Part of Town.) . . Pop. 2,906.	Balteagh . . Pop. 3,315.	Drumachose (including Newtownlimavady Town.) Pop. 5,280.
<i>Hugh Lyle, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. W. H. Sillito.</i>	<i>Rev. Samuel Templeton.</i>	<i>Rev. David Cather.</i>
About 250. Generally employed, except during a portion of the winter season.	There are about 200 labourers in this parish. They are generally employed, except during a portion of the winter season.	On this subject I cannot speak positively, but <i>all</i> may receive constant employment if they seek for it.	The number not accurately ascertained. The great majority in constant employment.
There is no fund to maintain them when out of employment.	There is no fund to maintain them when out of employment.	—	Most, if not all, of the labouring class raise potatoes on land procured from neighbouring landholders, for their little manure, without charge; thereby supporting their families when out of employment: but when their potatoes are exhausted, they obtain provisions on credit from farmers on promise of giving work.
Potatoes, milk, herrings, and stirabout, with, sometimes, tea in lieu of milk; flesh meat very seldom: the clothing is of a middling description.	Potatoes, milk, herrings, and stirabout, with, sometimes, tea: the clothing is of a tolerable description.	In this parish the labouring classes are enabled to enjoy as much comfort, in both respects, as in any other part of Ireland that I know of, having considerable facilities of raising provision of ordinary kinds, and of procuring clothing of home manufacture.	Principally potatoes, with either salt, salt herrings, or milk: their clothing very bad.
1s. generally in summer, and 10d. in winter, without diet: labourers are very seldom dieted.	1s. generally in summer, and 10d. in winter, without diet; in general there are no labourers dieted.	Labourers obtain from 8d. to 1s., with diet, little difference being made between summer and winter employment, and commonly dieted.	Without diet, the average rate is 9d.; say, 8d. for winter, and 10d. for summer: diet is only given in some particular seasons, such as during harvest or potato labour; the wages are then 6d. to 8d.
In the winter season.	In the winter season.	Farming being the principal employment of labourers, there is very little difference in the times of being employed.	From 1st December till 1st March.
Women are employed during harvest at the same rate as men; children are employed during the raising of the potato crop, at half price.	Women are employed during harvest at the same rate as men; children are employed during the raising of the potato crop, at half price.	Very seldom.	Generally employed in weeding, haymaking, working with flax, gathering potatoes, and reaping: for the latter work, women generally get the same rate of wages as men; for the former, wages vary from 3d. to 6d.
No.	No.	Task-work is sometimes done; not very generally: and these are the only cases where diet is not given by the employer.	By no means.
About £14.	About £14.	I have not known constant employment to rate higher than 8d., more usually 6d. per day, but this with diet; this being average for all seasons of the year.	From £8 to £9.
If industrious, they might earn a similar sum.	If industrious, they might earn a similar sum.	—	The employment of women and children in farming not being constant or regular, the average amount cannot be reckoned at more than £5 or £6.
About £8.	About £8.	This is valued at from £5 to £6.	Not more than £4, in the manner they usually live, exclusive of fuel.
Usually in money.	Usually in money.	Wages are usually paid in money or provisions.	Usually paid in money.
Farm servants are hired half-yearly.	Farm servants are hired half-yearly.	—	There is so little grazing land in this parish that few herds are employed.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Kenaught.

Drumachose, Aughauloo, and Balteagh . . Pop. 10,754.	Drumachose . . Pop. 5,280.	Tamlaghtarde . . Pop. 3,607.	Tamlaghtarde . . Pop. 3,607.
Rev. George Steen, P. M.	Rev. John Olphert.	Rev. John Graham.	Rev. Paul Bradley, P. P.
I cannot even conjecture the number of labourers, but there are not 50 in constant employment.	This question I cannot answer. There are at all times labourers to be had, and, I regret to say, few constantly employed.	According to the Population Census of 1830 there are here 449 families employed in agriculture.	About 177. In constant employment 29, in occasional 148; besides 50 house servants, changeable at terms.
By the potatoes they themselves have raised.	They generally have a supply of potatoes, some few have cows, but, generally speaking, are indifferently maintained, and particularly when they have not flax.	They live on their potatoes, of which, in ordinary years, they have enough to support them; the vicinity of the sea affords facilities of food unknown to inland places.	They generally raise some potatoes upon the farmer's ground, on which they live when unemployed, as also upon the small pittance they save when employed.
Potatoes and salt, sometimes a little milk, and seldom herrings: the clothing is poor, and consists generally of cast clothes imported to our country from Scotland and England.	Diet, vegetables, salt fish occasionally, meal and milk also. their respective seasons form a great part of the usual food, with pork, bacon, eggs, and poultry, and some wild fowl; hired servants are generally well fed, as they are worked hard here; those out of employment, and they are but too many, live very poorly: the clothing is tolerably good, chiefly of home-made woollen cloth.	The ordinary diet of the labourers consists chiefly of oatmeal and potatoes, and milk and butter; fish and rabbits in	They live on potatoes and milk, or herrings; milk is only to be obtained from April to November.
With diet 6d. each day, without diet 8d. or 9d.; winter rates are 6d. or 7d., and summer 9d. or 10d., without diet.	Without diet, 8d. winter, 10d. summer; some few 10d. all the year round.	Eight-pence a-day in winter, ten-pence in summer; in addition to which, in height of harvest and spring labour, the labourers get their diet.	From 8d. to 9d. per day, without diet; in addition to which they generally get their diet in the harvest and spring seasons for about six weeks each season.
Winter.	From the potato-digging to the potato-planting; or from the middle of November to that of April.	In Midsummer and the depth of winter our people are least employed.	From November till about the beginning or middle of March.
Sometimes, but very seldom, only in harvest and weeding time.	Occasionally haymaking, weeding grounds; wages from 4d. to 6d. per day, except in harvest when a woman who can reap well will get 10d.	Women and children are frequently employed in labour: in harvest women get as much as men for cutting corn; boys half the amount.	Women obtain employment, and nearly as much wages as men, in the harvest and spring seasons; when employed at other times they get from 4d. to 6d.: about three, on an average, out of each of 40 families, earn from 4d. to 6d. during the months of November, December, January, and February, by making bent matting.
Not general.	No task-work, if I am to understand so much work to be done in a limited time; job-work is pretty general by the perch, field, or lump.	Not very general: of late there has been some little work done in this most equitable manner, which can be objected to on no other ground than the temptation it gives labourers to ruin their health by working too early and too late.	There is no task-work.
I think about £10.	This is a difficult question to answer; I have one cart labourer, who has 5s. 6d. per week, and a free house and garden: an average labourer may fairly calculate on 4s. a-week.	From £10 to £12.	From £10 to £12 sterling.
At present their earnings would not feed themselves.	The mother of four children can do little more than attend to her family; there is little employment for boys, and a girl might make 3d. per day at her wheel.	About £2.	About £3.
I suppose about £4 or £5 sterling.	Calculating oatmeal at 1d. per lb., potatoes 2d. per stone, milk 1d. per quart, some salt, occasionally a salt herring, and perhaps a little butter, which would be considered good food, I would say 6d. per day at the least for food:—£9 2s. 6d. per annum.	About £5.	£7.
Mostly in money.	Not usually, except to accommodate the labourer; cash is the general mode of payment.	They are usually paid by provisions, rent, cows' grass, and sometimes by potato ground by con acre.	—
Herds are dieted, and receive on an average from 12s. to £1 yearly.	The mountain grazing farms are large, in the possession of individuals who generally have a herd's house, with some accommodation for potatoes; wages as can be agreed on.	At from 10s. to £1 10s., living always in the farmers' houses for the time of the year they are employed, which is from the putting in of the crop in spring till the last of the potatoes are raised.	Herds are mostly hired for about 10s.; and, in a very few instances, they obtain considerably more, but for more than ordinary services.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Baronies Kenaught, Londonderry City and Liberties, Loughinsholin.

Tamlaghtarde . . Pop. 3,607.	Tamlaghtfinlagau . Pop. 7,356.	Templemore (including City and Suburbs). Pop. 19,620.	Ballinderry, Parts of Tamlaght, and Artrea . . Pop. —.
Rev. Samuel Butler.	Rev. O. M'Causland.	Hon. and Right Rev. Bishop of Derry; Very Rev. T. B. Gough, Dean of Derry; Rev. P. M'Loughlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop; and seven others.	Rev. Hugh M'Cosker, P. P.
29 labourers only get constant employment, and 148 labourers not all the year, but some great part of it, some not half of it, and any about 50 adults of the parish hired in it; the whole labourers, besides females, 177. Much more employment would be given if the labourers were in the habit of doing as much work as in Great Britain, or even as in the east of this province: but I do think that 10d. here would be as dear for their daily work as 1s. 1d. in much of eastern Ulster, or as 1s. 4d., or even 1s. 6d., would be in Great Britain; and many hundreds of women and children would get work at weeding and cleaning ground, and a variety of labours, only they would do very little work, and that little ill.	646. Perhaps 300 in constant employment, the rest occasionally. It is difficult to answer this question with accuracy: the reply of the total number is taken from the last Population Return.	No means of answering this question positively.	This neighbourhood is in little farms, and they all nearly do their own labour, and weave linen or cotton for themselves, or draper-work, the remainder of their time.
They live in the summer and autumnal months greatly on their potatoes, which in ordinary years last from Christmas till February or March, some a longer time: some fish, some make bent matting, some beg, some get credit for a time, &c.	A wife and grown children can earn something, though very little, towards their maintenance; they are not unfrequently obliged to part with articles of furniture, and even of clothes, to support them; their ultimate resource is in begging.	—	They are employed as stated in No. 1.
Potatoes are the ordinary diet, and with more or less of oatmeal, fish, &c., as the person can procure, and most get some buttermilk in the summer months; only a few of the poor have cows since the severe year of 1816-17: in general the clothing is of a coarse, cheap sort, and some who have large families and little means are very ill clothed.	Potatoes and salt herrings, with buttermilk; no flesh-meat, and not much oatmeal: their clothing is miserable.	Potatoes, oatmeal, milk, and salt: clothing of themselves and families very bad, consisting of the coarsest of linen and druggit.	The usual diet is potatoes and milk in the summer time, and potatoes and leeks in the winter, with very little flesh meat, butter, or anything else.
10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without food, where much work is given, or 8d. summer, in harvest 10d., and winter 6d., with food, where not much work is given, are the rates; a few road-makers 10d. and 11d.	10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; few are employed with diet, and those only occasionally.	Generally about 1s. 3d. a-day in the city, and from 10d. to 1s. out of the city, without diet.	Labourers get 1s. per day without diet, and 6d. with diet, from March to October, and 10½d. without diet the remainder of the year, and 6d. with diet in winter also.
From the 1st of November to the 1st of March there is not much work on the farms set, and some can scarcely get farm-work till near May.	From the 1st of December to March.	From June to September in the city, and from November to February in the country.	The dead of winter and Midsummer.
Very few women or children work in the fields in Magilligan; a few, say 12 or 15, work in harvest, nearly at the price of men; at other work, as hay and hoeing, only 3d. or 4d.: 860 children gather potatoes for nearly a month yearly, at 3d. or 4d. daily, but most of the women spin yarn, and now make only 8d. to 10d. weekly at it: about 50 families plait bent grass into mats, at which the women and children make 4d. at least daily, and the business increases: if turnip, &c. culture would become general, they must be employed.	They are only occasionally employed, particularly in haymaking and gathering potatoes, at which times their wages are 5d.; if employed in reaping they get man's wages.	Seldom employed in labour; and since the falling off in the linen trade their earnings are very trifling.	Seldom or never, except in the harvest time; and they usually get from 3d. to 6d. per day and their diet.
Almost no task-work, unless a little breaking of stones in the time of road-making, at which they will make from 6d. to 1s. 3d., according to the hours they work and their cleverness at the business.	No; except in breaking stones for repair of public roads.	It is now more common than formerly.	No.
This 8th Query admits of no very certain answer, the earnings are so diversified; they are, however, from £8 to £16: I have one whose emoluments are above £13 yearly; house servant also £15; and know many may have £12 or more yearly benefits, but many poor creatures have not above £8 in all. I think those willing to fish with lines, and fermenting manure, about £3 to £4 more, say £11 10s. yearly; good men-servants in the good houses get victuals, &c., worth from £8 to £10 and £4 10s. to £6 yearly in wages: a person of ordinary good judgment, and not indolent, but using a little foresight, need be idle very little all the year; there is usually sea-weed to gather, that would make potatoes, bent grass that might be plaited inside into mats: they do not, I think, make above £11 10s.; but might make £13 or £14 if very clever and industrious, though not hired, and, observe, though not very strong or wise, but only not indolent.	No task-work; and a labourer constantly employed gets no advanced wages in harvest: earning, therefore, 10d. in summer and 8d. in winter, his annual wages would be about £11 10s.: some labourers are two-thirds of their time unemployed, many one-half; and when unemployed they have few other means of living: occasionally those unemployed endeavour to scrape up from roads and the backs of ditches what, with the ashes of their house, may be converted into manure for a few potatoes, for which they get land to set potatoes in without payment.	Not exceeding £12 a-year.	An average labourer gets 1s. per day for the summer half-year, or when the day is more than 12 hours long: and 10d. when the day is less than 10 hours long: there is no task-work in my parishes.
The wife and children sometimes do not make £2; they sometimes make £12; they might generally make £10 to £12 yearly, or more, if the elder of the two children be boys, and of good character, for such could hire at 14 to 16 years of age, and get victuals, with £1 to £3 wages each; but if the two eldest be of bad character, or females, they could not make quite so much, as they would not get service; but the two eldest could work up bent at 8d. daily, or in the year above £12 sterling, and find ready sale; and they pay only small sums for the raw material.	When the linen manufacture flourished in this country the employment of women and children of almost all ages added considerably to the earnings of the family; but now that this manufacture has all but ceased, £3 a-year is considered a large allowance for the produce of all their work.	From £8 to £10.	The wives and children of labourers have no public employment in my parishes, but they earn their livelihood by spinning linen yarn at 8d. per spangle, if females, without diet; if boys, they get 3d. per day, and diet, when employed gathering potatoes at that time of year; at other times they get little or no employment.
I think the actual expense of the last year might average £5, or less; of the preceding year, £6; and that before, £9, as it was a very dear year here; but, if fed as in the better farmers' houses, the expense would be £9 at least yearly, and some years £10, or more, on an average of seven years past.	From £7 to £8 would afford very poor living for a labourer at the low price of provisions for the last three years.	Probably not exceeding £5 a-year: they can live, as they are often compelled to do, on 4d. per day, but certainly could not be expected to labour.	£8 sterling for the usual diet in this neighbourhood.
Wages are paid all ways; money, provisions, con acre, rent, or any fair value returned.	Paid in money.	In money in the city, and partly in provisions by the farmers in the country.	Always in money, except working at roads. See No. 35, Appendix F.
Herds get usually from 10s. to £1 10s. for the three quarters, 1st of February till November.	In mountainous districts about £1 1s. for the summer months; in lowlands from 8s. to 10s.	They are engaged by the half-year, at about 7s. 6d. to 10s. for that period: boys, from 11 to 14, are generally remunerated by their food and clothing.	No herds.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Loughinsholin.

Ballyscullin . . . Pop. 6,453.	Ballyscullin . . . Pop. 6,453.	Desertlin. and part of Artrea. Pop. —.
Rev. G. H. Ashe.	H. B. Hunter, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Patrick Vincent, P. P.
Cannot ascertain this correctly without going to considerable expense.	The farms are so small that the farmer spares time, in many instances, to work as a labourer for others; and, except at seed-time and harvest, any person requiring labourers could collect 40 or 50 in a day—although I do not think they could be classed as labourers, because many of these men have small farms of their own, and subsist by them and not by labour or by being actual labourers for hire: there are in the parish 12 townlands, and I am of opinion that an average of 20 labourers in each townland would be about the actual number of persons who may be said to subsist by labouring for others; and I should say that those men are pretty generally employed, in some way or other, for the year round.	I do not know the number of labourers, but they are very numerous. But very few or none in constant employment.
By their own farms; a few go to Scotland and England to the harvest.	Generally speaking this class of persons have a garden to cultivate, perhaps an acre or half an acre of land; and on those days that he is not employed he may be wheeling earth to make manure for himself, or he may be getting turf cut for his own fuel, or repairing his own cottage, or going to a fair to purchase a pig, or doing some act that employs him for his own benefit and that assists to maintain him; but I don't think that in this parish there is a great surplus of labour to be found over and above what it requires.	By their savings when in employment, and by the industry of their wives and children in weaving and spinning, which occupation is now become worthless.
Potatoes chiefly; flesh meat very seldom: a great deficiency in clothes.	The ordinary diet I believe to be potatoes and oaten meal, milk in some instances purchased from the neighbouring farmer, occasionally a salt herring; but the great organ of subsistence is potatoes; and in this parish there is a species of potato called the "Connaught Cup," grown with very little manure, very hardy in its nature, and of a particularly solid description, which enables the labourer to subsist himself, in the way I have mentioned, out of a very small portion of ground; and the great facility of procuring bog for a manure in this parish keeps the labourer from being always in the market, and enables him to subsist himself and his family by his extra labour in raising potatoes when out of employment: the clothing is but middling, and I think, generally speaking, consists of second-hand clothes, purchased at fairs, which can be procured for a few shillings; and I am inclined to think that their greatest want of comfort is bedding and blankets.	When employed, potatoes and milk for breakfast and supper, butter at dinner, seldom meat; when out of employment, potatoes: as to clothing, they are almost half naked.
11d. in summer, and 9d. in winter, without diet.	I should say 10d. as an average, without food; at seed-time and harvest you may pay 1s., in summer 10d., in winter 9d., for good labourers; for aged labourers you may pay 7d., for boys 5d.—for girls 4d. or 5d.; all without food; and where food is given I think 6d. to 8d. may be given.	With diet, 6d. in summer and 5d. in winter; without diet, 1s. in summer and 10d. in winter.
From November till March.	From the 1st of December till the 1st of March, or perhaps April.	In summer from the 12th of June to the 12th of September, and in winter from the 12th of November to the 1st of March.
Yes; women earn from 5d. to 6d., children in proportion.	See Answer to No. 4.	Seldom employed at labour; when employed 3d. per day with diet, and 6d. without diet.
Scarcely known.	Yes, I think it is in some works; cutting and saving turf for fuel is done by contract; making bricks, breaking stones, making fences and drains, road-work by the perch, masons' building by the perch, &c. &c.	No.
From £14 to £15. at home, on such days as he is not employed, is worth 8d. to himself in collecting manure and digging in his garden; and I am of opinion that this average is under what a good labourer can or may earn in this parish himself; and this independent of what he may earn by feeding a pig or rearing poultry, or his wife spinning, or his children going to service.	I think an average labourer can obtain 8d. per day for 313 days, £10 8s. 8d.; or, what is the same, I think his own labour as a hired servant with a farmer, one child, say 12s.; in all £15 3s.: this calculation, however, of £15 3s. may not always be the case; but I am sure it is occasionally done, and in industrious families may be generally so when carried on in my parish, so that I cannot give a specific answer.	A person engaged in average work, say four days in the week, might earn £9 10s. 8d.; but it generally falls far short of that amount, because they are seldom employed at even the average I have mentioned.
From £8 to £10.	Man £10 8s. 8d.; woman 1s. per week spinning, £2 12s.; children spinning £1 6s., ditto gathering potatoes 5s.; wages as a hired servant with a farmer, one child, say 12s.; in all £15 3s.: this calculation, however, of £15 3s. may not always be the case; but I am sure it is occasionally done, and in industrious families may be generally so when carried on in my parish, so that I cannot give a specific answer.	The wife's industry at present adds very little on account of the small value of spinning; and children are in some instances employed in weaving cotton, and the younger ones attend; but it is not generally carried on in my parish, so that I cannot give a specific answer.
About £6. so that 70 lbs., or one bushel of potatoes, will serve him for a week: I think that 11d. per bushel would be nearer the truth as to price, because, although a person going into the market at a proper time, with ready money, could buy potatoes at 9d. or 10d., yet I think the labourer, who must buy in small quantities and from hucksters, always pays more, and 11d. would be nearer the truth than 10d.: buttermilk can be had in summer at the rate of three quarts for 1d., oatmeal can be laid in at the retail price of 2s. per score of 20 lbs., and 30 lbs. of meal will feed a labouring man for seven days; that is, he will eat about 3½ lbs. per day, or thereabouts; so that, taking the average price of potatoes and oatmeal, the two great articles of food, a labouring man can be subsisted on potatoes and milk for about 1½d. per day, and on oatmeal for about 3½d.; and, allowing the labourer one meal of oatmeal made into strabout in the day, and two meals	The chief food of the labourer consists of potatoes, and the average price of potatoes is about 10d. per bushel, which contains five stone; this makes 70 lbs. of potatoes for 10d.: a man will eat 10 lbs. of potatoes in the day, at three meals, will serve him for a week: I think that 11d. per bushel would be nearer the truth as to price, because, although a person going into the market at a proper time, with ready money, could buy potatoes at 9d. or 10d., yet I think the labourer, who must buy in small quantities and from hucksters, always pays more, and 11d. would be nearer the truth than 10d.: buttermilk can be had in summer at the rate of three quarts for 1d., oatmeal can be laid in at the retail price of 2s. per score of 20 lbs., and 30 lbs. of meal will feed a labouring man for seven days; that is, he will eat about 3½ lbs. per day, or thereabouts; so that, taking the average price of potatoes and oatmeal, the two great articles of food, a labouring man can be subsisted on potatoes and milk for about 1½d. per day, and on oatmeal for about 3½d.; and, allowing the labourer one meal of oatmeal made into strabout in the day, and two meals	During the last three years I consider £7, provisions being tolerably cheap.
Usually in money; sometimes potatoes are taken in part payment, but it is at the option of the labourer.	I think in money when the labourer wishes for it, but very frequently he gets potatoes and meal for his labour; and I fear that the farmer charges the outside price for those articles, particularly if there is any credit given. of potatoes, he can be fed, for about 2½d. per day, with a food with which he is perfectly satisfied, and upon which he can work his 10 hours fairly and well, and be in perfect health: the yearly expense of potatoes, at 1½d. per day, £2 5s. 7½d.; of meal, at 3½d., £4 18s. 0½d.; of mixed diet, at 2½d., £3 7s. 6d.	Partly in money, and partly in provisions.
It is not followed as an employment.	No herds.	We have no herds in this parish.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Loughensholin.

Desertlin . . Pop. 3,318.	Desertmartin and Kilcronahan. Pop. 9,120.	Kilcronahan . . Pop. 4,186.	Killlough . . Pop. 3,046.
Rev. John Bratt Hewett.	Rev. Edward Donnelly, P. P.	Rev. James Spencer Knox.	Rev. N. Inch.
—	463 labourers in Desertmartin parish, including farmers' servants: 198 labourers in Kilcronahan parish, including farmers' servants.	By late enumeration there are 200 labourers. Of these an extremely small portion have constant employment.	None known merely as hiring day-labourers. Three of my parish are employed as bleachers for 9, 10, or 11 months, as the season may require, in the green of A. C.—, Esq., not in this parish, at £1 1s. a month: all the little farmers are glad to be employed as labourers on the public roads, when called on, if it were only to help them to earn as much as would pay the grand-jury cess.
The generality weave as well as labour when weaving is good, labour scarce, and <i>vice versâ</i> .	No support, when unemployed, more than their little savings; when those are expended they live by credit until employed again.	By their savings from profits of employment, and by the domestic industry of their families.	Each has a home, a cabin, some land, &c., or father or mother or brother, with whom they share.
Potatoes and milk in summer, and also stirabout made of oatmeal; in winter, potatoes and salt herrings: clothing in general very indifferent.	Ordinary diet, in general, potatoes alone; buttermilk, or a herring, but seldom had to them: clothing second-hand, and of the worst description.	Potatoes, sometimes adding milk and butter; very rarely any other or better food: clothing very bad.	Milk, meal, potatoes, sometimes poultry, eggs, herrings, Ban eels, &c.: clothing—I see they can in general go clothed decently and comfortably to public worship, market, or fair;—at summer labour, poor enough.
Gentlemen give from 10d. to 1s., without diet, per day; farmers give in summer 6d. per day and diet, 10d. without diet per day; in winter 4d. per day with diet, 8d. per day without diet.	Daily wages, without diet, in summer 10d., in winter 8d., with diet; when employed in harvest 6d.	Labourers receive 6d. with food, and 10d. without food daily, throughout the year.	To my glebe tenants I allow 1s. a-day, summer and winter; my next neighbour, an extensive farmer, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter, without diet.
From December the 1st to January the 14th, and also during the month of February.	In the winter months.	Months of July, December, January, and February.	In the dead of winter.
Only employed by gentlemen, at 5d. per day.	They are not.	Not generally; somewhat at potato-planting and hay harvest, women at 8d., and children at 4d., daily.	Sometimes at 6d. and lower, by the day.
No.	No.	No; very rare.	None known.
About £14 per annum by labour, but a great many weave as well as labour.	— than £6 annually; a great majority under that amount; their only other advantages consist in the domestic industry of their families, weaving, spinning, &c.	One with another, throughout the parish, the labouring <i>individuals</i> do not earn more	Unknown.
About £22 per annum; they almost all have small pieces of land, about a rood or half a rood, and some little turf bog.	No employment for this description in these parishes.	Again, <i>as above</i> ; the wife and family might earn about £3; I have some doubt, however, that this amount is not generally obtained.	Unknown; there being no factories in this parish.
About £7 per annum.	About £5.	My answer to Query 4; it results that the farmer calculates upon 4d. per diem, which, if constant, would amount to £5 4s. per annum; but it is to be observed that the former engages to give flesh meat, or fish, buttermilk, &c.	Unknown; the price of provisions has fallen so much the last two years, that I could not strike an average for the three.
In money.	Usually paid in money.	Both in money and provisions.	Some in money, some in provisions.
They get a house and potato ground for their trouble.	Farmers' herds for the summer usually get about 15s.; are not employed in winter. from 1s. to 2s. per beast for the half-year, namely, from May to November; farmers' herds from £2 to £4 per annum.	Where the herd is to take charge of a pasture mountain, the parties interested provide him with a house, and pay	—

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Baronies Loughinsholin, Coleraine (half).

Kilrea . . Pop. 4,262.	Parts of Kilrea, Maghera, Killilough, Desertoghill, Aghawey, and Tamlaght O'Crilly . . Pop. —.	Maghera . . Pop. 14,061.	Maghera . . Pop. 14,061.
Rev. John Waddy.	W. H. Holmes, Esq.	Mr. Alexander Mulligan.	Rev. James Spencer Knox.
Unknown. Very few in constant employ.	There are few labourers on the estate who are not either tenants or cottiers. Their chief employment is on their own farms, there being few persons to employ them except the landlord.	—	By late enumeration there are 550 labourers. Of these an extremely small portion have constant employment.
Either on what they have earned when they were employed, or on provisions purchased on credit.	The cottiers are maintained chiefly on the produce of their potato ground.	On what they have provided during the year, and their domestic industry.	By their savings from profits of employment, and by the domestic industry of their families.
Potatoes and milk, or herrings: their clothing consists of second-hand clothes brought mostly from Scotland.	Potatoes and milk, with sometimes a salt herring, are their usual diet: they wear old clothes, generally, imported from Scotland or England.	Potatoes and milk, with some meal occasionally: clothing not contemptible.	Potatoes, sometimes adding milk and butter; very rarely any other or better food: clothing very bad.
The daily wages in winter, with diet, 6½d.; in summer, 8d.: without diet, in winter, 10d.; in summer, 1s.	The daily wages are 1s. in summer, without diet, and 10d. in the winter; or, with diet, 6d. in the winter, and 8d. in the summer.	With diet 8d., without diet 1s., per day.	Labourers receive 6d. with, and 10d. without, food daily throughout the year.
From Midsummer till the latter end of August; from the middle of November till the beginning of March.	In summer, during July and August; and in the winter, during December, January, and February.	In the middle of winter.	Months of July, December, January, and February.
Not usually employed in labour; but, when they are, at half the price of men and boys.	Not very often employed in labour <i>at hire</i> ; but, when they are, the usual rate is half the price of men.	—	Not generally; somewhat at potato planting and hay harvest; women 6d., and children 4d., daily.
It is not.	It is not.	It is not general.	No; very rare.
In average employment, from £6 to £7 10s. per annum. farmers, in general, are too poor to pay them in any other way but by allowing them a cabin and potato ground.	I think the few <i>mere</i> labourers on the estate may earn on the average from £7 to £7 10s. per annum; but the	— earn more than £5 annually; a great majority under that amount: their only other advantage consists in the domestic industry of their families, weaving, spinning, &c.	One with another throughout the parish the labouring <i>individuals</i> do not probably
From £7 to £8 a-year, supposing they get an average amount of employment, which is very seldom the case.	Supposing they had average employment (which is not the case), they might possibly earn the same as a labourer, say £7 to £8 per annum.	—	Again, <i>as above</i> : the wife and family might earn about £3; I have some doubt, however, whether this amount is generally obtained.
From £4 to £5 a-year.	About £4 or £5 per annum.	— upon 4d. per diem, which, if constant, would amount to £5 4s. per annum; but it is to be observed that the farmer engages to give flesh meat or fish, butter, milk, &c.	By answer to Query 4, it results that the farmer calculates
Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provisions at market price.	In the towns of Kilrea and Swatragh wages are paid sometimes in money, sometimes in meal or potatoes: the country labourers answered in	Partly by both money and provisions, as required by the labourer. No. 16, Appendix E.	Both in money and provisions.
At £1 10s. with diet.	There is so little grazing land on this estate, that herds are seldom employed; when they are, their wages are about £1 10s. per annum, with diet.	— from 1s. to 2s. per beast for the half year, viz. from May to November; farmers' herds, from £2 to £4 per annum.	Where the herd is to take charge of a pasture mountain, the parties interested provide him with a house, and pay

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Loughinsholin.

Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.	Magherafelt . . Pop. 7,218.
Rev. Thomas A. Vesey.	Andrew Spotswood, Esq. J. P.	Capt. G. W. Blathwayt, J. P.	Rev. John Quinn, P. P.
About 500. All generally employed.	About 500, who are all generally employed.	About 500 are generally employed.	Parish of Magherafelt, and the townlands of Artrea annexed, 200. Cannot say how many in constant employment, or how many otherwise.
Seldom out of employment.	They are seldom long out of employment; and some maintain themselves by weaving.	Seldom out of employment.	When out of employment, some by begging, others by borrowing a few shillings, or potatoes.
Diet generally potatoes: clothing bad.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes; and they are very badly clothed.	Diet generally potatoes: clothing bad.	Ordinary diet, oatmeal (seldom), potatoes, herrings, buttermilk: clothing, calicoes and coarse linens.
Wages, in summer, 1s. per day, without diet, and 8d. with diet; 10d. per day, in winter, without diet, and 6d. with diet.	Wages, in summer, 1s. per day, without diet, and 10d. with diet; 10d. per day, in winter, without diet, and 6d. with diet.	Wages, in summer, 1s. per day, without diet, and 8d. with diet; and 10d. per day, in winter, without diet, and 6d. with.	With diet, 6d. to 8d. without, 1s., in summer; and 10d. or 8d. in winter.
In winter.	In winter.	In winter.	In December, January, February; from 12th June to 12th September.
Women and children are seldom employed in labour.	Women and children are seldom employed in labour, except in harvest, when a few women are employed, and then their wages are the same as for men; at any other work their wages are little more than the half of what a man gets.	Women and children seldom employed in labour.	When women are employed, 5d. to 6d., without diet; with diet, 3d. to 4d.: children, 2d. to 3d.
There is no such thing as task-work.	No task-work.	No such thing as task-work.	Not general.
About £12 a-year is as much as a labourer can earn.	A labourer could not earn more than about £12 a-year.	About £12 a-year would be as much as a labourer could earn.	Might obtain £6 8s. 8d.
About half as much as a man.	It is seldom a man's family gets such employment; they might earn about half as much as a man.	About half as much as a man.	About £3.
About £6.	At the present price of provisions, about £5.	About £6.	I think £4 10s.
Usually in money.	Usually in money.	Usually in money.	In money, or provisions at market price.
—	No herds are employed.	—	Only hired in the mountainous districts.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Baronies Loughinsholin, Coleraine (half).

Tamlaght O'Crilly. Pop. 10,070.	Tamlaght O'Crilly. Pop. 10,070.	Tamlaght O'Crilly. Pop. 10,070.	Termaneney . . Pop. 2,551.
<i>H. Ellis, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. William Napper.</i>	<i>Rev. Adam Boyle.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles Foster.</i>
Can't say. many divide their time between ordinary labour and weaving, &c.; also, there is much interchange of mutual accommodation, called here "morrowing;" however, labourers are numerous. Both constant and occasional.	It would be difficult to answer these queries exactly, as the population is great, and	I am at a loss to answer this query: many labour and weave interchangeably, and some would labour more, but, in winter especially, are not employed.	About 300, of whom about the third part may have constant, and the rest occasional, employment.
By the produce of their potato gardens, if they have any.	By earnings saved, or provisions on credit.	Labourers when out of employment have very low diet, for the most part potatoes and salt, perchance an onion or leeks, and now and again herrings.	On the produce of potato ground generally attached to their cottages, and what they may have earned by labouring for others.
Potatoes and herrings, or milk, seldom flesh-meat, except on festival days: clothing in general very wretched.	The ordinary diet is potatoes with a little meal and milk, herrings, and very little flesh-meat, and tolerable clothing, unless where there is waste from drinking, or in some peculiar circumstances.	The ordinary diet as above with the poorer class, except at 1st November, Christmas, or Easter, &c., when a bit of beef, pork, bacon, and a little tea and sugar, and aqua vitæ or whiskey, regale them: their clothing is ragged, or second-hand clothes, as they are commonly called.	The ordinary diet consists of potatoes, meal, and milk: those who have families to support are generally badly clothed.
In summer 1s. per day without diet, 6d. per day with diet; in winter 2d. per day less.	In summer the prevailing wages, without diet, 1s., in winter 10d.; with diet, which is general among the farmers, 8d. in summer, 6d. in winter.	Wages of labourers, without diet, 1s. in summer, 10d. in winter; with diet, commonly 6d. or 8d.; since 1815 their wages were lower than they were prior to that period, or during the French war.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; with diet, 8d. in summer, 6d. in winter.
From the month of December to February or March.	From the middle of November to February or March, according as the spring is late or not, and from about Midsummer to the end of August.	Labourers are least employed in summer from the 20th of June to the middle of August, and in winter from the latter end of November to the latter end of February.	From beginning of December to beginning of February.
Women and children are only employed at the gathering of the potato crop, and at one-half the wages of the men.	Frequently; women at half the rate of men, children at various rates below that, according to age, &c.	Women are employed specially at turf harvest, &c., in their own little property; seldom employed for wages unless by their masters, while they remain in the situation of servants; children, some few employed in gentlemen's gardens.	At certain seasons of the year they are; rate of wages for women 6d., for children 4d. or 5d.
Task-work is not general in this parish.	It is not general, but it does occur in some few instances.	I think task-work is not general, but farmers usually know how often spademen go through a field in planting potatoes, and the like, or how many loads of turf they should cut per day.	No.
Can't say.	About £9, and, with weaving at intervals, and similar advantages, those who have such might add from £3 to £5.	I conceive about £10; servants are hired from £4 4s. to £6, including victuals; I conjecture £10, without diet, would be as safe for the employer.	If industrious, about £13.
Can't say. <small>stances; 2d. would be the utmost wages of one female for a day fully occupied in spinning; the two elder (if boys) might be hired out from £3 to £3 a-year; the two younger could not be much reckoned on, they would probably be at school or serving at home.</small>	I believe from £6 to £7 would be a sufficiently high estimate, making necessary allowances for attending markets, household avocations, &c.: the wife could earn but little in such circumstances.	I know not what to answer correctly, I conjecture £18; this parish contains a large quantity of proportion land, Church land, and glebe land, much bog, and small farms; there is little constant employment for labourers, exclusive of the proprietors.	About £28, obtaining the same average amount of employment as in the preceding case; but I do not see how such an average could be obtained, and I think they must be very industrious when the produce of their earnings would amount to £20.
Can't say.	1831, about £5 10s.; 1832 and 1833, about £5 each.	I surmise about £6; what is called kitchen, or beef, butter, or bacon, costs much more than potatoes and bread; labourers use little of these save when they eat at their employer's table.—N. B. Meal and potatoes last three years were low.	It is generally estimated at about £6.
It is usual to pay labour-work in either of those ways.	Both methods are common; they are paid either in money or provisions, according to provision contract. See No. 1, "morrowing."	Both methods are commonly practised; the poor who want horses pay for horse-work usually by labour. in provisions, as these are often given in advance.	Sometimes in money, but I believe that the labourer frequently finds it more convenient to receive remuneration
Herds are not employed generally in this neighbourhood, except sometimes children may be employed.	Children, from about 8 to 12 years of age, are employed by farmers in this way for their food and clothing; little else is known here, there being no extensive graziers in this parish.	There being no extensive graziers in the parish, few herds are employed; may be a cottage and garden given for herding 10 or 12 cattle.	They vary, according to the age, from 15s. to £1 for the half-year.

ULSTER—Counties Londonderry, Tyrone—Baronies Tyrkeeran, Kenaught.

Banagher . . Pop. 6,186.	Cumber Upper . . Pop. 7,745.	Cumber, Upper and Lower. Pop. 12,329.	Cumber Lower . . Pop. 4,584.
Rev. Thomas Ellison, P. M.	Rev. Francis Brownlow.	Rev. James Allison, P. M.	Rev. John Hayden.
—	—	From 1,200 to 1,500 in Upper and Lower Cumber. 1,000 in constant employment; about 2,000 in occasional employment.	I cannot say the number. There are not 100 in constant employment merely as day labourers.
In the winter and summer quarters they make composts, which give them potatoes, and these they mostly keep for the slackest season.	Some beg; others employed working for themselves, when not engaged elsewhere.	Those who are willing to labour, generally employed.	The class of cottagers consists of labourers, who, on the days not given to their landlord (a farmer), work for themselves, or are idle.
Potatoes are mostly the ordinary food, with some meal; and the clothing of the greater part of the poor is generally bad.	Potatoes, stirabout, flummary, oaten bread: clothing, though improved latterly, is still very bad.	Potatoes and milk, unless when fed by their employers: badly clothed, with a few exceptions.	Very bad; but as to clothing, lately improved by facilities afforded by a poor-shop, at which clothes, &c. are procured on approved security for due payment by small instalments proportionate to the value of the article.
Day labourers, with diet, get from 6d. to 8d. in winter, and from 8d. to 10d. in summer, but have not constant employ; without diet, from 9d. to 1s.	Summer, 10d.; winter, 8d., without diet.	Wages of labourers, with diet, from 6d. to 8d. per day; without diet, from 10d. to 1s.	10d. a day without diet in summer; 8d. in winter; 6d. a-day, with diet, in summer; 5d. in winter.
In the winter quarter, and from the middle of June till the 1st of August.	From December 1st to February 1st.	From the 1st of November to the 1st of February.	Winter.
They are sometimes employed by farmers; but their wages are low, and vary from 3d. to 6d. per day.	Women seldom employed in labour; boys are hired as herds; wages from £1 to £1 10s. per annum.	Women and children are occasionally employed in harvest at low wages.	They are, at 3d., 4d., and 5d. per day.
Task-work is not common here.	Nearly unknown.	Not general.	No, except in thrashing.
The daily labourer might average from £6 to £8 yearly, besides his crop of potatoes.	From £13 to £14.	From £12 to £15, without diet. parish do not earn, by all the means to which they have recourse, more than £7 or £8 a-year.	If his employment were constant, he would earn about £11 a-year, but I think the average of labourers in this
The amount of wages might vary from £14 to £18; but the children I consider as hired, and boarded by their masters.	So much depends on adventitious circumstances, that it is difficult to answer this question; very little can be counted on at the best.	The employment of the poor women is spinning, by which they can earn little; and their children are seldom employed till the age of 14 or 15.	His wife £1 10s. by spinning; two of his children £1 10s. by herding cattle, and all, in harvest, and in gathering potatoes, about 15s. more; in all £3 15s. a-year.
From £3 to £4.	1831, 1832, 1833, £4 11s. 6d.	The yearly expense of food for an able-bodied labourer would be from £6 to £8.	About £4 10s.; supposing he makes use of little else than oatmeal and potatoes, the ordinary diet of labourers in this parish.
They are usually paid in money.	In money, or as rent.	Wages usually paid in money; sometimes by provisions.	See No. 14.
From 15s. to £1 10s. for six months, according to their age—say from 12 to 16 years.	From £1 to £1 10s. per annum.	From £1 5s. to £1 10s. annually.	At from 15s. to £1 for the summer half-year, with diet.

ULSTER—County Londonderry—Barony Tyrkeeran.

Faughanvale . . Pop. 6,218.	Faughanvale . . Pop. 6,218.	Glendermot . . Pop. 10,338.	Glendermot . . Pop. 10,338.
<i>T. Scott, Esq., Dep.-Lieut.</i>	<i>Rev. Marshall Moore.</i>	<i>Rev. Henry Carson, P. M.</i>	<i>Rev. William Monteith, P. M.</i>
Cannot exactly state the number of labourers in the parish; it can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy from the enumerators under the Population Returns. They are all pretty constantly employed, except in winter.	—	I know not.	To the 1st Query I can give no direct answer.
They subsist on the potatoes they have cultivated during the summer; almost every labourer has from a rood to half an acre of potatoes, which is considered as a store for winter, in case of sickness, absence, or want of employment.	—	By the potato crop, and other articles on credit.	By looking for day-work; or begging, if they cannot find employment.
Potatoes principally, a little meal, salt herrings, and some have milk: their clothing, contrasted with that of labourers in other parts of Ireland, tolerably good, but still very indifferent.	Potatoes and herrings, and sometimes only potatoes and salt; and in summer milk is sometimes procured, and meal: not well clothed.	Potatoes and buttermilk: clothing indifferent.	Potatoes and milk, or herrings, but oftener salt and potatoes: generally, their clothing wretched; there is, however, a clothing institution for the poor, supported by the wealthier part of the parish, which provides for a number of our poor, chiefly females, at reduced prices.
10 <i>d.</i> per day winter and summer, without diet; 5 <i>d.</i> per day with diet.	10 <i>d.</i> per day without diet, when the employment is constant, and when occasional, as in harvest, 1 <i>s.</i> per day, and sometimes 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; about 5 <i>d.</i> with diet, and sometimes 6 <i>d.</i>	Without diet, 10 <i>d.</i> per day; with diet, from 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>d.</i> per day. whole year has 10 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> per day in winter, with diet, and in summer from 8 <i>d.</i> to 10 <i>d.</i> , according to the season of the year; and a constant labourer through the per day; very few have 1 <i>s.</i>
In winter.	In the winter season.	From the 1st of November to the 1st of February.	The first winter quarter; <i>i. e.</i> from November till February.
Not usually, but occasionally; rate of wages 4 <i>d.</i> per day, without diet.	Sometimes employed in working flax and gathering potatoes, at 4 <i>d.</i> and 5 <i>d.</i> per day.	Not usually employed.	Women and children are employed at about 6 <i>d.</i> per day constant; children less, in proportion to their competency, and, with diet, 3 <i>d.</i> or 4 <i>d.</i> ; less for children.
Pretty general latterly.	Not general, but more so than formerly.	No.	No.
£10 or £12 per annum.	I think about £8.	About 9 <i>d.</i> per day.	I think about from £12 to £15 per annum.
£5 or £6 per annum.	Perhaps about £6 10 <i>s.</i>	I cannot say.	The labour of women here, since the failure of the linen trade, is worth nothing; the children are commonly hired out among the farmers; if males, at about £1 10 <i>s.</i> , or perhaps £2 per annum, and if females they commonly remain with the mother until of age; a female child under 16 would scarcely get food and clothing in a farmer's house.
—	—	If fed at his employer's table, 6 <i>d.</i> per day; if fed by himself, 4 <i>d.</i> per day.	If well fed in a farmer's house, I think about £8.
Money generally; sometimes in meal and potatoes.	—	—	They are very generally paid in money.
From £1 to £1 10 <i>s.</i> per annum, with diet, for boys from 15 years old and under.	According to their age and strength, from 6 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> half-yearly, with diet.	Not generally required.	Generally little boys are hired for herding; or frail old men, who are unable to work.

ULSTER—Counties Londonderry, Monaghan—Baronies Tyrkeeran, Cremorne.

Glendermot . . Pop. 10,338.	Agherton . . Pop. —.	Aughnamullen . Pop. 18,032.	Aughnamullen . Pop. 18,032.
<i>John A. Smyth, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. David Dunkin.</i>	<i>Rev. William Roper.</i>	<i>Rev. Martin M^d Dowell, P. M.</i>
I cannot say how many labourers are in the parish. Most of them have constant employment.	About from 50 to 60. More than two-thirds in constant employment.	—	I can only say that in the townland in which I reside, containing 114 acres, Irish plantation measure, I find 20 labouring men and 10 labouring women. About one-half of the men are constantly employed, the other half only six months in the year; the women only half time.
They who have not a trade, when out of employment as labourers, have generally what is called a cot-tack, which comprehends a small house, cow's grass, half an acre of ground for oats, half a rood of flax ground, ground for potatoes, and some turf bog; for this they pay about £6 6s., and it supplies a small family with food.	By the profits of their saving from past industry; but, if they be willing to avail themselves of them, means offer of preserving themselves and families from utter destitution.	Sometimes as weavers; but generally the occasional labourers are idle during the winter.	By means of what they have acquired when in employment.
Potatoes for nine months of the year, with some milk; occasionally herrings, and sometimes a little pork or beef, if they are industrious; and for the three months mostly oatmeal: clothing indifferent; yet on Sunday, in general, the	Their ordinary diet is oatmeal, potatoes, and milk; and they are comfortably clothed.	Potatoes and salt, and sometimes stirabout and bread made of oatmeal: clothing very indifferent.	The ordinary food during almost the whole year consists of potatoes, buttermilk, and salt; during the months of July and August the majority use a little oatmeal, but far
Labourers constantly employed, from 9d. to 1s. per day, without diet, through the year; those who employ labourers occasionally pay 6d. to 1s. per day, with diet, according to the season of the year.	Their daily wages are 1s. without, and 10d. with, diet; this is nearly the average summer and winter.	8d. winter, 10d. summer, without diet; 6d. per diem when fed.	In constant employment men get 8d. per day per annum, without diet, and 5d. with it; in occasional employment men get 9d. per day without diet, and 6d. with it.
From November till March.	During the months of December, January, and the beginning of February.	November, December, and January, bleachers excepted.	In occasional employment men are chiefly engaged in spring and autumn; least employed from December till March, and from June till September.
Very seldom; sometimes during harvest; the wages from 3d. to 6d. per day, and diet.	Women are not usually employed in out-of-door labour, except in harvest, at the rate of 10d. a-day; children, when employed in gathering potatoes, get 6d. a-day.	Not generally employed for payment; of course there are exceptions; usual rate of wages 4d. or 5d. per diem (not dieted).	Women, and children about 14 years old, have little employment, except in spring and in harvest; wages for women, without diet, 4½d. per day, and for children from 3d. to 4d. per day.
No; very little task-work.	It is not.	I believe not general, turf-making and mowing meadow land excepted.	There is scarcely any work done by task; task-work is only had when extensive improvements are making by some wealthy proprietor.
About £12 to £15.	Perhaps about £20.	A labourer, i. e., a spademan, could not in this neighbourhood earn more than 10d. per day: many seek for employment during harvest in England or Leinster, and sometimes return home with a few pounds—generally, however, with little more than what pays their expenses.	About £9 per year: I judge from the accounts which I myself have had with labouring men for some years past.
The wife and female children earn very little, as spinning is their only employment: a good spinner may earn from 2d. to 3d. per day: boys, from 10 to 16 years, are generally hired out as farm servants, at from £1 1s. to £3 3s. a-year, and diet.	About £15.	See No. 6.	About £4 per year.
About 3d. to 4d. a-day.	About £8.	Many labourers are obliged to support large families on their earnings of 10d. per day, which they do without being in debt; but then in many cases it is little better than starvation.	About £6.
Generally in money; with some farmers the cot-tack is paid by work, say two or three days in the week.	Wages for labour usually paid in money; perhaps in some few instances by farmers in oatmeal or potatoes.	In each way specified, but usually in money.	I consider about one-half of wages is paid by con acre and provisions, and the other half in cash.
Generally by the half-year, boys from 10 to 15 years old; they get diet and lodging, and from 10s. to £1 for the six months.	I do not know any person in this parish who maintains any one under this name, myself excepted; I give him for six months his bed and board, and a full suit of clothes.	—	I cannot say, as we have no stock farms.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Cremorne.

Aughnamullen West. Pop. 18,032 of whole parish.	Clontibret . . Pop. 15,941.	Clontibret . . Pop. 15,941.	Clontibret . . Pop. 15,941.
Rev. Philip Brennan, P. P.	Rev. John Arnold, P. M.	Rev. John A. Russell.	Edward Lucas, Esq. J. P.
There are 862. In constant employment 105; occasionally employed 757.	This question could not be answered by any person except an individual who would go about from house to house.	It is impossible to ascertain; almost all the <i>small</i> farmers are occasionally labourers for other farmers; there is no gentleman's demesne (except a small part of one) in this parish.	As there is no regular demand for labour, so there are few who can be strictly called labourers. By far the larger number of those who work for hire are small farmers, or their sons; and work occasionally, as there is demand abroad, and none at home.
When out of employment they subsist on their con acre potatoes, and in many instances are obliged occasionally to beg.	When unemployed they live upon potatoes which have grown on con acre ground. price of	Many support themselves by weaving; there is generally a supply of potatoes, on which they live when out of work; and they frequently double the a pig in two or three months.	Those who do not belong to the forementioned class are cottiers, who, when unemployed, live on the produce of their cot-take; and, in fact, may, in one sense, be called small farmers also.
The ordinary diet potatoes; in the summer season they generally get a little butter-milk through charity from the small farmers: their clothing is of the worst description.	Potatoes are the ordinary diet, sometimes with, and sometimes wanting, milk: and the clothing is indifferent enough.	Potatoes; sometimes meal, and in few cases bacon: clothing very indifferent, but better than it was some years ago, cloth being cheaper. labour from necessity, when they can get employment) is barely sufficient to protect health.	Potatoes, while wholesome feeding; at other times oat-meal: most have a cow or a goat to supply milk; many, however, have neither: their clothing (speaking of such as
Daily labourers get 8d. a-day in winter, and 9d. in summer, without diet.	Without diet, 10d. in summer and winter; and, with diet, 6d. in both seasons.	10d. per day without diet throughout the year, or 6d. and diet.	Without diet, 10d. in summer, 8d. in winter; diet makes about 2d. a-day difference from solvent pay-masters: many occasionally employ, who find it hard to pay; and in such cases, which are very common, the diet goes for nothing.
They are least employed in the winter and summer quarters; they obtain some employment in spring and harvest.	From the middle of December till March, and from the end of June till August.	In the months of December, January, July, and August. September, there is none but road-work; from harvest to seed-time, <i>i. e.</i> , from about the 1st of November to the 1st of March, there is little or none of any kind.	From seed-time to harvest, <i>i. e.</i> , from half May to half
The women and children of the little farmers are generally employed in the cultivation of their own farms, they being incompetent to pay labourers for that purpose.	Women reap in the season, and are paid 10d. a-day; and they weed and do some other trifling business at less wages; and children are employed in keeping cows in madditched ground at small wages; that is, they are hired; and also they are employed in picking potatoes in the season at 3d. a-day, and occasionally they get some little jobs; as picking stones, weeding, for which they receive a trifle.	Sometimes; about 4d. per day; herd-boys about 2d.	In consequence of the large male population, and former habits of the linen trade, there is neither demand nor much willingness for out-door work in women or children; women can scarce earn more, if employed, than 1s. per week in spinning; and not much demand even at that pittance.
Task-work is not practised in the parish.	Not general.	No.	Very rare; and not understood by either farmer or labourer.
About £10 per year.	£5.	About £8; if he can weave well, he may earn, both by loom and field work, about £12; money is made by fattening pigs, which often double their price in a few months.	I know no means of giving any answer to this query.
The wife in this case can earn nothing; the four children, if hired out as domestic servants, can earn £5 5s. in the year.	Each 1d. a-day at an average, which would amount to £6 10s. and daughters struggle for a little support from spinning, and can seldom get more than 2d. or 2½d. per diem, scarcely contributing, in every way, above £4 or £5 to the father's earnings; I should think, on the whole, such a family could scarcely earn more, as work goes, than £12 or £13; but, with a loom, about £16 or £17.	The wife and children are seldom employed; the wife	Same observation.
About £5 10s. stationary in price: 1 lb. of meal at 1½d., 1 stone of potatoes at 1½d., and a pennyworth of milk each day, would be £5 13s.	During the last three years provisions have been nearly	About £4 without meat, or £5 with bacon. dietary, which is the ordinary food of the country people; their own wasteful habits, and perhaps a larger appetite in country work, might make some increase; but, if any, very little.	The prisoners in the county gaol have been fed for some years back at 2½d. per day on the mixed
Wages are generally paid by con acres and provisions.	Wages paid in money, sometimes in provisions at market price, and often by con acre.	In money, and by con acre. run long accounts; bargains for wages of labour are usually made for cash; often commuted, before payment, for provisions, or anything else wanted by labourer.	The country people here are fond of intricate bargains, and
	I cannot tell; few employed, as there are few gentlemen who require them.	About 2d. per day: sometimes they are hired by the quarter, and kept in the family, from 10s. to 15s. wages.	This being almost exclusively a tillage district, herds are unknown.

ULSTER—Counties Monaghan, Fermanagh—Baronies Cremorne, Monaghan, Dartrey.

Clontibret . . Pop. 15,914.	Tyhallan . . Pop. 4,846.	Aughabog . . Pop. 7,442.	Clones (Clones Town). Pop. 22,203.
Rev. Robert Lewers, P. M.	Rev. Peter M'Mahon, P. P.	Rev. Richard Ross, P. M.	Rev. John Taylor.
There are but few labourers in my congregation; not more than 8 or 10.	About 300. About 50 in constant, and 200 in occasional employment.	No means of properly ascertaining numbers. About a fourth part may be <i>constantly</i> employed.	There are very few labourers, properly so called, except some few in and about the town of Clones, not exceeding 20 (I think), as all those who till the land for farmers of large holdings have themselves small farms, and labour for others only occasionally.
They are maintained in their own houses by what they earn.	They set about a rood or half an acre of con acre, which they live on when out of employment. their wages for times in which they cannot work, or get some credit for necessities till they are employed, but generally get somewhat to do almost always.	Some by weaving, and others by a slender stock of food, previously laid in, amounting to <i>absolute</i> necessities.	Those who have farms are maintained by the produce thereof; labourers about the town save something from
Their ordinary diet and clothing are poor and indifferent.	Potatoes and salt during winter; potatoes and bad buttermilk during summer: clothing of the worst description.	Potatoes and milk, or salt, instead of latter, in the winter; and sometimes a bit of butter, or a herring for dinner: clothing very bad in general.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with milk, or herrings, or salt: clothing very bad, but rather improving since the reduction in the price of woollen goods, and since the facility of obtaining at small prices second-hand clothes.
The daily wages of labourers without diet, are 10d. per day summer, and 8d. per day in winter; they generally get their diet and 6d. per day throughout the year from farmers.	5d. per day with diet, and 9½d. without diet, winter and summer.	With diet 6d.; without it, from 9½d. to 10d.; pretty much the same in winter as in summer. out diet in the country, and from 10d. to 1s. 3d. in the town, in busy seasons, without diet.	Wages 6d. with board; scarcely any employed in the winter months; 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet.
They are least employed in the winter season.	The winter season, from November to March.	In <i>depth</i> of winter, and <i>height</i> of summer.	They are least employed during the three winter months.
Women and children are very seldom employed.	They are, in summer and harvest season, in turf and weeding, at 4d. per day without diet.	In spring and harvest, at from 4d. to 5d. per day. they get about 3d. or 4d. per day with diet; in autumn, they are employed in picking potatoes at about 6d. per day near the town without diet.	Very seldom, except in summer in weeding, or <i>laying</i> on the ridges the seed potatoes, which is termed dropping, at which times
Task-work is not general in my neighbourhood; there is almost no instance of it.	Occasionally in turf season, but in no other season.	Not general.	Task-work is not general, but very rare.
From £5 to £6 in the year.	About £10.	About £8 9s. 6d. per year.	About £6 with board in the course of nine months; about £9 10s. without diet; in the town, I find he can earn in the year only about £9, of course without diet.
Women and children are very seldom employed.	About £10.	About £1 10s. are generally the labourers employed by the neighbouring farmers; the father and mother subsist at home.	The preceding calculation applies to persons holding small farms of from two to six acres, whose family of grown boys
This I am not able to answer.	About £10.	About £5 8s. or £6.	From £4 4s. to £4 10s., and perhaps to £5 in some cases.
Wages are often paid in all these ways.	By each way, but generally by con acre ground.	Usually in <i>each way</i> .	Mostly in money; in some few instances by con acre.
Herds are very little employed in this neighbourhood.	Herd boys who are employed by farmers generally get from 10s. to 15s. in the half year.	No <i>professed</i> herds here. for from one to three cows without charge, in proportion, of course, to the size of the farm.	In the first place, a proportion of land being given free of rent, say from one to three acres, and a liberty of grazing

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Dartry, Monaghan.

Clones East (including Town). Pop. 22,203 of whole parish.	Curriu . . Pop. 7,180.	Curriu . . Pop. 7,180.	Curriu (Southern Division). Pop. 7,130 of whole parish.
Rev. Thomas Boyne, P. P.	Col. John Madden.	Capt. Thomas Cottnam, J. P.	Andrew Forster, Esq.
There are hardly any labourers in constant employment; some cottiers may get an occasional day's work.	Col. Madden keeps 40 yearly, Capt. Cottnam 12; and the small farmers labour their own ground, and work at the loom and other trades.	Perhaps about 100 regular labourers, who seldom want employment. many who have no trades are depending for their support on occasional employment, frequently at reduced wages.	There are few regular or constant labourers (about 30); for the most part they are weavers or tradesmen, and hold a small patch of ground; they are depending for their support on occasional employment, frequently at reduced wages.
Principally by setting a piece of con acre potatoes, and by the saving they make from what they earn in spring and harvest, and the industry of the female portion of the family.	On their farms, where they very seldom want for employment.	When out of employment as labourers, many are employed as weavers and other trades.	When out of employment they subsist for the most part on the potatoes they have reared on their own ground or con acre, taken from some more wealthy neighbour.
Rags: potatoes and salt for winter and spring, and buttermilk in summer and autumn.	Meal, potatoes, milk, eggs, and meat sometimes, mostly pork; clothing generally sufficient, and much improved of late, the women especially in this respect.	Potatoes and meal, and the clothing tolerable. very insufficient during the inclement season of the year.	The ordinary diet is potatoes, with some oatmeal: the condition of those who have only occasional employment, and who have no trade or no capital (and they are not few), with respect to clothing, is inclement season of the year.
Without diet, in winter 8d., in summer 10d.; with diet, winter 4d., summer 6d.; perhaps in the heat of spring or harvest there might be 8d. with or 1s. without diet.	From 10d. to 1s. winter and summer.	About 10d. without diet, and 6d. with diet, the year round.	Daily wages of labourers are about 10d. in summer, and 9d. in winter; in the busy seasons of the year they get from the farmers 6d. with diet, and 1s. without diet.
In winter, and from the latter end of June till the middle of September.	In summer when the crops are in the ground, and at Christmas when the season is unfavourable.	December, January, July, and August.	January, February, July, and December.
Few women or children, except in harvest, and then the women may get 4d., and the children 2d. or 3d., per diem. feeding pigs, and spinning flax and wool.	They assist to get in the potatoes, corn, and hay, at 6d. per day, but are generally employed in the house, making butter, and spinning flax and wool.	Women and children not much employed for hire, being generally engaged spinning, and working in and about their houses.	They are only employed at particular works, dropping seed potatoes, pulling and manufacturing flax, and gathering potatoes in harvest; their wages vary from 4d. to 6d.
Only partial.	No task-work.	Task-work not much resorted to.	It is not general; occasionally in the winter season, making and levelling ditches, and trenching stubble ground.
If he worked upon board wages he might earn from £8 to £10.	About 10d. or 1s. per day for the working days, or an average of £12 yearly.	About £10.	On an average from £8 to £10.
His wife and four children in most cases can earn nothing, from want of employment; nothing now to be made of spinning, the usual employment of women heretofore.	According to their industry in cultivating the land and spinning, which is very variable.	I suppose about £5.	They might earn in favourable circumstances, on an average, about £5 within the year.
I think about £6 yearly.	If they are hired they get 6d. and diet, or 1s. without their diet.	Provisions for the last three years have been extremely cheap, and I should suppose about £6 or £7.	About £5.
By each of the three modes mentioned in the query.	Usually paid in money, but sometimes in labour instead of money.	Part in money, part in provisions, and part in con acre.	They are usually paid in the three ways mentioned; also by a house and garden, and turf bog.
Upon the terms of getting grass for one or two cows, and ground to set potatoes in.	There is only one herd in the parish; paid 1s. per day, cow's grass, potato garden, house, &c., free of rent.	I believe there is only one regular herd in the parish.	Herds, properly speaking, are not at all used in this district; the farmer's children, or a hired boy, do what is required in this way.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Dartry.

Ematris . . Pop. 7,676.	Ematris . . Pop. 7,676.	Killevan and Aughabog. Pop. 15,703.	Killevan . . Pop. 8,261.
Rev. Charles Reilly, P. P.	Rev. Nicholas Devereux.	Rev. William Harris, P. P.	Rev. John Wright.
There are 700 labourers in this parish. There are about 50 in the employment of gentlemen; the rest are occasionally employed by farmers, and the persons from whom they have their holdings.	In consequence of the suppressed state of the linen manufactory in the North of Ireland many weavers and trades-persons are obliged to become labourers. Suppose about 700 in constant employment.	According to the enumerator's return there are 517 in the parish of Killevan employed in agriculture. Of them about 60 in constant employment; the remainder are cottiers, engaged part of their time, generally three days in the week: I could not procure the enumerator's return for the parish of Aughabog, but should suppose about the same number similarly employed.	The enumerator's return is 517 employed in agriculture. Of these about 60 in constant employment; the remainder are cottiers, engaged for a part of their time, generally three days in the week.
They live on the produce of their con acre.	By their own industry.	They depend for maintenance principally on con acre potatoes when out of employment.	Con acre potatoes are their principal dependence for maintenance.
Potatoes in general; a little meal in summer: their clothing of the very poorest and cheapest description.	The ordinary diet is chiefly potatoes, and a small portion of meal in summer: clothing indifferent.	Those who labour for hire, potatoes, sometimes oatmeal, seldom milk; animal food almost never when at home: their clothing most wretched; farmers who work their own little farms somewhat better clad.	Of those who labour for hire, potatoes, sometimes oatmeal, seldom milk, and then purchased; animal food never in their own families: their clothing scarcely deserving to be so called; those who work their own farms are better clad.
In summer 10d., and in winter 8d., without diet; generally 6d. with diet.	In summer the daily wages of labourers without diet 10d. per day, and in winter 8d. per day; with diet generally 6d. per day.	Daily wages, with diet, from 4d. to 6d. per day; from 10d. to 1s. without it, in winter and summer; in harvest generally 8d., with diet.	Daily wages, with diet, from 4d. to 6d. per day; 10d. to 1s. without, in winter and summer; in harvest generally 8d., with diet.
A part of November, December, January, and February.	Nearly three months in the year, December, January, and part of February.	In winter, and in June and July in summer.	In winter.
Women are seldom employed in labour except in the harvest and flax-dressing season; wages from 4d. to 6d. per day, with diet; no employment for children.	Women and children are employed in spring and harvest, according to their strength or knowledge; wages from 3d. to 5d. per day, with diet.	Women are seldom employed, except a short time in harvest, at 6d. per day, with diet; a few children get employment in summer, at weeding gardens, and other light work, generally at 3d. per day, without diet.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, and then at 6d. per day, with diet: children seldom employed; they are sometimes hired as servants by the small farmers at low wages.
In a few instances, such as making turf and ground ditches.	In a few instances <i>task-work</i> is done in this neighbourhood, such as making <i>ditches</i> , making turf, and preparing small farms for oats.	Task-work not general.	Task-work not general.
If a labouring man got constant employment during the year, by day-work and task-work, he would be worth 8d. a-day at an average, or £10 a-year, without diet.	An average labourer, obtaining an average amount of employment, I think would earn in the year about £10.	Between £9 and £10: I know of no other advantages or means of living of any value.	About £10: I know of no other advantages or means of living to which any value can be attached.
There is no employment for women and children in this country; but, provided they were employed, at an average they might earn £16 a-year, without diet.	Wife and four children (eldest not more than 16 years old) I think would earn (between them) about £6 6s. per annum.	If employed in agriculture, they could earn scarce anything; by being hired in farmers' houses four children under 16 might earn from £5 to £6; by spinning, with great industry the wife and four children could earn from £5 to £6 at home.	By agricultural employment scarce anything; by being hired out as servants in farmers' houses four children under 16 might earn £6 or £7; by spinning, which is the usual employment of females, with unremitting industry the wife and four children could earn £6 at home, in the present depressed state of the linen market.
In any of the last three years a labouring man might purchase his provisions, potatoes, salt, and butter-milk, for £5 a-year; but a very small change in the markets would make it double that sum.	A labourer's yearly expense for food would come to about £6, the average price of provisions during the last three years being <i>very low</i> .	About £9 or £10.	About £10.
Labourers are generally paid in money; some take provisions at market price, others take con acre.	Wages for labour are paid either in money, provisions, or by con acre, as may be agreed upon, or as the labourer requires it.	Generally paid in money; sometimes in provisions and con acre.	Usually paid in money; sometimes in part by provisions and con acre.
In Ematris the farms in general are small, and well enclosed, so that few herds are required; those employed by gentlemen are paid as day-labourers.	Herds are not usually employed in this parish, except for a short time by the <i>higher classes</i> of persons, and then they receive payment as daily labourers.	There are no grazing farms in these parishes, and of course no herds employed.	No grazing farms in the parish, nor herds employed.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Magonihy, Farney, Monaghan.

Killannev . . Pop. —.	Magheracloone . Pop. 8,443.	Monaghan . . Pop. 11,875.	Monaghan . . Pop. 11,875.
<i>Alexander Mitchell, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. D. Boylan, P. P.</i>	<i>Rev. John Caulfield, R. C. C.</i>	<i>Rev. Charles Eratt.</i>
I cannot form an opinion.	I have not the means of answering this query accurately, but I come near it by stating the fact that we have something more than 1,300 families in the parish, and that I am under the average when I say that each family would supply a labourer, because most of the small farmers with their sons, not having constant employment on their own farms, are glad to be employed elsewhere. Few in constant employment; all are in spring and harvest, at home or elsewhere.	There are about 250 labourers in occasional employment; and about 50 in constant employment.	There are so many occupiers who also labour when they can get employment, that it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of those who subsist exclusively by labour; however, the number of those who mainly depend on labour may be about 400.
On their crop of potatoes.	By the produce of their little farms, chiefly potatoes; if cottiers, by potatoes grown in con acres, and their earnings in spring and harvest; when all fail, by begging.	Very poorly; on their little savings, and by borrowing and begging.	By the produce of con acre, and saving in their labour.
The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, and milk when it can be had; about 1½d. per day will feed a labourer.	Potatoes and milk, when they are so fortunate as to have the latter, which, except in the summer months, the cottiers or little landholders of two or three acres seldom see, salt or salt herrings supplying its place: clothing coarse, insufficient, and too often worn to rags without the means of replacing it.	Their diet potatoes and milk, and often no milk: clothing of bad quality, and in a tattered state.	The potato is almost the exclusive diet, with occasionally buttermilk in summer: nothing can be worse than the clothing.
In summer 10d. per day without diet, and 8d. with diet; in winter 8d. without diet, and 6d. with diet.	With diet 5d. to 6d., without it 8d. to 10d.; when the employer is obliged to supply constant work it is less, particularly in winter, so low as 6d. without diet; and since writing this I am informed that in many instances it does not exceed 6d. per day, without meat or drink, during the year.	With diet, from 4d. to 6d. in summer, and from 3d. to 6d. in winter; without diet, from 6d. to 10d.	With diet 6d., without diet 10d. per day; the only variation in wages arises in the short press of spring and harvest work, when wages rise to 1s. and 1s. 2d. per day.
Between the setting and digging of the potato crop; say June and September.	From the middle of June to the middle of August, and from November to March.	In the months of July and August, and in December, January, and February.	Scarcely any employment in either the three summer or three winter months.
Women and children do a great deal of the farm labour in this district; a strong girl may be had for 4d. a-day.	They are almost never employed unless on their own small farms, and perhaps a few days in harvest, and then from 1d. to 2d. under the men; the children perhaps a week or two gathering potatoes, at 1d. to 2d., according to their age or strength.	They are not, except the farmers' children on their own farm, in the spring and harvest seasons.	Little employment for these, except at dropping or gathering potatoes, and then at 3d. to 4d. per day.
No.	No.	It is not.	Very unusual.
I cannot say.	I would think 8d. a-day for about 300 working days, giving £10 sterling, would be a fair average of his earnings for the year; to this we might perhaps add £1 or £1 10s. from harvest work, or profit on con acre potatoes, making in all £11 or £12; since writing this I have been informed by many labourers that £7 10s. to £8 yearly would be a more accurate return, and I am inclined to think so.	He might earn, without calculating the cost of diet, about £8 per annum.	About £6 or £7 in the year.
I cannot say.	As they are so little employed here, I cannot say what wages they would get, or of course what they would earn.	They might earn, without calculating the charges of diet and clothing, about £4.	A person cannot form any just estimate of the North of Ireland without considering that the linen manufacture, but a few years since, afforded full and ample employment to both sexes, and to almost all ages, and that this has been abruptly and almost totally abstracted; the consequence is, that, of the classes here referred to, the demand for their services is so limited that the average amount of their earnings appears almost undefinable.
About 3d. per day.	Considering the very low diet on which the poor labourers are unfortunately obliged to live, viz., potatoes without flesh meat or butter, and a little boiled meal, for two months in summer, to breakfast, if they are fortunate enough to get it, I would think 4d. a-day, or about £6 sterling per annum would be a fair average of the expense of feeding an able-bodied labourer.	Allowing the labourer his usual food, potatoes and milk each day, I think the expense would be about £4 11s.	If feeding himself, about per annum £2 5s.; if by employer, about per annum £4 11s. 3d.; by public establishment (such as gaol), strictly economical, £3 0s. 10d.
Wages are often paid by con acre and provisions by the farmer.	Sometimes in money, in provisions, and in con acres.	Labourers usually paid in money, and sometimes with provisions and con acre.	Wages are paid by the gentry, merchants, and better farmers, in money; by the road-makers and others in provisions and con acre, at very enhanced prices.
We have little grazing ground.	If by herds are meant those employed by extensive graziers, we have but one such, Mr. Shirley's, who told me his situation was worth £30 sterling yearly; if by herds are meant children who are employed to herd cows during the summer, their wages range according to their age, and the work they are able to do, from 6s. to 14s. or 15s.	In this parish, as there are no stock farms, there is no man employed as a herd.	So few as not to be estimated.

situation was worth £30 sterling yearly; if by herds are meant children who are employed to herd cows during the summer, their wages range according to their age, and the work they are able to do, from 6s. to 14s. or 15s.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Baronies Monaghan, Trough.

Monaghan . . Pop. 11,875.	Monaghan, Tyhallan, Ballmode, and Donagh . . Pop. —.	Tyhallan . . Pop. 4,846.	Donagh and Errigle. Pop. 19,220.
The Hon. Henry Westenra, Vice-Lieutenant.	Rev. John Blakley, P. M.	Rev. C. H. Crookshank.	Roger Anketell, Esq. J. P.
There are so many small occupiers who also labour when they can get employment, that it is difficult to ascertain the exact number of those who live exclusively by labour; the number of those who mainly depend upon labour may be about 400. Of these about three-fifths are in constant, and the remainder in occasional employment.	The number of labouring poor is great, I could scarcely venture to say how many; but the number in <i>constant</i> employment very few, one perhaps, or two, with some persons holding a large farm.	From being few resident gentry the number of labourers are but few, say about 130; some of these have small farms, and the number who live solely by labour may be about 70.	I do not know.
By the produce of con acre, or the savings from their labour.	They have mostly a small stock of potatoes, (their only dependence,) mostly the produce of con acre.	Some by weaving, and others live on the con acre potato crop.	There is not any public method of maintaining them; they generally have cabins of their own.
The almost uniform diet is potatoes, with occasionally buttermilk in summer: the condition of the clothing is very indifferent.	The common food is potatoes and salt, with sometimes an egg; milk is seldom tasted, and beef never, except on one or two set times: clothing bad, mostly cast ones, bought from dealers in old clothes, or given by wealthier employers.	Potatoes, and buttermilk, where it can be obtained, and salt herrings.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and milk; and the poor mostly ill clad.
With diet 6d. in winter, without diet 9d. to 10d. in summer.	Food is seldom given; with it wages may be 6d. per day, 9d. to 10d. without; in harvest 1s. for a week or two of the hurried season, the same at potato-setting time.	5d. or 6d. with diet, 9½d. without it; nearly the same all the year.	The general wages are 10d. without diet, but vary according to the demand; sometimes 6d. and diet.
Scarcely any employment in the three winter months, and but little in the three summer months.	From the middle of July till nearly the end of August, and from the middle of December till March, scarcely any employment.	In winter.	In winter.
Rarely, except at the time of setting or gathering potatoes, and then at from 3d. to 4d. per day.	Women and children not much employed; but, when they are, wages may be from 3d. to 6d., without diet.	They are, and at 4d. per day.	Women and children are at some seasons employed, and get from 5d. to 6d., without diet.
No.	I believe not, except in breaking stones for roads; I have sometimes met men in that way, and found they preferred it, as they could do my work when not employed elsewhere, thus securing constant work.	No; or very seldom, unless in cutting and making hand-turf.	No.
From £6 to £7 per annum.	On this question I will not hazard an opinion from my own knowledge; but I have consulted several persons, and lately consulted a number of persons at a public meeting, and the sum was stated to be <i>under</i> £6 per annum.	£9 a-year.	I think, in general, they do not earn £6 yearly; and many cannot get employment except in harvest and spring.
The demand for their labour is so limited that the average amount appears altogether undefinable.	On the same occasion I was told that a family, as specified, could not earn more than £4 per annum.	About £5 a-year.	I cannot tell; but a wife and four children can seldom get employment.
About £4, if feeding himself.	I find, on minute inquiry, that from 2d. to 3d. per day is the average, rising or falling as potatoes vary in price per stone.	About £4 or £5.	Potatoes have been very cheap for the last three years; and a labourer could not afford £4 per year for food.
Wages are paid by the gentry, merchants, and better farmers, in money; by the road-makers and others in provisions and con acre, at very enhanced prices.	About the town mostly in money; but in the country in provisions furnished by con acre, and for rent of cabins.	The gentry and better description of farmers mostly pay in money, others by con acre or provisions.	Generally by money or provisions.
So few, not to be estimated.	The grounds being enclosed herds are not much known.	—	Herds get two or three cows' grass, and labour-ground, &c., and are better off than poor tenants.

ULSTER—County Monaghan—Barony Trough.

Donagh . . Pop. 11,068.	Donagh . . Pop. 11,068.	Donagh . . Pop. 11,068.	Errigh . . Pop. 8,152.
Thomas Johnston, Esq. J. P.	Rev. P. Meynagh, P. R.	Rev. W. H. Pratt.	Thomas Anketell, Esq.
From the great depression in the linen trade, the great body of the weavers in the parish, which are about one-half of the population, have become labourers <i>pro tempore</i> ; but, if the linen trade should again flourish, I do not believe there would then be found more labourers in the parish than would find full employment. I cannot say the number in full or occasional employment, they so vary from the above cause.	I cannot answer.	It is totally impossible to answer this question.	About 1,800 families in the parish. 1,600 labourers in constant employment; 200 labourers in occasional employment.
On their little potato gardens, and con acres that they rent.	Eating the potatoes of their con acre.	There is generally no want of employment; and it is a rare thing here to see a labourer seeking it.	From con acre, or begging, or by weaving.
Their ordinary diet is potatoes, eggs, and salt, and sometimes a little milk or a little oatmeal; but they are seldom able to purchase flesh meat or butter: those who can obtain employment are in general well clothed; but those unemployed are in rags.	Potatoes, without even buttermilk, especially in winter and spring: clothing of the coarsest and cheapest kind, and frequently patched for many years.	The ordinary diet is vegetable; this description of people do not seem to be solicitous about animal food—no Irishman is.	Potatoes and milk; and clothing very bad.
From the 25th of March to the 29th of September 6d. per day, <i>and diet</i> , or 10d. per day without diet; and from the 29th of September to the 25th of March 8d. per day, without diet.	Without diet, and constant employment, 6d. per day in winter, 10d. per day in summer; with diet, 6d.: but employment is not often got, except a few weeks in harvest,	The general wages of a labourer are 10d. a-day without food, and 6d. with it.	10d. per day without diet in summer, and 8d. in winter; 6d. with diet in summer, and 4d. in winter.
From the 29th of September to the 25th of March, save those who are employed by the year.	In winter.	In winter, of course; but I seldom see any without employment in this parish.	In December, January, and February, June and July.
Women and children are partially employed in spring, summer, and autumn; the wages 4d. per day.	Only a few weeks in harvest and spring, at from 3d. to 5d. per day, without diet.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, when they get 6d. a-day, and are content; children get 4d.	Very seldom.
No; very seldom so engaged.	It is not.	Not general.	No.
About £8 per annum, as at present they find employment but for about two-thirds of the year.	£11, if constantly employed.	From about 8d. to 9d. a-day.	£12 per annum.
Allowing a man to be employed as above, and his wife and four children for about one-third of the year, which is the utmost period for which I believe they can now obtain employment, they cannot earn more than about £18 per annum amongst them all.	Women and children are seldom employed: a boy of 16 years of age would get £1 10s. in the half-year, with diet.	In this parish a family such as is described might earn sufficient to maintain itself; but I cannot specify the exact sum: it is rare to see a whole family in distress, though none abound.	1d. per day.
If fed by a gentleman or farmer the expense would be about £6 per annum; but, if fed by themselves, about £4 on their impoverished diet.	I don't know any instance of a labourer paying for his diet: pensioners get country diet for £8 per annum.	An able-bodied labourer could maintain himself for about £5 per annum, as provisions have been for these last two years.	£5.
Generally in cash, but sometimes settled for in rent or for goods.	In money, provisions, and con acre.	Generally speaking labour is paid for in money; but a man who holds con acre is served by his labour being taken instead, as it usually is.	In general in money.
Not being a grazing parish, the few employed are paid as labourers or hired servants.	We have few or no herds; one gentleman takes graziers on part of his demesnes, and gives the man who has care of the cattle a house, a cow's grass, and potato ground.	This is rare; perhaps 1s. a-day.	Very few herds in this parish; and any there are are paid by a house and land, and a cow's grass or more, according to the extent of their holding.

ULSTER—Counties Monaghan, Tyrone—Baronies Trough, Clogher.

Errigle . . Pop. 8,152.	Clogher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Clogher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Clogher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.
Rev. T. Hurst.	Rev. Thomas Lowry, P. M.	Rev. John Hanna, P. M.	The Hon. and Very Rev. Robert Maude, Dean of Clogher.
There are about 1,600 families; and the labourers may average that number in constant employment, and about 200 in occasional employment.	There is a considerable number of labourers in the parish. Nearly all may be constantly employed, if they think proper to make application.	My information does not enable me to answer this question. who follow their trade during a part of the year, or else farmers' sons, who are, for the most part, occupied in tilling their own land.	There are about 654 persons in the parish who labour occasionally; but, at least, one-half of these are either weavers, or else farmers' sons, who are, for the most part, occupied in tilling their own land.
They raise provision by con acres, and, when that is exhausted, beg.	When out of employment they are generally maintained by weaving.	Some by begging; the others subsist on the fruits of their labour at other seasons.	It seldom happens that labourers willing to work are out of employment, except during the winter months, when they subsist on their con acre potatoes.
Potatoes and milk: clothing poor.	Potatoes, milk, and herrings, when in their own employment, together with bacon and butter, when employed by farmers: they are pretty well clothed, many of them better than the farmers who employ them.	Potatoes with buttermilk in summer, and in winter with salt and herrings: they are generally very badly clothed.	Potatoes; sometimes a little oatmeal in bread or cakes; very rarely any butter, but generally milk: their clothing is in general pretty good, though made of coarse materials.
Wages from 8d. through the year, to 10d. in summer, and 6d. in winter.	In summer 8d. per day with diet, and 1s. without diet; in winter 6d. per day with diet, and from 8d. to 10d. without diet.	10d. per day in summer, and 8d. in winter, without diet; and 6d. with diet.	From about the 10th March to 12th November wages are 10d. per day without diet, and 6d. with; and for the remaining months 8d. and 4d. respectively.
In the months of December and January, June and July.	During the winter quarter.	During the winter months, and sometimes in June and July.	January and February.
Very little.	They are frequently employed, during the harvest season, at from 3d. to 6d. per day.	Scarcely ever, except in harvest, when women are employed at 8d. per day, without diet.	Very seldom employed, except in planting and digging potatoes and binding corn, when their wages vary from 3d. to 5d., according to their size and capability.
Not common.	Not general, except with women in spinning.	It is not.	Task-work by no means general; there seems to be a strong prejudice against it amongst labourers employed by gentlemen.
Not above £12, and often much less.	About £7 or £8, including diet.	About £9.	The permanent labourer, who is not also a weaver, may earn, on an average, about £10 in the year: it is impossible to state an average of those who only work occasionally in the capacity of day-labourers.
Spinning, the best thing, would not average 1d. per day, £1 5s. per annum for each—£5.	About £6 or £8; children are seldom employed under 12 years. chiefly taken up with attending to her husband's food, feeding the pigs, &c.	About £5.	Four children of the age and description specified (two male and two female), if hired out, which is a very common practice, will altogether earn annually about £5 16s., including their board and lodging; the wife's time will, in that case, be chiefly taken up with attending to her husband's food, feeding the pigs, &c.
One stone per day of potatoes, 2d., £2 16s. 4d.; buttermilk 6d. per week, £1 5s.; £4 1s. 4d.	About £6 or £7.	About £6.	I have taken some pains to answer this question accurately, but the information I receive is very contradictory; about £6 5s. or £6 10s. will give a labourer an ample supply of potatoes, oatmeal, milk, and occasionally butter, but if he gets flesh meat more will be required.
In money or provisions, or con acres, as may be agreed on.	Labourers are paid in money, provisions, and by con acre, according to their agreement; the land proprietors generally pay their labourers in provisions.	Wages are very commonly paid in all the modes mentioned in this query.	Generally in money and provisions in spring and summer, most labourers being obliged to purchase potatoes late in the season.
None.	From 10s. to £1 5s. for the summer half-year.	The herds (with only a few exceptions) are boys employed, during the summer months, by farmers whose lands are not well fenced, at 10s. to 15s. for the season.	There are very few herds kept in the parish; those few are in the employment of gentlemen, and are liberally paid, and provided with cabins and grass of a cow.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Clogher.

Clogher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Clogher (including Town). Pop. 17,994.	Errigle Keerogue . Pop. 9,782.	Errigle Keerogue . Pop. 9,782.
Charles J. Tottenham, Esq. J. P.	Rev. James M'Ardle, P. P.	Rev. John Mulgrue, P. P.	Rev. David Cochrane.
—	Labourers working by the day, in this parish, 756; of whom 277 are constantly, and 479 occasionally, employed.	The number of labourers is about 160.	About 160 in <i>constant</i> employment; and 320 in <i>occasional</i> .
They depend on the charity of their friends and the public, and the produce of their con acre crops.	When unemployed they are maintained by their former savings, and, if that become exhausted, begging is their only source of subsistence.	When out of employment they either beg, or labour <i>gratis</i> for their maintenance.	When unemployed they either <i>beg</i> , or labour for their food <i>gratis</i> .
Their ordinary diet is potatoes with buttermilk, or sometimes herrings or eggs, and in the spring and summer a little meal: they are tolerably well clothed; their coats are chiefly bought from old-clothes' men.	Their ordinary diet is the potato with salt, in the winter, and with buttermilk in the summer: their clothing wretchedly bad.	The ordinary diet is potatoes and salt, and in some instances potatoes and buttermilk: they are chiefly clothed with home-made frieze, druggie, or cloth made up of cotton and linen.	The ordinary diet consists of <i>potatoes</i> and <i>salt</i> , and <i>sometimes</i> a little buttermilk; whilst the clothing consists of the very meanest materials.
Summer half-year from 8 <i>d.</i> to 11 <i>d.</i> per diem; winter half-year from 7 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i> per diem, <i>without diet</i> ; generally through the year 6 <i>d.</i> per diem, <i>with diet</i> .	In spring and harvest, wages with diet 6 <i>d.</i> , without diet 10 <i>d.</i> ; in the other seasons of the year the wages are 4 <i>d.</i> with diet, and 8 <i>d.</i> without it.	Wages without diet generally rate at 10 <i>d.</i> per diem, with diet from 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i> per diem.	The daily wages of a labourer in summer vary from 9 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> <i>without</i> diet, and <i>with</i> diet from 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>d.</i> ; in winter, <i>without</i> diet, from 7 <i>d.</i> to 9 <i>d.</i> , and <i>with</i> diet from 5 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>d.</i>
During the winter season.	In July and August; in December and January.	In winter.	In winter.
Seldom employed in field labour; but, when they are, at the rate of 4 <i>d.</i> per diem <i>with diet</i> ; generally occupied in the manufacture of flax at home.	No.	The women employed are spinners, at a very low rate, and children herding cattle, carrying messages, or begging.	<i>Women</i> are seldom employed in <i>public</i> labour, but spend their time in spinning, at <i>very low wages</i> .
Not general.	No.	No.	<i>Not at all</i> .
From £6 to £8.	He would earn £5.	Good labourers of this description can obtain from £6 to £7, with diet; £12 without diet.	<i>With</i> diet from £6 to £7, and <i>without</i> diet from £10 to £12.
About £8 to £12. as such persons are not employed here in labour by the day, excepting some few cases; the children of labourers are generally hired out as yearly or half-yearly servants, and at the age of 16 a boy might obtain £2, and a girl £1 per year, in wages, which, however, would decrease with their years.	Viewing the query as it stands, I could give no answer, the children of labourers are generally hired out as yearly or half-yearly servants, and at the age of 16 a boy might obtain £2, and a girl £1 per year, in wages, which, however, would decrease with their years.	Children under ten years old are seldom employed here; those above that age are usually hired at from 1 <i>s.</i> to £1; as for the wives and younger children, begging is their only support, except what the husband or father can save from his earnings.	Children under ten years of age are seldom or never employed; beyond that they earn from 1 <i>s.</i> to £1 per year, while the <i>wife</i> and <i>rest</i> of the family, if there be any, are either <i>begging</i> or living on the savings of the husband.
From £8 to £10.	Allowing the able-bodied labourer good substantial diet, his food during the year would cost about £10.	On an average from £6 to £7, or £7 7 <i>s.</i> during that period.	On an average from £7 to £10.
Sometimes part in money and part in provisions, and, to some, part in con acres.	Wages for labour are paid in the different ways specified in the query, but more commonly in money.	Usually with money; seldom otherwise.	Usually paid in <i>money</i> .
Generally from £4 to £6 per annum, with a garden and the support of a cow.	Herds are hired on the terms of getting a cabin, with potato ground and turbarry, and also the grazing of a cow, if they be able to purchase one.	We have no herds except little boys and girls usually hired for watching farmers' cattle, at from 1 <i>s.</i> to £1 5 <i>s.</i> in the half-year.	We have none such unless little boys or girls, who attend farmers' cattle, from 1 <i>s.</i> to £1 per annum.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronies Clogher, Dungannon.

Fintona . . . Pop. 1,714.	Fintona . . . Pop. 1,714.	Pomeroy and Errigle Keerogue. Pop. 16,965.	Ardboe . . . Pop. 8,148.
Rev. William Tones.	Rev. John Sampson, P. M.	Rev. T. Graham.	Rev. Bernard O'Neile, P. P.
Cannot tell how many labourers there are.	To this query I cannot give an answer.	None; those employed as labourers either hold a small portion of land, or are cottiers.	The greater portion of this community is doomed to labour; however, I don't conceive that the number in constant employment exceeds 80; the rest endeavour to answer their emergencies by occasional occupations and employments.
They are maintained by what they earned when in employment.	By the employer in general.	—	They are supported partly by the produce of their own poor tenures, by fishing, and the scanty savings of their heretofore employment.
Their principal diet is potatoes and milk: their clothing is generally poor.	Diet is general in farmers' houses, such as stirabout and milk for breakfast; potatoes and butter, or flesh meat, for dinner; in general well clothed, in particular on Sundays.	Ordinary diet potatoes and meal: clothing bad.	Their ordinary diet, I am convinced, would not prove congenial to the epicure's appetite; and their clothing is mean, even degrading to humanity.
In summer, without diet, 10d. a-day; in winter 8d., without food: when they get diet their wages are from 5d. to 8d., according to the demand.	Wages, with diet, from 6d. to 8d.	With diet 8d., winter and summer; without diet 10d. and 1s., summer and winter.	Labourers in constant employment receive about 10d. per day, unboarded, during the winter and summer seasons; and the occasional employments at the rate of 6d., with provisions, &c.
In the middle of summer and the depth of winter.	In the dead of winter.	In winter.	Generally speaking, labourers in this country receive little, if any, employment whatever in the winter season.
They are very little employed here; the women generally spin.	In the harvest season.	They are not.	Women and children are seldom employed; if engaged, their daily remuneration does not exceed 3d., when provided with food, &c.
No.	It is not.	No.	Task-work is not known, or even heard of, in this country.
About £10.	He might earn from £8 to £10.	About £10.	Labourers obtaining an average amount of employment, including spring and harvest work, with all other advantages arising from their domestic arrangements, might earn £16, or perhaps £17 per year, when undieted by their employers.
—	To this question I can give no answer.	Between £6 and £7.	It is rather rare to find a family thus employed in this parish; however, should they chance to be so fortunate, you may calculate by the above.
About £5.	I think about 1s. a-day.	£2 12s.	Should the strength of his diet proportionably meet the weight of his labour, I am brought to believe that he would pay £9 in any one of the three preceding years.
It is usually paid in money.	In money in general.	Generally by money.	—
From 10s. to £1 5s. for the half-year.	Get a house and a portion of ground, as far as I know.	One of the family frequently herds.	—

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Ardboe . . Pop. 8,148.	Artrea . . Pop. 12,392.	Aughaloe . . Pop. 10,144.	Aughaloe . . Pop. 10,144.
Rev. John Darley.	Rev. James Kennedy.	Rev. John Delvin, P.P.	Earl of Caledon.
I cannot state the exact number of labourers, but they are not numerous. Those in constant employment are very few, those in occasional more in number; the farms consist, in general, of but few acres, and the labour, in most cases, is performed by the occupants.	There are about 80 individuals whose sole occupation is that of labouring, some of whom are employed constantly, and the others during seed-time, harvest, turf-making, &c.; many farmers also, with their sons and daughters, labour at their own farms, but, as they do not seem to be alluded to in this query, I have omitted to include them in the answer here given to it; the remainder of the population are weavers or tradesmen of various kinds.	From 1,000 to 2,000. In constant employment about 800; in occasional about 800.	The number of labourers returned by the enumerators was 608; but it is out of my power to give the number with any degree of accuracy, as almost all the small farmers are occasionally labourers.
When the labourers are not employed in working for others they are mostly occupied in spinning and weaving.	They subsist either on the produce of their potato gardens, or on the stock of potatoes purchased whilst in employment, or those procured on credit till the working season returns; some of them, but by far the fewest number, are supplied with a little meal, in addition to potatoes.	Living by begging.	They are maintained either from their own savings or the earnings of their family by weaving and spinning in the house.
Potatoes form their ordinary diet; and their condition with respect to clothing is very poor.	When dieted, their ordinary food is potatoes and milk for breakfast and supper, with the addition of butter for dinner, but in many places flesh meat is afforded them, and in many others, neither butter nor flesh meat at the latter meal; when they diet themselves their ordinary food is potatoes and milk for every meal during the summer, and nothing but dry potatoes, owing to the scarcity of milk, during the winter; some, however, are able to procure a salt herring for their dinner: their clothing is in general very indifferent.	Potatoes and salt: clothing very bad.	The diet of the labouring classes consists of oatmeal and potatoes with milk, unless in the depth of winter, when milk is dear, and difficult to be obtained; beef is eaten occasionally: the condition as to clothing is tolerably good.
The daily wages throughout the year, winter and summer, I understand to be from 8d. to 10d. a-day without food, or from 4d. to 5d. with food, according to the strength and value of the labourer.	With diet 6d. per diem, and without diet 10d. per diem; nor is there any difference, so far as I can learn, between winter and summer, in respect to wages.	In summer, without diet, from 10d. to 1s.; in winter from 6d. to 8d.	1s. in summer and 10d. in winter, without diet; 8d. in summer and 6d. in winter, with diet.
In the winter months, after the potatoes are gathered, until seed-time, that is, from November until the middle of February; and in the summer months from the beginning of May until the hay harvest, (about the 1st of July.)	During the months of December, January, and February, in the winter, as also the latter part of July, and the month of August, in the summer.	Winter.	From the 1st of December to the 1st of February.
Women and children are usually employed in cutting, dropping, and gathering potatoes, and in saving the hay, and weeding, but not in other works, unless the wives and daughters of farmers, who frequently work hard at digging in their own fields.	Women and children are employed in labour, and the former, whilst doing men's work, receive men's wages, as above specified; but at all other times the same as children, namely, 3d. per diem with, and 5d. per diem without diet; children, however, are seldom employed, except at the raising of the potatoes, in the month of November, &c.	They are generally paid from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	They are often employed at 6d. per day in weeding potatoes and in harvest-time; when employed in reaping, a woman gets the same wages as a man.
Task-work does not seem to have been introduced into the parish.	Task-work is by no means general in this neighbourhood.	Task-work is known in this parish.	It is not general, but is becoming much more so than it was.
I consider that a good labourer would be employed, on an average, two-thirds of his time, or four days in the week, and so earn about £8 13s. 4d. in the year; if he is a good weaver, and could occupy his spare time at that trade, he could add considerably to his earnings.	No more, according to the unanimous testimony of the most intelligent farmers, than about £10 sterling per annum.	From £7 to £9.	This depends on the nature of his employment; a labourer (not a ploughman) can earn about £13 per annum at an average employment; when the labourers generally weave.
The employment for women and children, as labourers, is extremely precarious, and I do not think one woman and four children could earn much by out-door work; they might assist the boys by weaving, and the women by spinning, though very little indeed is to be made of spinning, as machinery produces a more easy, and a cheaper, supply of yarn.	If the children are males, about £6; if females, about £5; and, if both males and females, about £5 10s. per annum.	From £9 to £11.	This also, as above stated, depends on the nature of the employment; to weave linen has become very customary with the younger members of a labourer's family in this neighbourhood, both male and female; and in this way their united earnings throughout the year may amount to £25 or £30.
An able-bodied labourer could have the description of food they usually live on for 4d. a day, or about £6 a-year.	From November 1830, to November 1831, say £6; from November 1831, to November 1832, £4 10s.; and from November 1832, to November 1833, £3 10s. per annum; when dieted, or when they diet themselves, we may deduct nearly £2 from each of these periods for flesh meat, butter, &c., which, in that case, are not used.	I think about £10.	Oatmeal and potatoes, the chief food of the labouring classes, have been very cheap for the last three years; a labourer may be fed for £8, according to this calculation—4 cwt. of oatmeal, £2; 300 stone of potatoes, at 2d. per stone, £2 10s.; milk and butter, £2; fuel, £1 10s.
Wages are usually paid partly in rent, partly in food, and partly in money.	Wages are generally paid in money.	By provisions, and by conacre.	Usually in money; but there are a few instances of payments being made in provisions.
Herds are generally very young boys, who are happy to have their food for their time.	But very few herds employed in this parish, but, where they are, their wages amount to 12s. per annum.	For their diet.	The land in this parish being principally occupied in tillage, there are but few herds; and these are usually paid by getting a free house and garden, grass for a cow, or potato ground.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Aughaloe and Caranteel. Pop. 17,603.	Aughaloe and Caranteel. Pop. 17,603.	Ballyclog . . Pop. 2,786.	Clonfeacle. Pop. 19,547 of whole parish.
Rev. John Lowry, P. M.	Rev. John Henderson, P. M.	Rev. James Denham, P. M.	Rev. George Evans.
Labourers are not numerous in the parish; and all may be employed if they feel disposed.	I really cannot tell how many.	I cannot state how many there may be. There are very few who are not constantly employed, either in the fields as labourers, or as weavers.	The entire population of this district is composed of a farming and manufacturing class, who, in proportion to the extent of their farms, or the state of the linen trade, have either
	constant employment thereby, or are occasionally employed as labourers by others.		
When not employed they are generally maintained by weaving.	They are supported by the charitable and humane inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which they live, and generally by the <i>poor farmers</i> , who are paying a rack-rent for their lands.	Almost every family has a patch of ground, and, when not employed by others or in weaving, finds work on this patch.	Cannot say there is any want of employment.
Potatoes, milk, and herrings, when in their own employment, together with bacon and butter, when employed by farmers: since cottons have become cheap women are pretty well clothed; labouring men are generally ill clothed.	Potatoes and salt, and <i>sometimes</i> , on <i>extraordinary occasions</i> , a salt herring; and with respect to their clothing, it is miserable in the extreme.	I believe the ordinary diet, when they provide their own food, consists of potatoes and milk; sometimes a little butter for dinner, but, when the family is large and poor, only a little salt: their clothing is not, by any means, comfortable, especially that of the young members of families.	Diet of labouring classes (small farmers) potatoes, milk, meal; the latter articles not generally used: clothing bad.
In summer and winter 6d. per day with diet, and from 9d. to 1s. per day without diet, which wages farmers, in general, are unable to pay, owing to the high rents and low market prices.	8d. in summer with, and 1s. without diet; and in winter 5d. with, and 9d. without diet.	With diet occasional labourers get 6d. per day in winter, and sometimes in harvest 8d.;	Summer 10d. without, 6d. with diet; winter 8d. without diet.
	without diet they get 10d. in winter, and 1s. in summer; those who get constant employment work all the year round for 6d. with diet, or 10d. without; and, if they could get constant employment at this rate of wages, they would think themselves very comfortable.		
During the winter quarter.	During the winter quarter, and also in summer during the months of June and July.	They are least employed in the winter months.	From the end of November to the beginning of February; but, as most farmers are weavers, this interval may be occupied in many or most cases.
They are frequently employed in seed-time and harvest, at from 3d. to 6d. per day.	Scarcely any employment for either women or children in this neighbourhood.	Women and children are not usually employed; there are a few farmers who employ them to weed in summer, and the women generally reap in harvest; for weeding they only receive from 4d. to 6d. per day without food; for reaping they receive the same wages as men.	Occasionally in works pertaining to the seasons; rate of wages 3d. to 5d. per day.
Not general, except with women in spinning.	It is not general.	Task-work is not general.	Not general.
About £6 or £7, including diet.	From £12 to £14 annually.	As almost all are weavers as well as labourers, they might, on an average, be worth £12 per annum.	£10 8s.
As there are no public works in this parish, they could not obtain more than from £6 to £10; children below 10 years are very seldom employed.	With respect to the wife and three younger children, they could earn scarcely anything; but the eldest son might obtain from £2 to £3 annually in a farmer's house.	When the eldest is not above 16, they would not earn, as field labourers, on an average, £1 in the year; but, when the family is engaged in weaving, the eldest, or one of near 16 years of age, might earn £8, and the rest of the family £3; where the family does not weave, the eldest children are hired as servants, and can do little or nothing for the family.	I do not think the average in this case would exceed £15.
From £6 to £8.	Between £6 and £7.	To give him some milk and butter to his potatoes, the food of a labourer would be from 3d. to 4d. per day, or about £6 per year.	From £4 to £7, according to quality of food.
Labourers are paid in money, provisions, and by con acres, as may be agreed upon.	Replying generally, they are paid in each of the <i>three ways</i> .	I think wages are generally paid in money.	Variations in mode of payment, according to circumstances.
As this parish is well hedged and ditched, few herds are employed.	If they get their food they think it quite sufficient.	There are none employed.	Irrelevant.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Derryloran . . Pop. 8,406.	Derryloran and Desertcreaght. Pop. 15,922.	Donagherry and Ballyclog. Pop. 8,170.	Donaghmore . . . Pop. 12,144.
Rev. Thomas Millar, P. M.	Rev. Arthur M'Kenna, P. P.	Rev. Francis Gahan, P. P.	Robert Forster, Esq. J. P.
I can give no correct answer.	In the parish of Derryloran there are about 331 day-labourers; at two seasons of the year all are employed, and the remainder part of the year occasionally: in the parish of Desertcreaght there are about 220 day-labourers; at two seasons of the year all are employed, and the remainder part of the year occasionally.	In Donagherry 200, of whom 16 are only constantly, the rest occasionally employed: in Ballyclog 50; only occasionally employed.	The labourers are generally weavers, and fully employed; they can earn more just now at the loom than in the field.
Some in the country by individual charity; in the town of Cookstown there has been a private charitable institution for the last seven or eight years.	From the savings they have made when employed.	Generally by weaving cotton and linen.	—
Potatoes, oaten meal in its various applications, milk (purchased), fish or flesh very rare: the clothing greatly deficient.	It principally consists of potatoes and milk, with a few exceptions, who procure meat; and their clothing not good.	Potatoes and buttermilk; coarse clothing.	Potatoes or oatmeal, and buttermilk, are their ordinary diet: their clothing is of the poorest description.
1s.; little difference, summer or winter; such as get constant employment with gentlemen are paid 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter.	The daily wages of labourers with diet are, for the most part, 6d. per day; and without diet, in the summer, are 1s., and in winter 10d., per day.	In summer 1s. per day without diet, and 6d. with diet; in winter 10d. without, and 5d. with diet, per day.	10d. in winter, 1s. in summer, without diet; 6d. with diet.
During the winter season.	In the winter season.	In the middle of summer and the depth of winter.	See answers to Queries 1 and 2.
Very few; some few women occasionally get employ in weeding, some in haymaking and harvest, some working at flax; in the two latter cases they are paid as men, in the former they are paid from 3d. to 6d.; children chiefly employed in weeding or gathering potatoes, wages 3d. to 6d.	In the summer women and children are principally employed in weeding and working in meadows, for which they receive from 5d. to 6d. per day.	—	Occasionally, at from 4d. to 6d., without diet.
No.	None.	No.	No.
£15 12s.	The average amount of employment for a labourer, in the course of the year, may be in or about £15 4s. 2d.	Average amount, by the year, £11.	£17.
£26.	If constantly employed they might earn from £10 to £12 per annum.	I consider the family might earn £11 yearly.	£13.
I cannot determine.	From £6 to £7 annually.	About £9 yearly.	£5, £5 10s., and £6 10s.
Chiefly in money.	Wages are usually paid in money and provisions.	In both money and provisions.	Partly in provisions and partly in money.
None employed, except in mountain part; rates unknown to me.	There are no herds employed here except little boys, who take care of their master's cattle, and receive £1 per year and their diet.	None.	—

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Donaghmore . . Pop. 12,144.	Donaghmore . . Pop. 12,144.	Drumglass (including Town of Dungannon) . . Pop. 5,926.	English . . Pop. —.
Rev. James Kinnear, P. M.	J. Y. Burges, Esq. J. P.	Rev. R. N. Horner.	Rev. F. Devlin, P. P.
I cannot well say how many labourers are in the parish; but where they are disposed to work they are seldom unemployed.	That I cannot ascertain.	Of persons resident in my parish, living by labour, unaided by trade, the number is 202. Of these I should suppose that one-half have employment, permanent or nearly permanent, throughout the year, and the remaining half have employment four days out of six; and I would observe that the line between manufacturing and labouring people cannot be very strictly drawn, because the rural population in Ulster are generally employed in manufacture; namely, weaving; and yet, as they find opportunity, hire themselves out for labour to those who are willing to employ them. This I consider a fair representation of my parish; but, as far as the general state of the population is concerned, it must be remembered that that parish has the advantage of Lord Rinfurly's large establishment, a considerable town, an extensive colliery, and also a brewery, a distillery, and two tan-yards, &c., &c.; each of which furnish means of employment unknown to districts differently circumstanced.	About 120. Very few in constant employment; the farmers here being generally small, the labourer is employed only in putting in and taking out the crop.
Where they are not inclined to work they are generally maintained by begging through the country.	Generally employed.	When the persons living exclusively by labour happen to be out of employment, they live either upon the savings of former labour, or upon the credit of future work; how far, thus, the necessities of this class of persons are met by the circumstances in which they are placed may be judged by a reference to the list of those who are supported by charity; and I may add that the numbers whose situation compels them to resort to this resource are insignificant compared with the amount of population. Might I not observe that, as far as Dungannon is concerned, from the facts now stated, any conclusion that can be drawn is at least not favourable to the introduction of a poor-rate?	By their scanty savings and the potatoes of their garden.
Potatoes and milk, or herrings; and their clothing is of a strong coarse kind of cloth; indeed the greater part of the labourers, for diet and clothing, fare better than the generality of our poor farmers.	Potatoes, milk, eggs, <i>stir-about</i> sometimes, and salt herrings: clothing but poor.	Of those who live merely by labour I should say that the ordinary diet was potatoes; of those who only labour occasionally the diet is better in some degree; and of the latter class <i>certainly</i> , and of both classes <i>probably</i> , the clothing is superior to the food.	Their ordinary diet, when unemployed, is potatoes and salt; when employed they get with these buttermilk, sometimes a little butter or a herring: I cannot describe the texture of their clothing; it is most wretched and indescribable.
In the summer they have 1s. per day, and in the winter 10d., without diet; and the half of this with diet.	Without diet 10d., with diet 6d.; the same price all the year round.	Those who consider themselves in the rank of the gentry pay their labourers 1s. a-day from March till November, but give no diet; and from November till March pay them 10d. a-day; small farmers hire them at about 2d. a-day under this rate.	The daily wages of labourers in summer, without diet, 1s., with diet 6d.; in winter it is lower.
In the months of January, February, July, August, and December.	In winter.	Labourers must, it is manifest, be least employed after the crops have been got in in spring, and after they are taken out in the latter end of autumn.	They are least employed in winter.
Children are very seldom employed; women are employed in harvest, and in the dressing of the flax, at 5d. per day, with diet.	Yes; children 4d. per day, women 6d., without their meat.	In agricultural labour, to which I consider this question to refer, women and children are not usually employed, because the state of agriculture in this district is not sufficiently forward to cause a demand for their services: in the saving of turf and of hay girls and women are occasionally employed at wages which vary from 4d. to 6d. a-day.	Women and children are occasionally employed at putting in and taking out the crop at from 3d. to 4d. per day.
Task-work is not general in this parish; it is very little practised.	In some cases, such as making ditches and cutting turf.	Of task-work there is exceedingly little, with the exception of ditch-making, quarrying, and coal-mining; occasionally some few acres of meadow are saved by task; but the practice, though prevalent in other parts of Ireland, is here extremely rare: this difference in custom may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that forage is more valuable, because more scarce, than in the other three provinces; and more forage will be obtained from an acre mown or reaped by day-labourers than from the same quantity of ground mown or reaped by task.	Rare.
I cannot well answer this, as it would greatly depend on the employment he would get in the way of task-work in the harvest, and at other times during the year.	About £12 or £13 per annum, without meat.	The best labourer cannot earn, on an average, more than £14 a-year, for there is no labourer who would not devote himself to my service at that amount per annum; from £10 to £12 a-year is, however, much nearer to the actual earnings of an agricultural labourer, making allowance for days unprofitable from want of occupation, from bad weather, and from bad health.	By the labourer's actual average employment he cannot earn more than from £3 to £4 sterling in the year.
I really cannot say how much they could earn.	About £7, with being very diligent.	It is always to be remembered that, in speaking of the population of Dungannon parish, we speak of a population which is only justly described when we style them <i>farming mechanics</i> . A family, such as suggested, would earn in my country less or more, according as the linen trade was less or more prosperous: supposing the population living by mere agriculture, the family could not earn more than would supply them with food and clothing; the wife would be engaged in household affairs, and her utmost industry could not do more than meet her necessary expenditure; and the children, if sent to service, would not obtain more than diet, with such wages as would furnish clothing according to their respective ages.	His wife and four children earn, on an average, from £2 to £2 10s. in the year.
I think about £10.	About £5 10s.	The best labourers in my parish, I believe, are dieted upon potatoes; and, if occasionally their food be meal, I am inclined to think that a <i>diminution</i> in quantity makes an unhappy compensation for an <i>improvement</i> in quality: I conceive that potatoes and milk have <i>latterly</i> become the general diet of agricultural people; and upon this food an individual can be supported at the rate of £3 0s. 8d. per year, allowing to him three meals of potatoes each day, consisting of 3½ lbs. for each meal, together with one halfpenny-worth of milk per day.	About £5 18s.
Sometimes in provisions, but generally in money.	Sometimes by money, and sometimes by provisions.	In my parish wages for labour are paid almost universally in money.	Sometimes in provisions, but generally in money.
Respectable farmers in the parish require no herds, as their farms are generally well fenced; the poorer class employ their own children; and in the mountain part of the country, where herds are generally employed, they have from £1 to £1 10s. in the half-year from May to November.	£2 per annum.	My parish has no grazing land, no stock of sheep nor feeding cattle, and consequently no herds.	—

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Kildress . . Pop. 7,063.	Kildress . . Pop. 7,063.	Kildress . . Pop. 7,063.	Killaman . . Pop. 7,579.
Rev. John Duffy, P. P.	Rev. Richard Stewart.	Rev. A. G. Stuart.	Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan.
Labourers are numerous; but no constant employment except in spring and autumn.	About 450. Of these 150 constant, and 300 occasional.	I believe there are not more labourers than are in constant employment.	The labourers, for the most part, are weavers also. Not more than 60 labourers in the entire parish engaged in constant agricultural employment.
By occasional employment; the rest of the time in total indigence.	They have all a small piece of land, which helps to maintain them; and most of the occasional labourers weave also.	They are generally weavers.	By their savings, by provisions laid up in harvest. It should, however, be said that, either at the loom or in the field, employment may be almost always found.
Potatoes and buttermilk, potatoes and salt frequently: clothing light and miserable.	Potatoes and meal, with a scanty supply of milk: clothing very bad.	The ordinary diet consists of eggs, milk, potatoes, and meal: clothing, in many instances, but indifferent.	Clothing decent: food oatmeal and potatoes, with buttermilk; many have at times a little animal food; the poorer classes purchase lard and kitchen-stuff, with which they savour their food.
With diet 6d., without diet 10d., on an average, summer and winter.	Without diet 10d. per day, with food 6d., both winter and summer.	1s. per day, and sometimes 10d., without diet.	In summer 1s. per day, in winter 10d., without diet.
In the midst of summer, and in the depth of winter.	Winter, and a short time between the planting of the potatoes and harvest.	In the depth of winter.	December, January, February, June, July.
Women are employed during the harvest season at 6d. per day, and children gathering potatoes at 3d. per day.	Women are employed in harvest, and making of the turf, at about 4d. per day.	They are employed, at from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Frequently, at from 4d. to 6d. per day.
Not generally known in this neighbourhood.	No task-work.	I believe in no instances; exceptions there might be.	No.
About £6, including all advantages.	About £10.	From £16 to £18.	£18.
About £4, which varies according to the rates of provisions.	Not more than £5.	Depends entirely upon their industry.	£18.
At regular diet, such as a labourer would require (on calculation), £9 3s. 10d.	The most respectable farmers value diet, to those that engage with them for a year or half a year, at £6 10s., or thereabouts, for the year.	Cannot possibly tell.	£6.
Money or provisions, according to contract.	In money and provisions; the farmer often supplies his labourer at market price when the labourer has a family, and lives in his own house.	In money.	Usually in money.
Inland herds get from 10s. to £1, from May to November, and mountain herds a cabin and a piece of ground, according to the extent of the mountain.	In the mountain districts the herd gets a house, a small bit of land, and the grazing of a proportion of cattle on his own account, according to the size of the farm he has the care of; in the low land, in general, they are almost all children that are employed, and they get very little more than their diet; but these latter are only employed during the summer.	About 10s. per quarter of a year.	I may say no herds; attendants on cattle are paid as other labourers; but, there being little pasture in the parish, the system of herding does not prevail.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Dungannon.

Killishale . . Pop. 4,615.	Pomeroy . . Pop. 7,183.	Tamlaght . . Pop. —.	Tullaniskin . . Pop. 4,102.
Rev. John Young, Rector. Rev. M. O'Brien, P. P.*	Rev. D. Evans, P. M.	Rev. John Corvan, P. M.	Hon. A. G. Stewart, J. P.
All landholders in general are occasionally labourers, doing the work of their own farms.	A good many labourers in the parish, but very few in constant employment.	This is utterly impossible for me at present to know.	Impossible to ascertain, not being constantly employed as labourers.
By the produce of their own farms.	Those who may have a small bit of ground live on its produce; those who have no land, I cannot say how they subsist.	I know not.	Maintained by what they earn when at work, or else by some small potato ground, which almost every labourer has in this county.
Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal: many of them appear badly clothed.	Potatoes and milk.	I can say truly they are very poorly fed and clothed.	Ordinary diet potatoes and milk, or oatmeal: clothing indifferent.
10d. per day without, and 6d. with diet, all the year round.	With diet 6d., without diet 10d.	6d. a-day in summer, and 5d. in winter, and fed; and 1s. summer and winter, without diet.	Wages of labourers in constant employment all the year about 10d. per day; not constantly employed, about 1s. in summer, and 8d. in winter.
In the depth of winter.	Winter.	In the winter.	Least employed during the winter months.
Women seldom employed, except in the handling of flax.	Seldom employed; but, when employed, 5d. per day, with diet.	All are employed who are willing to work, but wages low.	Women and children are employed at certain seasons, and rate at 6d. for women, and 3d. for children.
Not known here.	I think not.	No.	Not at all.
This is already answered by the 4th Query.	About £8.	From £6 to £8.	A labourer's pay amounts to about £15 per annum.
I cannot give a direct answer to this, as women are employed in their own houses spinning, and other domestic work.	I think not more than £5.	I cannot say.	That can be computed from the rate of pay mentioned in Query 6.
About £6 or £7.	About £5.	To this I could not distinctly reply.	I suppose, feeding themselves on potatoes, and meal occasionally, from £5 to £6.
In all those different ways, according to the wishes of the parties.	Sometimes by money, and also by provisions, if required, instead of money.	Generally in money.	In money.
From 10s. to £2, according to the age of the boy, and number of cattle he has to look after.	About 15s. the summer half-year.	I know of no herds within the bounds of my congregation.	As labourers, at from 10d. to 1s.

* There are also 16 townlands of the parish of Pomeroy united to my charge, containing about 7,000 acres, about one-half a mountainous district, lately colonized by a numerous population, who are making great progress in reclaiming it.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronies Dungannon, Omagh.

Tullaniskin . . Pop. 4,102.	Tullaniskin . . Pop. 4,102.	Tullaniskin . . Pop. 4,102.	Cappagh . . Pop. 13,589.
<i>John S. Murray, Esq. J. P.</i>	<i>Rev. Robert Kingsmore.</i>	<i>Jonathan Pike.</i>	<i>Rev. John Hamilton.</i>
Impossible to ascertain this without a strict and minute examination, which I have not leisure to make.	It is impossible to answer this question.	This query cannot be answered correctly, as many weavers are in the habit of acting occasionally as labourers.	Having no connexion with the parish, excepting 30 or 32 townlands, over which my own congregation is scattered, I am unable to answer this question definitively; in each townland there might be from 20 to 24 labourers.
Weaving, and labouring their small farms.	By weaving, or labouring their own small holdings.	They are seldom out of employment in this parish; if they were, most of them can weave linen; for this species of labour there is always a demand; no fund but voluntary charity for sickness.	By their own industry in endeavouring to raise a crop of potatoes in the season, together with some wages previously earned.
Meal, milk, and potatoes: clothing middling; improved of late.	Principally potatoes and milk; sometimes meal: clothing but middling.	Potatoes and oatmeal, with milk and butter when they can be obtained; a considerable quantity of salt herrings is also consumed: clothing, in general, tolerably comfortable, though there are many exceptions.	The ordinary diet of the labouring classes when residing in their own cabins is potatoes generally: when employed with farmers the ordinary diet is porridge with milk for breakfast during the summer; potatoes for dinner, with meat occasionally, or butter for a substitute; for supper porridge or flummery: the clothing generally poor and tattered.
Winter, perhaps, 6d. to 9d.; summer, 10d. to 1s.; in summer, with diet, 7d. or 8d.	In summer from 10d. to 1s. a-day without diet, from 6d. to 8d. with it; in winter from 8d. to 10d. without diet, I believe about 6d. with it.	The average rate of labourers' wages is about 10d. to 11d. per day all the year round.	In the summer 1s. per day without diet, and from 8d. to 10d. per day with diet; in the winter they are from 6d. to 8d. per day, with diet.
December, January, and February; as wheat is now sown pretty generally, more occupation in these months than formerly.	December, January, and February.	There is constant employment for weavers and bleachers, and at no time in the year need the population be idle.	They are least employed in the winter quarter.
Pretty much; more than formerly; get from 4d. to 6d., according to demand.	They are, at about 5d. or 6d. a-day.	Women and children are usually employed in spinning; when employed in labour the rate of wages 5d. to 6d. per day.	Women and children are seldom employed in labour. Women may be employed for some weeks in harvest, and their wages are from 6d. to 8d. per day.
Scarcely such a thing in this parish.	It is not.	Task-work is not usual in this parish.	Not general.
About £13. question, as there are but few in this neighbourhood who earn their living merely as labourers; they have generally small holdings of land, and can weave; a man would, however, willingly engage himself to work for you all the year round at 10d. a-day; perhaps even for 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter.	It is not easy to answer this question, as there are but few in this neighbourhood who earn their living merely as labourers; they have generally small holdings of land, and can weave; a man would, however, willingly engage himself to work for you all the year round at 10d. a-day; perhaps even for 10d. in summer, and 8d. in winter.	A labourer or bleacher earns about £15 to £16 per annum, by his own work; it is not usual in this neighbourhood to vary the rate of wages at different times of the year.	On an average from £5 to £6 sterling.
A good deal depends on state of trade generally, especially linen trade; brisker than for some years past. If industrious, as much as the husband; say £13.	His wife and children could not obtain constant employment. It is not possible to say how much they might earn; I should think but little, as spinning, the usual employment of women and girls, is very low at present.	It is difficult to answer this query accurately, as the earnings vary much according to circumstances; I think they cannot be estimated at more than £9 to £10 per annum on an average; if the two eldest children were boys, of course the amount of earnings would be greater.	About £7 annually, if all employed.
I suppose £5.	I suppose from about £4 10s. to £5, as they feed themselves: if properly fed it would cost far more.	Supposing the food to consist of oatmeal, potatoes, milk, butter, and herrings, which are the usual articles, about £6 would be the amount of the support of a labourer during the year, at the average price of provisions for the last three years.	The yearly expense of food for an able labourer might be from £8 to £12 sterling annually, according to the quality of the diet.
Partly money, partly provisions; generally the former.	—	The wages of labourers are generally paid in money.	Wages for labour generally paid in cash, and sometimes paid by little tenements or holdings, as a house, garden, turf, and flax ground.
Very few; as other servants, perhaps £1 10s. half-year.	As other labourers.	No herds in this parish or country.	From 15s. to £1 5s. half-yearly.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Omagh.

Cappagh . . Pop. 13,589.	Drumragh (including Omagh Town) . . Pop. 11,289.	Three-fourths of Termon M'Guirk . Pop. 7,730.	Kilskerry . . Pop. 8,789.
Rev. H. H. Harte.	Rev. David Gilkey.	Rev. Mr. M'Guicken, P. P.	Robert Atthill, Esq. J. P.
—	The number of labourers cannot be easily ascertained. Four-fifths of them I believe to be in constant employment.	There may be 50. Almost all only occasionally employed.	—
By the money saved while they are employed, and the charity of the neighbouring farmers and gentry.	They live with their friends and families, and on such savings as they have made.	On what they can save when employed, if the year be plentiful; if not, on the alms and donations of the charitable.	There are very few industrious labourers out of employment, and these few live on their former earnings.
Potatoes, milk, and oatmeal: the clothing is seldom new; it is generally purchased in the cast-clothes' shops, and at auctions in market towns.	Labourers employed in tillage are usually hired for the half-year, and fed by their masters; their diet varies greatly in different places and circumstances: they who have only to support themselves dress decently, and live comfortably, often as much so as many of their employers.	They are obliged to subsist on the coarsest fare, viz., dry potatoes almost exclusively the entire year: their clothing wretchedly bad.	Potatoes and meal, milk, and occasionally meat, for diet: clothing tolerable.
In summer from 6d. to 8d. per day, with diet; from 8d. to 10d. without diet: in harvest frequently higher wages; in winter from 4d. to 6d. per day with diet, and from 8d. to 10d. without diet.	For the half-year usually from £2 2s. to £3 3s., and nearly the same in summer and winter; of day-labourers with diet 8d. without diet 1s. per day.	6d. with, and 10d. without diet, except in harvest, and seldom in spring, they may procure an advance of 1d. or 2d. per day.	7d. and diet in winter, and 10d. and diet in summer; 1s. without diet in summer, and 10d. in winter.
From November until early in February.	From the 12th of November to the 12th of February.	From the 1st of June till the 1st of September in summer; from the 1st of October till the 1st of March in winter.	From November to February.
Women and children are not generally employed in labour, except in harvest and spring, and in the turf bog; their wages 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women are employed in hay-time and harvest, and afterwards in scutching flax, at 5d. or 6d. per day; boys on various occasions.	Women are seldom employed except in harvest, and sometimes to manufacture flax, at the rate of 3d. per day generally; children get no employ, except gathering potatoes at 3d. per day.	No.
Is not customary.	The only task-work is the cutting and winning of turf.	Task-work is not usual.	It is sometimes used, but not generally.
From £10 to £12 per annum.	£14.	About £6 when found in diet; about £9 when obliged to find himself.	From £15 to £20.
From £15 to £16 per annum.	Females can scarcely find any employment but spinning, and a spinner can earn only about 2d. per day; boys are hired in farm-houses to do light work, at from 15s. to £1 10s. for the half-year.	From £8 to £12, as in the preceding case.	—
From £9 to £10.	£6.	Common country hire, about £8 per annum.	£6 to £7.
—	—	Sometimes in money, oftener in provisions.	In money.
Herds are in general boys from 12 to 15 years old; they are paid from 15s. to £1 5s. from May till November.	Many do not need herds; they who need them pay from £1 to £1 10s., with their keeping.	From 10s. to £1 for the summer half-year, according to the age of the herd and the labour to be done.	From 15s. to £1 5s. for half a year, and diet and lodging.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Baronies Omagh, Strabane.

Langfield . . Pop. 7,785.	Perpetual Cure of Derg. Pop. —.	Urney and Skirts. Pop. 12,861.	Ardstraw . . Pop. 18,663.
Rev. Samuel Armor, P. M.	Rev. Archibald Hamilton.	Rev. N. O'Donnell, P. P.	Mr. Edward Sproul.
About 60, and all in constant employment.	No labourers entirely dependent on daily employment, being either cottiers or occupying a small portion of land.	In Urney about 100; few of them in daily employment, unless in the spring season and in harvest: in Skirts no labourers entirely dependent on daily employment, being either cottiers, or holding small portions of land.	Number not known; a few may be in constant employment, the greater number employed about half time.
They labour generally for small tenements, the rent of which occupies the most of their time.	—	By potatoes they plant for themselves and their families.	Employed at other times in collecting and raising manure on their cottier holdings; the potatoes raised by this chiefly support their families.
Potatoes and milk constitute their meals generally; sometimes potatoes and herrings, and rarely flesh meat of any kind; and bread is seldom used by them.	Potatoes for 9 or 10 months in the year, with a portion of oatmeal for the remaining two or three: clothing indifferent.	Their ordinary diet is potatoes, herrings, sometimes milk: their clothing not comfortable.	Potatoes and milk in summer; milk not to be had in winter; meal only on festivals: clothing not generally comfortable.
Without diet 10d., with diet 6d.	In spring and harvest 10d., with diet; in other seasons 6d.; seldom or never employed without diet.	The daily wages, with diet, from 6d. winter to 8d. summer; without diet, from 10d. winter to 1s. summer.	6d. per day with diet, 10d. without; about 1d. less in winter.
In the winter quarter.	In winter, and from the middle of June until the middle of August.	From the 1st of December to March.	Winter.
Not in agriculture.	Seldom, except when the former are employed in reaping, at 6d. per day and diet, and the latter in gathering potatoes, at 3d.	Seldom, except in harvest; women at 6d. per day, and children in gathering potatoes, at 3d. per day.	Women little employed in field-labour, except in the management of flax; children seldom but in the potato harvest; when employed, the former 6d., the latter 3d. per day.
No.	Very little task-work.	No.	Task-work little known.
£5.	From £8 to £10.	From £8 to £10.	So few are supported wholly by the wages of labour, that it is not possible to name any amount received in the year with any approach to accuracy: the peasantry are generally small holders of land as cottiers, from the produce of which they eke out their earnings from wages in supporting themselves and families; this source of gain cannot be estimated.
Nothing.	From £5 to £6.	From £5 to £6.	The wife and female children are also employed in working and spinning the flax raised upon those holdings: the same difficulty of estimating the amount of earnings exists here as does in the case of the man himself.
£6 2s.	About £3.	From £3 10s. to £4 10s.	So much of the labourer's subsistence arises from the produce of his holding, that I cannot ascertain what the expense would amount to in this case, so much being used that is not bought.
Servants hired by the half-year generally paid with money, labourers with provisions.	In money, except in the case of farmers and their cottiers.	Paid in money, except in case of farmers and their cottiers that hold no land.	Generally in money; if provisions are ever given they are rated at market price.
Herds on stock farms commonly get a holding for their trouble; herd-boys in farm-houses are fed, and paid wages, in cash.	Boys hired for that purpose are usually paid from 15s. to £1 for the half-year.	From 15s. to £1 4s. in the half-year.	—

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Strabane.

Barony Upper . Pop. 5,715.	Camus (including part of Strabane) . . Pop. 6,571.	Camus (including part of Strabane) . . Pop. 6,571.	Camus (including Strabane Town) . . Pop. 6,571.
Rev. John Conan.	Rev. George Smithwick.	Rev. James Alexander, P. M.	Rev. Arthur M'Hugh, P. P.
There are few labourers; those who labour the land are hired servants, living in the families of the farmers; and cottiers also pay for their holdings by working some days in the week, more or less, according to the value of their holdings.	I cannot say, as the numbers differ with the season.	—	The number differs so much at different seasons of the year, that I cannot give an accurate answer.
When out of employment there is no source of maintenance; they therefore often suffer great privations.	By the potatoes which they have been able to cultivate by their own industry in collecting manure; they are also supplied with provisions by farmers, to whom they give labour in return.	—	The cottiers contrive to hire a horse, or get one from their landlord in lieu of work to be afterwards done; they then draw bog-mire to their cabin-door, and sour this stuff in a hole or sink made for that purpose; they then in spring get land to put this manure on, and plant potatoes thereon; when the stock fails they then contrive to get potatoes from the farmers in the neighbourhood for labour or work; their wives and little families generally begin in the summer.
The ordinary diet and clothing are of a very poor description.	I believe potatoes and salt, or, perhaps, sometimes buttermilk; salt herring occasionally, and very seldom bread, chiefly in harvest: the clothing of the lower class is, I much regret to say, very indifferent.	Potatoes and buttermilk are almost their only diet: their clothing very bad.	Potatoes, salt, and sometimes buttermilk; a salt herring is a luxury: clothing tolerable.
7d. a-day with diet, and 1s. without diet, in summer; in winter they get little employment.	10d., without diet, for the year round, or 6d. with diet: upon this and every other point I only state according to the information I have been able to obtain.	With diet 10d., and 6d. without diet.	10d. all the year, without food, but in winter sometimes only 8d.; at certain seasons the labourer, without food, gets more whilst the hurry of labour is on; 6d. generally, with diet.
In the winter.	I understand from 12th November to 1st March.	From the 1st of June till 1st of August, and from 12th of November till 1st of March.	June, July, and part of August; November, December, January, and part of February.
Women and children are very seldom employed, and when employed their wages are inconsiderable.	Not usually employed, but in harvest they get more or less, as they may be required; at the time of getting in their potatoes they get, as gatherers, from 4d. to 5d. per day.	Seldom employed, except at getting in the potatoes, and the wages then from 3d. to 4d.	Not usually in this parish, except in the harvest and potato-digging season; since the failure of the linen trade women's work is of very little value.
Task-work is unusual here.	Not by any means general.	No.	None that I am aware of.
About £14 per annum.	According to what has been said of wages, this is easily ascertained, but I do not know any advantages the labourer can have, independent of what he earns, as, in most instances, he has to pay rent for the house which he lives in.	About £12 without, and £6 with diet.	By allowing 10d. per day, and deducting the Sundays throughout the year, it would amount to £13 or thereabouts: no task-work; the labourer has no other advantage, as he pays high for his little cabin, &c.
A very inconsiderable sum, as they are seldom employed; the spinning work, by which they formerly contributed much towards the support of their families, is now of little value.	Females earn but little since the depression in the linen trade in this part of the country, the consequences of which were, I am told, very injurious; I would repeat that the boys and girls are only employed in the harvest, and of course the amount depends on the chance of employment.	—	As the linen trade is gone to nothing, women and female children can earn little or nothing; if the children be of the other sex, they may earn something if they can get employment; farmers are not able to employ men to labour their land effectually; the war rents still continuing, and the produce of land of so little value, render the poor farmer unable, as formerly, to efficiently cultivate or manure his holdings; if they got employment they might earn from 3d. to 4d. per day.
About £12 per annum if well fed.	I should suppose about £6 6s. a-year.	About £6 a-year.	Between £6 and £7, allowing him potatoes, herrings, and buttermilk; but, generally speaking, they have no such luxuries.
—	Generally in money, sometimes in provisions.	—	Sometimes in money, and sometimes in provisions.
Small boys are generally hired by farmers, when their own children are not old enough for that employment, to herd their own cattle on the lowlands, and a common herd is hired to herd a whole mountain for the summer season; the wages in general for mountain herding are about £5 per annum.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. or £3 per annum.	From £1 10s. to £2 the year.	We have no regular herds; the farmers usually hire little boys in the summer season to herd their cattle, at from 12s. to 16s.; the rate of wages depends on the age of the herd, and the number of cattle he has to attend to.

ULSTER—County Tyrone—Barony Strabane.

Donaghedy . . Pop. 10,480.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,030.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,030.	Leckpatrick . . Pop. 6,030.
Rev. Francis L. Gore.	Rev. James Gamble, P. M.	James Sinclair, Esq. J. P.	Rev. Robert Hume.
About 150. Chiefly employed.	I can form no estimate of their number, as most of those who have cabins work occasionally for farmers,—the rest of the time about their own little place.	It would be impossible, without visiting every house in the parish, to answer this query, so various are the employments, so various the engagements.	Cannot say. In the seed-time and harvest there is abundant employment at good wages.
When not employed as labourers, they weave linen or cotton.	By the few potatoes each family has provided, or is enabled to procure, when employed by the farmers.	Men out of employment on account of others, collect materials for manure, lime, peat, clay, and mix them for a future crop of potatoes on their cottier holdings.	By their potato crop: the weaver, at present, can earn from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per diem; we have many of this class.
Potatoes, and a small proportion of oatmeal: clothing very indifferent.	Potatoes, with salt, milk, or herrings: their clothing is inferior to that of the same class in either England or Scotland.	Potatoes, meal, eggs, herrings, and milk, chiefly butter-milk; and in the winter season, coarse pieces and offal from the beef and pork salted in Strabane for exportation: clothing is, generally, pretty good.	Potatoes, salt, and salt herrings, and some of them have buttermilk: their week-day clothes are very bad, but on Sundays they turn out very comfortably clad.
1s. in summer, 10d. in winter, without diet; half the sum with diet.	About 1s. in summer, and 10d. in winter, without diet; and in winter or summer from 5d. to 6d., when fed.	Wages are, without diet, 10d. per day the year through, some give 1s. in summer; with diet, 6d. or 8d. a-day to cottiers; to farm-servants living in the house, £3 the half-year; in harvest, and sometimes in the turf-cutting season, wages advance considerably.	I give my labourers 10d. per day in winter, and 11d. in summer, without diet; I believe the farmers do not pay at this rate: some of my labourers have houses rent free, and all have milk supplied them gratis.
In the winter.	From May to August, and from November to March.	In winter.	From November till April, and from seed-time till harvest.
They are; women at half-price of men, children one-fourth.	They are only employed in gathering potatoes, at from 4d. to 6d. per day.	Women are partially employed in harvest, and in saving turf; children at haymaking and potato labour, planting, weeding, and gathering. earning is the wheel, at which they may earn, by industry, 3d. per day.	In harvest, and potato setting and picking, women and children earn 4d. each per diem, when a gentleman can give them employment; the only other source of
No.	It is not: I have scarcely known anything of this kind in the parish.	No.	Not to my knowledge: I have since inquired, and find it is not general.
£11.	Perhaps from £15 to £20 in those seasons in which he is most employed; the amount, I should think, is generally less.	The answer to these queries must be conjectural; the agricultural labourer, the cottier, the weaver, women who grow their own flax and spin it, those who spin bought flax, children whose families can employ them in the linen manufacture, must earn very different wages. Perhaps a family circumstanced as described in this query, might earn £25 or £30; such a family, with two looms, and flax grown at home, would earn from £50 to £60 at this time.	My labourers, on an average, I should say have what is worth about £20 per annum.
£11.	I can form no opinion of the amount, as they are seldom or never called out to labour; formerly, when flax was raised in the country; they found occasional employment.		Cannot say; they are only an expense in the present state of society, to any man who is so fortunate to have them; the women are very prolific in this quarter, the families of the members of the establishment average seven.
£6 is what may be calculated at present; but £9 if sufficiently fed.	Something above £10; but if he board himself, from the quality of food, I presume it may be less.	About £6 a-year.	As every man sets his own potato crop, the expense of his food is very trifling.
Some paid in money, some in provisions.	Generally the cottier gives so much labour for his cot; extra work is either paid in cash or provisions.	Except between cottier and landlord, wages are paid in money. that money is not very current as the payment for labour.	My own labourers are settled with in money, once every month; cannot say what others do, but should think
None.	There are few herds; perhaps 4d. per day.	Herds are hired as other servants in husbandry.	A boy for herding gets 4d. per diem; in the mountains, a cabin and some rough ground about it is, I believe, the mode of payment adopted by large graziers.

ULSTER—Counties Tyrone, Donegal—Baronies Strabane, Raphoe.

Urney . . Pop. 7,190.	Urney . . Pop. 7,190.	Camus (including Strabane Town) . . Pop. 6,571.	Ballynascreen . . Pop. —.
<i>Theobald Jones, Esq.</i>	<i>Rev. James Jones.</i>	<i>Rev. Alexander Gondy, P. M.</i>	<i>Rev. W. Knox.</i>
Impossible to answer this question. Very few labourers are in constant employment; if employment offered, very few families, even of those who hold land, but would turn out one or, perhaps, five labourers.	It is impossible to answer this question; if there was employment for them the number of labourers would be great indeed. Very few are in constant employment.	—	Cannot tell.
The cottier system prevails in this parish, and, I believe, very generally over this part of Ireland. The cottier almost always (as a part of his bargain) has permission to make manure; this means, he has a spot on which he may collect a manure heap; the manure consists of road-scrappings, the refuse of the house, ashes, &c. The cottier (as a part of his bargain) has sometimes land for his potatoes; if not, he can always obtain land from one of the smaller farmers: he plants potatoes as much as his manure will permit, the remuneration to the farmer being the value of the manure for his after-crops. The potatoes so raised form the support of the labourer and his family when he is out of employment. The females of the family may add a trifle to this by spinning; still, the food is only potatoes, and scanty enough of them, so long as they last.	The labourers are generally cottiers. These people contrive to scrape together a small manure heap, which is very often placed on the side of the high road. The cottiers have no land, but some of their neighbours who have, permit them to spread the manure, and to plant potatoes; the	By potatoes cultivated by their own industry; the farmers also supply them with provisions in return for their labour.	Small holdings of their own.
Potatoes the ordinary diet; when the labourer is employed he may add to this a little milk; the potatoes seldom last beyond the beginning of July; oatmeal then must be used: I think with respect to clothing, the condition is improved within the last five years; it is still, however, very bad.	Potatoes form the ordinary diet; when employed the labourer has some meal and a little milk, buttermilk, perhaps.	Potatoes and salt; sometimes they get buttermilk and a salt herring in addition; bread they seldom eat, except in harvest: in general, their clothing is very bad.	Potatoes and stirabout.
With diet, in summer, 6d.; in harvest, from 8d. to 10d.; small farmers generally diet—without diet, in summer, from 10d. to 1s.; in winter the wages are generally 2d. less. Part of this parish runs into the town of Strabane. In these averages I do not include the rate of wages in that town, neither do I, in giving the average price of land, take into consideration the artificial price of land about the town. The town parks are let as high as £3 3s. and £4 4s. per acre Cunningham, and wages vary from 1s. to 1s. 6d.	With diet in winter, 4d., and summer, 6d., in harvest time from 8d. to 10d. (the general custom of the small farmers is to diet); without diet, in summer, from 10d. to 1s., in winter, 8d. In the town of Strabane 1s. a-day seems to be paid at all seasons, except in harvest, when the rate is higher.	10d. without diet, per annum, or 6d. with diet.	From 6d. to 8d. in winter, 8d. to 10d. in summer, without food.
From the middle of June until harvest, then from December to April.	From the 20th of June to the beginning of harvest, whenever that may be, and also from the 1st of December to the 1st of April.	From 1st June till 1st August, and from 12th November till 1st March.	Depth of winter.
Seldom; women get 5d. or 6d.; children under 12 years of age, from 2d. to 4d.	Women and children are seldom employed; the women from 5d. to 6d.; the children under 12, from 2d. to 4d. per day.	Not generally, but more or less in harvest, or when getting in the potatoes; their wages may then be from 4d. to 5d. per diem.	Not employed.
Hardly known.	There is no task-work.	I believe not.	No.
I find it impossible to answer this question. Suppose a labourer employed at 1s. per diem, and that he has constant labour, and good health (omitting Sundays), his earnings will amount to £15 13s. I know of no other advantages which can be included in this answer.	£15 13s. is the very utmost, supposing him to enjoy good health all the year round.	I conceive that this may be readily ascertained from what has been already said concerning the rate of wages in this parish.	From £8 to £10.
The occupation of the women is almost entirely spinning; for the last five years a woman spinning coarse yarn might earn 1d. a-day, at fine yarn, 1½d. If we suppose the children all girls, the average earnings of such a family may be 6d. a-day, allowing four days as the average of working days in the week; and the earnings for the year of such a family may be £5 4s.; if there were boys amongst the children, the earnings might be increased: however, in this latter case it would be much more difficult to obtain employment. The price of yarn has advanced latterly (within a few weeks): if this advance be maintained, the average of the day's earnings might be 7½d.	About £5 4s.; spinning is the occupation of women. The answer supposes the labourer's wife and four children to be all equally able to work, and the total amount of their daily earnings to be 6d.; the answer also supposes the four children to be girls, and the average working days in each week to be four; a woman spinning coarse yarn, according to the rate of the last five years, might earn 1d. per day, spinning fine yarn she might earn 1½d. per day.	Females earn but little in this part of the country since the decline of the linen trade; boys and girls are only employed occasionally in harvest; so that the annual amount of their wages must of course depend on the time they are employed.	Perhaps £8 or £9.
£6 1s. 8d., or 4d. per day; the price of provisions has been low during this period. The ordinary labourer is not now so well fed as a man might be for the sum above-mentioned.	£6 1s. 8d., or 4d. per day. A man sustained at this expense would be far better fed than the ordinary labourer.	I have been told about £6 6s. per annum.	About 3d. per diem, including some milk.
Wages are paid in money, or by a cabin, as stated in No. 16; or a small portion of land with the cabin.	Wages are paid in money, or by the letting of a cabin; no other mode of payment is known.	—	Money.
At from 10s. to £1 5s. half-yearly, with diet.	The herd is hired to be dieted in the hirer's house, at wages from 10s. to £1 5s. by the half year.	From £1 10s. to £2 10s. per annum.	From £1 10s. to £4.

cottiers do not pay any rent for the land so occupied; those who lend the land consider themselves requited by the expenditure of the manure heap upon it: the potatoes so produced form the support of the labourer when unemployed. The women of his family may earn something by spinning, and so contribute towards the maintenance of the labourer and his family. The labourer has no other visible means of subsistence. When unemployed the labourer seems to have no food but potatoes, and not enough of them; his drink is water; he has no milk, and cannot afford to buy any.

LONDON:
Printed by W. Clowes and Sons, Stamford-street,
for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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